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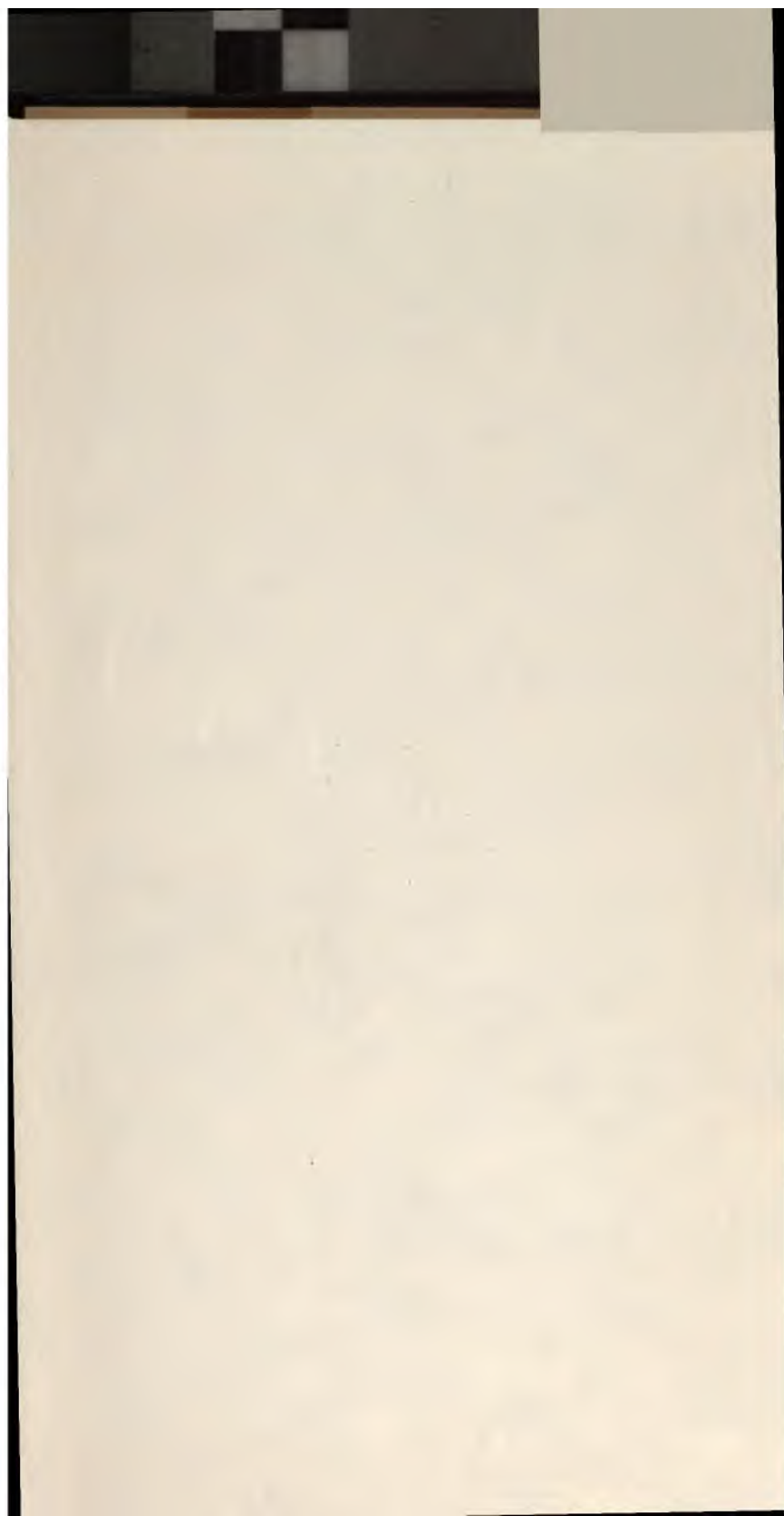




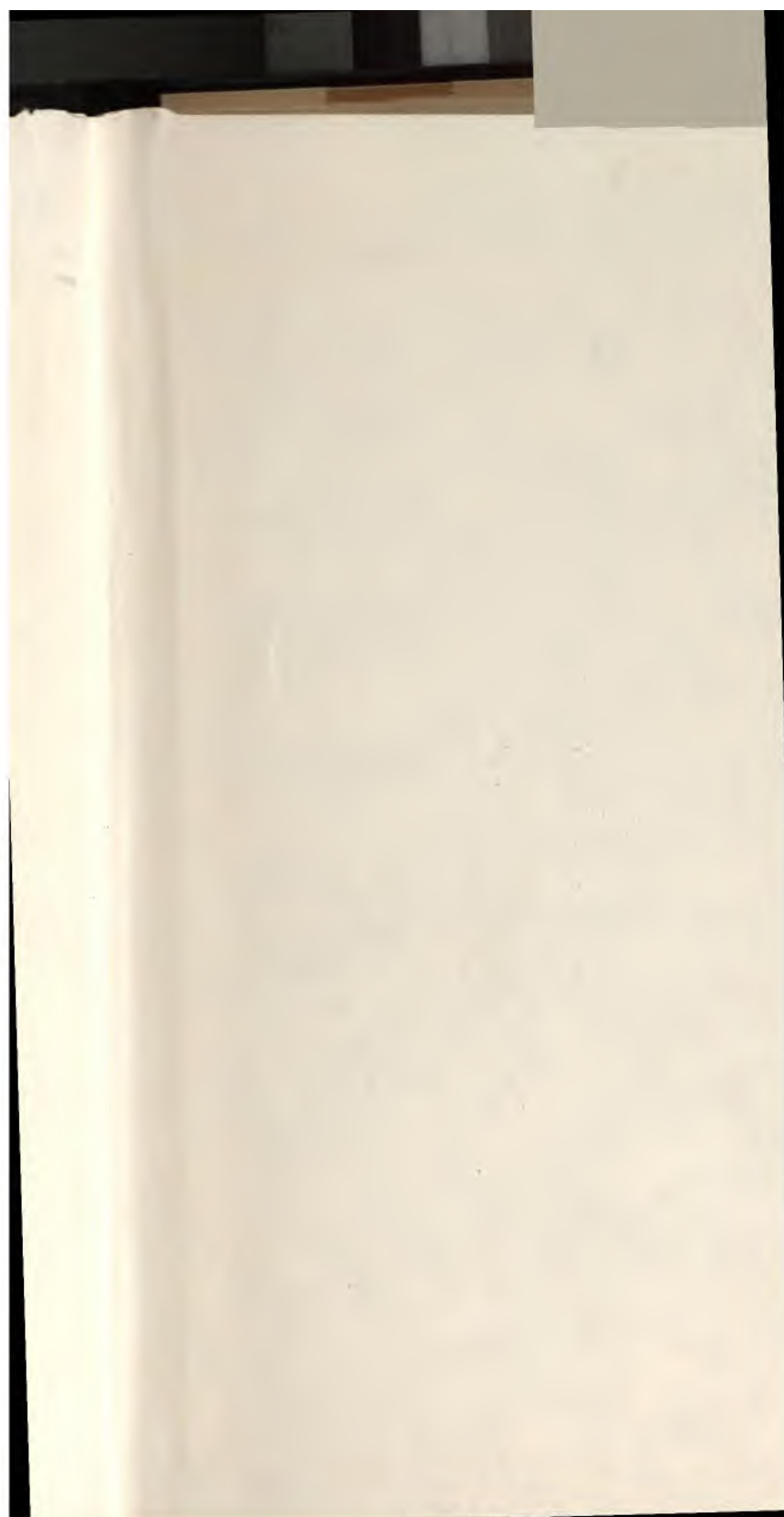
















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THE

**HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA**



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JAMA

THE  
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR

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Published by Authority,

COMPRISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information  
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.



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## PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1897.

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IN the preparation of the Handbook for 1897, the Editors have again laid themselves under obligations to the Secretaries and Officials of the various Societies and Institutions and to members of the Public Service, for assistance in revising the information given in previous issues ; and they avail themselves of this opportunity of acknowledging and thanking these gentlemen for their help. The present Edition contains an interesting article by Mr. Frank Cundall on Jamaica Cartography.

IN a work of this kind, compiled as it is from so many sources, errors will creep in and omissions are inevitable. The Editors will therefore be greatly obliged if readers of the Handbook will call attention to any mistakes they may detect, and they will gladly welcome suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the work and for rendering it more accurate and reliable.

KINGSTON,  
1st February, 1897.

*A. H. Put. Lib. Nov 13, 17*

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# CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
<b>PART I.</b>		<b>PART V., contd.</b>	
<b>CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES—</b>		Industrial Schools . . .	201
Calendar . . .	3	Education . . .	204
The Moon's Phases . . .	9	Registration Department . . .	205
Equation of Time . . .	9	Island Record Office . . .	211
Sunrise and Sunset . . .	9	Public Gardens and Plantations . . .	213
Tides on the coasts of Jamaica . . .	9	Immigration . . .	213
Eclipses . . .	10	Registration of Titles . . .	214
Magnetic Declination . . .	10	Government Printing Office . . .	215
Latitude and Longitude of Kingston . . .	10	The Institute of Jamaica . . .	216
Meteorology . . .	11	Board of Supervision . . .	221
		Government Laboratory . . .	223
<b>PART II.</b>		<b>PART VI.</b>	
<b>THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &amp;C.—</b>		<b>JUDICIAL AND LEGAL—</b>	
Great Britain and Ireland . . .	15	Supreme Court of Judicature . . .	225
The Queen and Royal Family . . .	15	Barristers-at-Law . . .	226
Ministers and Officers of State . . .	16	Advocates . . .	226
Colonial Office Staff . . .	19	Solicitors . . .	226
Heads of Principal Nations of the World . . .	20	Court Fees . . .	228
Colonial Possessions . . .	21	Holding of Circuit Courts . . .	233
Governors of British Colonies . . .	22	Appeals from the Supreme Court . . .	233
Ambassadors . . .	23	Honduras Appeals from the Supreme Court . . .	234
Foreign Consuls in Jamaica . . .	24	Incumbered Estates Court . . .	234
		Admiralty Court . . .	235
<b>PART III.</b>		Administrator-General's Office . . .	236
<b>DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, Population, etc. . .</b>	25	Bankruptcy . . .	237
		Notaries Public . . .	237
<b>PART IV.</b>		Resident Magistrates' Courts . . .	239
<b>HISTORY OF JAMAICA, General and Political . . .</b>	38	Courts of Petty Sessions . . .	253
		The Magistracy . . .	259
<b>PART V.</b>		Judicial Statistics . . .	265
<b>GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SERVICE, AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS—</b>		Criminal Statistics . . .	270
Governor of Jamaica . . .	97	<b>PART VII.</b>	
Senior Member of Privy Council . . .	97	<b>FINANCES, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS . . .</b>	271
The Privy Council . . .	97	Comparative Table of Revenue . . .	273
Former Governors of Jamaica . . .	98	Do. do. of Expenditure . . .	275
Admission into the Civil Service . . .	99	Details of Miscellaneous . . .	278
Hours of Attendance at Public Offices . . .	105	Property-Tax . . .	278
Official Correspondence . . .	106	Return of Poor Rates collected . . .	279
Holidays at Public Offices . . .	107	Debt of Jamaica . . .	280
Travelling allowances to Public Officers . . .	107	Taxpayers in the Island . . .	282
Regulations as to Leave of Absence . . .	107	Parochial Road Tax . . .	285
Pensions and Gratuities . . .	109	Trade Licenses . . .	285
Colonial Secretary's Office . . .	115	Spirit Licenses . . .	285
Public Works . . .	116	Number of Horsekind, Cattle, Carriages, &c. . .	286
Lands . . .	121	Imports and Exports . . .	287
Railway . . .	124	Classification and Value of Imports . . .	290
Audit Office . . .	124	Classification and Value of Exports . . .	294
Treasury . . .	126	Tonnage, Crews, &c. . .	298
Govt. Savings Bank . . .	127	Currency of Jamaica . . .	300
Stamp Department . . .	130	Colonial Bank . . .	301
Excise Internal Revenue and Customs . . .	134	Bank of Nova Scotia . . .	304
Post Office . . .	148	Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents . . .	304
Telegraph . . .	180	<b>PART VIII.</b>	
Medical Department . . .	184	<b>EDUCATION—</b>	
Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital . . .	194	Elementary Education . . .	305
Police . . .	195	Board of Education . . .	305
Prisons and Reformatories . . .	199	The Schools Commission . . .	305
		Jamaica Scholarship . . .	311



	Page.		Page.
<b>PART VIII., contd.</b>		<b>PART XII., contd.</b>	
Cambridge Local Examination	311	West India and Pacific Steamship Company	425
Jamaica High School	316	Atlas Steamship Company	426
University College	319	Jamaica Coastwise Service	427
Wolmer's Free School	321	Pickford and Black's West India Steamship Line	428
Lady Mico's Charity	323	Prince Line of Steamships	428
Titchfield Free School	325	Central American Steamship Line	429
Munro and Dickenson's Free School	326	Independent Line	429
Merrick's Charity	328	Jamaica Fruit Importing and Trading Company	429
Rusea's Free School	329	Underwriters Agents in Jamaica	429
Beckford and Smith's School	330	Marine Board	429
Vere and Manchester Free Schools	331	Harbours and Harbour Masters	432
Ludford's Bequest	332	Receivers of Wreck	433
Manning's Free School	333	Light Houses	434
Wesleyan High School for Girls	334		
Wesleyan High School for Boys	334	<b>PART XIII.</b>	
Moravian Female Training School	335	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &amp;c.—</b>	
Moravian Male Training College	335	Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal	436
Calabar Institution or Jamaica Baptist College	336	Kingston Gas Works	439
Rectory School, Port Maria	337	Kingston and Liguanea Water Works	440
St. George's College	337	Spanish Town Water Works	443
Convent of Im. Con. (Franciscan)	338	Old Harbour Water Works	444
Kingston Collegiate School	338	Linstead Water Works	445
Jamaica Church Theological College	338	Falmouth Water Works	445
Church of England Grammar School	340	General Water Supply	446
Hebrew National Institution	340	Milk River Bath	447
St. Mary's Industrial School	340	Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle	449
St. Claver's Orphanage, Spanish Town	341	May Pen Cemetery	450
Belmont Orphanage and Industrial School	341	Markets	452
<b>PART IX.</b>		Kingston Slaughter House	455
<b>ECCELESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS—</b>		Kingston Improvements	456
Church of England in Jamaica	343	Civil Service Guarantee Association	457
Church of Scotland	349	Security of Public Officers	459
Roman Catholic Church	350		
Baptist Mission	350	<b>PART XIV.</b>	
Presbyterian Church	352	<b>BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS—</b>	
Congregational Union	355	Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Fund	460
West Indian Methodist Connexion in Jamaica	356	Rectors' Fund	461
United Methodist Free Churches	358	Island Curates' Fund	462
Christian Church	360	Pension Fund of Disestablished Clergy	462
Moravian Church	361	Fletcher's Trust, Kingston	463
Jewish Congregations	362	Sarah Morris' Trust, Kingston	464
<b>PART X.</b>		D'Espinose's Bequest, Kingston	464
<b>PAROCHIAL INFORMATION—</b>		Wood's Bequest, Kingston	464
The Parishes	363	Dorcas Society, St. Michael's Church, Kingston	464
Parochial Boards	389	Dorcas Society, St. George's Church, Kingston	465
Local Rates	398	Hebrew Benevolent Society, Kingston	465
<b>PART XI.</b>		Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary, Kingston	465
<b>AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL—</b>		Jamaica Masonic Benevolence	466
Public Gardens and Plantations	399	City Dispensary, Kingston	467
Cultivation	404	Women's Self-Help Society	468
Classification of Landholders	407	Kingston Sailors' Home	469
Sugar Estates in Cultivation	408	Kingston and St. Andrew Union Poor House	471
Coffee Cultivation in Jamaica	414	Gregory's Charity, Spanish Town	471
Banana and Cocoa Cultivation	415	Fletcher's Charity, Spanish Town	471
Jamaica Agricultural Society	418	Gray's Charity, St. Mary	472
Cattle Trespass Act	419	Guthrie Davidson's Bequest, St. James	473
Pound Law	420		
Dividing Fences Law	420		
Bounties on Imported Stock	421		
Cattle Quarantine	421		
<b>PART XII.</b>			
<b>MARITIME—</b>			
Steam Communication	423		
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	424		

	Page.		Page.
PART XV.		PART XVI., <i>contd.</i>	
PUBLIC COMPANIES—			
Kingston Benefit Building Society	474	Floral and Horticultural Society	505
Permanent Building Society	475	Teachers' Associations	506
Victoria Mutual Building Society	475	Jamaica Christian Endeavour	
St. Ann Benefit Building Society	476	Union	507
Westmoreland Building Society	476	Cricket in Jamaica	507
Trelawny Benefit Building Society	477	Medical Association	508
St. James Benefit Building Society	477	Medical Council of Jamaica	509
St. Elizabeth Benefit Building			
Society	478	PART XVII.	
St. Catherine Building Society	478	MEANS OF COMMUNICATION—	
Jamaica Railway Company	479	Travelling in Jamaica	510
Jamaica Street Car Company	482	Livery Stables	511
People's Discount and Deposit		Railway	515
Company	483	Mail Coaches	525
American Hotel Company in		Tram Cars	530
Jamaica	484	Omnibuses or Cabs	531
The Kingston Hotels Company	484	Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c..	531
The Jamaica Hotels Company	484		
The St. Catherine Hotels Company	485	PART XVIII.	
The Moneague Hotels Company	485	MILITARY AND NAVAL—	
Kingston Ice-Making Company	485	Military on the Station	533
Consumers Ice Manufacturing		Navy on the Station	535
Company	486	Militia	540
Jamaica Electric Light and Power			
Company	486	PART XIX.	
Fire Insurance Companies	486	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION—	
Jamaica Co-operative	487	Naturalization of Aliens	541
Jamaica Marine Insurance		Passports	541
Company	488	Letters Patent for Inventions	542
Home Marine Insurance Company	488	Land Surveyors	547
Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance		Labour in Jamaica	549
Society	488	Cattle Slaughtered	550
Life Assurance Offices	490	Prices of Food	550
		Petroleum	551
PART XVI.		Birds and Fish Protection	552
CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.—		Blue Mountain Peak	554
Freemasonry	492	Election Information	555
Ancient Order of Forresters	494	Newspapers	558
Manchester Unity Order of		Weights and Measures	559
Oddfellows	495	Ocean Telegraph	560
Grand United Order of Oddfellows	496	Table of number of days from any day	
Good Samaritans and Daughters of		in one month to same day in	
Samaria	497	any other month	562
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds	497		
Branch Church of England		APPENDIX.	
Temperance Society	498	Dependencies of Jamaica	563
Good Templary	498	Turks and Caicos Islands	563
Young Men's Christian Association	499	Cayman Islands	566
Jamaica Club	500	Morant and Pedro Cays	569
St. Andrew Club	501	Jamaica Cartography	570
Royal Jamaica Yacht Club	501	Chronological History to 1896	585
Kingston Yacht Club	502		
Jamaica Society of Agriculture			
and Commerce	503		



**HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA**  
**FOR 1897.**

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**RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED**

**TO**

**His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.,**  
**CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF**  
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# THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

## PART I.

### CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES. CALENDAR FOR 1897.

#### JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	S.		6 34	5 34	4
3	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, New Moon.	6 35	5 35	5
4	M.		6 35	5 36	5
5	T.		6 35	5 37	6
6	W.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	Th.		6 35	5 38	6
8	F.		6 35	5 39	7
9	S.		6 35	5 39	7
10	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. [Quarter. Moon's First	6 36	5 40	8
11	M.		6 36	5 41	8
12	T.		6 36	5 42	9
13	W.		6 36	5 42	9
14	Th.		6 36	5 42	9
15	F.		6 37	5 43	10
16	S.		6 37	5 43	10
17	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 44	10
18	M.	Full Moon.	6 37	5 45	11
19	T.		6 37	5 46	11
20	W.		6 37	5 46	11
21	Th.		6 37	5 47	12
22	F.		6 37	5 47	12
23	S.		6 36	5 48	12
24	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 48	12
25	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 36	5 49	13
26	T.		6 36	5 50	13
27	W.		6 36	5 50	13
28	Th.		6 35	5 51	13
29	F.		6 35	5 51	13
30	S.		6 35	5 52	14
31	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 53	14

#### FEBRUARY.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	New Moon. Eclipse of the Sun.	6 35	5 53	ADD
2	T.		6 34	5 54	14
3	W.		6 35	5 54	14
4	Th.		6 34	5 55	14
5	F.		6 34	5 55	14
6	S.		6 33	5 55	14
7	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 33	5 56	14
8	M.		6 33	5 56	14
9	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 32	5 56	14
10	W.		6 32	5 57	14
11	Th.		6 32	5 57	14
12	F.		6 31	5 58	14
13	S.		6 31	5 59	14
14	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA, St. Valentine.	6 30	5 59	14
15	M.		6 29	5 59	14
16	T.		6 29	6 0	14
17	W.	Full Moon.	6 29	6 0	14
18	Th.		6 28	6 1	14
19	F.		6 28	6 2	14
20	S.		6 27	6 2	14
21	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 26	6 3	14
22	M.		6 26	6 3	14
23	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 25	6 3	14
24	W.		6 25	6 3	13
25	Th.		6 24	6 3	13
26	F.		6 23	6 4	13
27	S.		6 23	6 5	13
28	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA, Shrove Sunday.	6 22	6 5	13

		MARCH.			
Day of M.	W.	Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	St. David.	6 30	6 5	ADD
2	T.		6 19	6 5	12
3	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 19	6 5	12
4	Th.	[New Moon.	6 18	6 6	12
5	F.		6 17	6 6	12
6	S.		6 16	6 6	11
7	Sa.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 16	6 6	11
8	M.		6 16	6 6	11
9	T.		6 15	6 7	11
10	W.		6 13	6 7	10
11	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 13	6 7	10
12	F.		6 12	6 8	10
13	S.		6 11	6 8	10
14	Sa.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 10	6 8	9
15	M.		6 10	6 8	9
16	T.		6 9	6 9	9
17	W.	St. Patrick.	6 8	6 9	9
18	Th.	Full Moon.	6 7	6 9	8
19	F.		6 6	6 10	8
20	S.		6 6	6 10	8
21	Sa.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 5	6 10	7
22	M.		6 4	6 10	7
23	T.		6 3	6 10	7
24	W.		6 2	6 10	6
25	Th.	Quarter Day. Moon's Last Quarter.	6 1	6 11	6
26	F.		6 1	6 11	6
27	S.		6 0	6 11	6
28	Sa.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 59	6 11	5
29	M.		5 59	6 11	5
30	T.		5 58	6 12	5
31	W.		5 57	6 12	4

## APRIL.

Day of M.	W.	Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.	New Moon.	5 56	6 12	ADD
2	F.		5 55	6 12	4
3	S.		5 54	6 12	3
4	Sa.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 53	6 13	3
5	M.		5 53	6 13	3
6	T.		5 52	6 13	2
7	W.		5 51	6 13	2
8	Th.		5 51	6 13	2
9	F.		5 50	6 14	2
10	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 49	6 14	1
11	Sa.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 48	6 14	1
12	M.		5 47	6 15	1
13	T.		5 47	6 15	1
14	W.		5 46	6 15	0
15	Th.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 45	6 15	0
17	S.	Full Moon.	5 44	6 15	1
18	Sa.	EASTER DAY.	5 43	6 15	1
19	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 43	6 15	1
20	T.		5 42	6 16	1
21	W.		5 41	6 17	1
22	Th.		5 40	6 17	2
23	F.	St. George. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 39	6 17	2
24	S.		5 39	6 17	2
25	Sa.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 38	6 17	2
26	M.		5 38	6 18	2
27	T.		5 37	6 18	2
28	W.		5 36	6 18	3
29	Th.		5 36	6 19	3
30	F.		5 36	6 19	3

# CALENDAR.

5

## MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equator of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	New Moon.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	3
3	M.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	T.		5 34	6 20	3
5	W.		5 33	6 20	3
6	Th.		5 32	6 20	4
7	F.		5 31	6 21	4
8	S.		5 31	6 21	4
9	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Moon's First [Quarter.	5 31	6 21	4
10	M.		5 30	6 22	4
11	T.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	W.		5 30	6 22	4
13	Th.		5 30	6 22	4
14	F.		5 29	6 23	4
15	S.		5 28	6 24	4
16	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Full Moon	5 28	6 24	4
17	M.		5 28	6 24	4
18	T.		5 27	6 25	4
19	W.		5 27	6 25	4
20	Th.		5 27	6 25	4
21	F.		5 27	6 25	4
22	S.		5 26	6 26	4
23	Su.	ROGATION SUNDAY. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 26	4
24	M.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.*	5 26	6 27	3
25	T.		5 26	6 28	3
26	W.		5 26	6 28	3
27	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 26	6 28	3
28	F.		5 26	6 28	3
29	S.		5 25	6 29	3
30	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 25	6 29	3
31	M.	New Moon.	5 25	6 29	3

## JUNE.

			5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
1	T.		5 26	6 30	2
2	W.		5 25	6 31	2
3	Th.	Duke of York born, 1865.	5 25	6 31	2
4	F.		5 25	6 31	2
5	S.		5 25	6 31	2
6	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 25	6 31	2
7	M.	Public General Holiday. Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	2
8	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 33	1
9	W.		5 25	6 33	1
10	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
11	F.		5 25	6 33	1
12	S.		5 26	6 34	0
13	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 26	6 34	0
14	M.	Full Moon.	5 26	6 34	ADD
15	T.		5 26	6 34	0
16	W.		5 26	6 35	0
17	Th.		5 26	6 36	1
18	F.		5 26	6 36	1
19	S.	[Victoria, 1837.	5 26	6 36	1
20	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Accession of Queen	5 26	6 36	1
21	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 36	1
22	T.		5 27	6 37	2
23	W.		5 27	6 37	2
24	Th.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	F.		5 27	6 37	2
26	S.		5 28	6 37	2
27	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 28	6 37	3
28	M.	Coronation Day.	5 28	6 37	3
29	Tu.	New Moon.	5 29	6 37	3
30	W.		5 29	6 37	3

\* The Queen's Birthday is to be kept as a Public General Holiday on a day to be appointed by the Governor.



## JULY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	F.		5 30	6 38	4
3	S.		5 30	6 38	4
4	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 38	4
5	M.		5 30	6 38	4
6	T.		5 31	6 38	4
7	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 32	6 38	5
8	Th.		5 32	6 38	5
9	F.		5 32	6 38	5
10	S.		5 33	6 37	5
11	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
12	M.		5 33	6 37	5
13	T.	Full Moon.	5 33	6 37	5
14	W.		5 34	6 37	6
15	Th.		5 34	6 37	6
16	F.		5 35	6 37	6
17	S.		5 35	6 37	6
18	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 37	6
19	M.		5 35	6 37	6
20	T.		5 36	6 36	6
21	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 36	6 36	6
22	Th.		5 36	6 36	6
23	F.		5 37	6 35	6
24	S.		5 37	6 35	6
25	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 37	6 35	6
26	M.		5 38	6 34	6
27	T.		5 38	6 34	6
28	W.		5 38	6 34	6
29	Th.	New Moon. <i>Eclipse of the Sun.</i>	5 39	6 33	6
30	F.		5 39	6 33	6
31	S.		5 40	6 32	6

## AUGUST.

		[Slavery in Jamaica, 1834.			Equation of Time.
		Abolition of	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			5 40	6 32	ADD
1	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 40	6 32	6
2	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 41	6 31	6
3	T.		5 41	6 31	6
4	W.		5 41	6 31	6
5	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 41	6 31	6
6	F.		5 42	6 30	6
7	S.		5 42	6 29	6
8	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 42	6 28	5
9	M.		5 42	6 28	5
10	T.		5 42	6 28	5
11	W.		5 43	6 27	5
12	Th.	Full Moon.	5 43	6 27	5
13	F.		5 43	6 26	5
14	S.		5 43	6 25	5
15	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 25	4
16	M.		5 44	6 24	4
17	T.		5 44	6 24	4
18	W.	Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	Th.		5 45	6 23	3
20	F.	Cyclone, 1886. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 45	6 22	3
21	S.		5 45	6 21	3
22	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 20	3
23	M.		5 46	6 19	3
24	Tu.		5 46	6 18	2
25	W.		5 46	6 18	2
26	Th.		5 46	6 17	2
27	F.	New Moon.	5 46	6 16	1
28	S.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 47	6 15	1
30	M.		5 47	6 14	1
31	T.		5 47	6 13	0

CALENDAR.

7

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 48	6 12	0
3	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 48	6 11	1
4	S.		5 48	6 10	1
5	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 9	1
6	M.		5 48	6 8	2
7	T.		5 48	6 8	2
8	W.		5 48	6 7	2
9	Th.		5 48	6 6	3
10	F.	Full Moon.	5 48	6 5	3
11	S.		5 49	6 4	3
12	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 3	4
13	M.		5 49	6 2	4
14	T.		5 49	6 1	4
15	W.		5 49	6 1	5
16	Th.		5 49	6 0	5
17	F.		5 49	5 59	5
18	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 49	5 58	6
19	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 50	5 57	6
20	M.		5 50	5 56	7
21	T.		5 50	5 56	7
22	W.		5 51	5 55	7
23	Th.		5 50	5 54	8
24	F.		5 51	5 53	8
25	S.		5 51	5 53	8
26	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	5 51	5 52	9
27	M.		5 51	5 51	9
28	T.		5 52	5 50	9
29	W.	Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	Th.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

					SUBTR.
1	F.		5 52	5 48	11
2	S.		5 52	5 47	11
3	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First [Quarter.	5 52	5 46	11
4	M.		5 52	5 45	11
5	T.		5 52	5 44	12
6	W.		5 53	5 43	12
7	Th.		5 54	5 42	12
8	F.		5 54	5 42	12
9	S.		5 54	5 41	13
10	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Full Moon.	5 54	5 40	13
11	M.		5 54	5 40	13
12	T.		5 54	5 39	13
13	W.		5 54	5 38	14
14	Th.		5 54	5 38	14
15	F.		5 55	5 37	14
16	S.		5 56	5 36	14
17	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 55	5 35	15
18	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 56	5 34	15
19	T.		5 56	5 34	15
20	W.		5 56	5 34	15
21	Th.		5 57	5 33	15
22	F.		5 57	5 33	15
23	S.		5 57	5 32	16
24	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 31	16
25	M.	New Moon.	5 58	5 30	16
26	T.		5 59	5 29	16
27	W.		5 59	5 29	16
28	Th.		5 59	5 29	16
29	F.		6 0	5 28	16
30	S.		6 1	5 27	16
31	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 1	5 27	16

## NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i> Moon's First Quarter.	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 2	5 26	16
3	W.		6 2	5 26	16
4	Th.		6 2	5 26	16
5	F.		6 3	5 25	16
6	S.		6 3	5 25	16
7	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 4	5 24	16
8	M.		6 4	5 24	16
9	T.	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Full Moon.	6 5	5 23	16
10	W.		6 5	5 23	16
11	Th.		6 5	5 23	16
12	F.		6 6	5 22	16
13	S.		6 6	5 22	16
14	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 7	5 22	15
15	M.		6 8	5 22	15
16	T.		6 9	5 21	15
17	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 9	5 21	15
18	Th.		6 9	5 21	15
19	F.		6 10	5 21	15
20	S.		6 11	5 21	14
21	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 11	5 21	14
22	M.		6 11	5 21	14
23	T.		6 12	5 21	14
24	W.	New Moon.	6 12	5 21	13
25	Th.		6 13	5 21	13
26	F.		6 14	5 21	13
27	S.		6 15	5 21	12
28	Su.	ADVENT SUNDAY.	6 15	5 21	12
29	M.		6 16	5 21	12
30	T.	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Moon's First Quarter.	6 17	5 21	11

## DECEMBER.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	Th.		6 18	5 22	10
3	F.		6 18	5 22	10
4	S.		6 19	5 22	10
5	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20	5 22	9
6	M.		6 20	5 22	9
7	T.		6 21	5 23	8
8	W.	Full Moon	6 22	5 23	8
9	Th.		6 23	5 23	8
10	F.		6 23	5 23	7
11	S.		6 23	5 23	7
12	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 24	5 24	6
13	M.		6 24	5 24	6
14	T.		6 25	5 25	5
15	W.		6 25	5 25	5
16	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 26	5 26	4
17	F.		6 26	5 26	4
18	S.		6 27	5 27	3
19	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 27	5 27	3
20	M.		6 28	5 28	2
21	T.	<i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	W.		6 29	5 29	1
23	Th.	New Moon.	6 29	5 29	1
24	F.		6 30	5 30	0
25	S.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 31	5 31	1
27	M.		6 31	5 31	1
28	T.		6 32	5 32	2
29	W.		6 32	5 32	2
30	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 33	5 33	3
31	F.		6 33	5 33	3





There are several corrections which should be applied to all the times of High water given above, but we shall here consider only the correction depending on the Sun's Declination. The following figures refer to the middle of each month:—

	Min.		Min.		Min.		Min.
Nov. Subtract	14	Feb. Subtract	116	May	Add 0	August	Add 83
Dec. " "	95	March " "	95	June	" 49	Sep.	" 63
January " "	54	April " "	50	July	" 78	October	" 28

#### ECLIPSES 1897.

- I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Monday, February 1st, visible in Jamaica, as a partial Eclipse.

The first contact at Kingston will occur at 3 hr. 55 m. 12 sec. p.m., Kingston mean time, and the point of contact will be a little to the left of the lowest point of the Sun's disc. The greatest phase will occur at about 5 hr. 7 m. p.m., when the Moon's disc will have advanced on the Sun's disc about two-thirds the diameter of the latter. At 5 hr. 53 m. p.m. the Sun will set under partial Eclipse.

- II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Thursday, July 29th, visible in Jamaica as a partial Eclipse.

The first contact at Kingston will occur at 8 hr. 20 m. 17 sec. a.m., Kingston mean time, and the point of contact will be a little to the left of the highest point of the Sun's disc. The greatest phase will occur at about 10 hr. 4 m. a.m., when the Moon's disc will have advanced on the Sun's disc to such an extent as to leave only a very narrow thread of cusp shaped light; at this time the breadth of this cusp at its thickest will be only about one-thirtieth of the Sun's disc. The last contact will occur at 11 hr. 41. m. 46 sec. a.m.

#### THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

The following table is taken from *Weather Report*, No. 182, where a full explanation will be found.

Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.
	° ' "		° ' "		° ' "		° ' "
1700	6 30	1760	22	1820	6 22	1870	4 10
1710	24	1770	24	1830	6 9	1880	3 23
1720	18	1780	27	1840	5 49	1890	2 29
1730	16	1790	32	1850	5 23	1900	1 24
1740	18	1800	6 30	1860	4 50	1910	0 00
1750	21	1810	6 29				

#### LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was  $17^{\circ} 57' 41''.0$  N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5 hr. 7 m. 10.65 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc  $76^{\circ} 47' 39''.8$  W., that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5 hr. 7 m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.



# METEOROLOGY.

(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S.)

KINGSTON: METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, &c., FOR THE TEN YEARS, FROM JUNE, 1880, TO MAY 1890.

Month.	Barom. Pressure.	Temperatures.				Wind S. E. Miles per diem.	Vapour.		Cloud per cent.	Rainfall.		Infantile Diseases.	Lung Diseases.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Various.	Total.
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.		Dew Point.	Humidity.		Kingston.	The Island.						
	in.	°	°	°	°		°			in.	in.						
January	30.054	74.6	86.4	66.8	19.6	68	66.7	78	29	0.96	3.87	21	19	10	9	58	117
February	30.049	74.7	85.8	66.8	19.0	72	66.7	78	27	0.32	2.62	24	14	8	12	53	111
March	30.034	75.8	85.7	67.8	17.9	77	67.6	77	29	1.59	2.88	32	17	7	15	68	139
April	30.008	77.9	86.5	69.8	16.7	68	69.1	75	39	1.02	4.18	27	16	9	15	55	122
May	29.979	79.4	87.2	72.4	14.8	74	71.4	78	56	6.00	8.40	22	15	8	14	60	119
June	30.000	80.8	88.5	73.8	14.7	115	72.8	78	57	5.51	7.83	16	14	9	11	54	104
July	30.024	81.1	89.7	73.5	16.2	103	72.5	76	52	2.15	4.32	18	18	11	7	57	111
August	29.983	80.4	89.4	73.2	16.2	80	73.0	79	55	4.09	6.83	12	15	9	4	50	90
September	29.956	80.1	89.7	73.3	16.4	70	73.1	80	62	3.59	6.86	11	12	7	2	47	79
October	29.937	78.9	88.9	72.1	16.8	56	72.2	81	58	4.69	7.84	13	14	7	4	54	92
November	29.962	77.8	88.9	70.7	18.2	53	70.1	78	44	1.22	5.07	17	15	10	4	57	103
December	30.005	75.7	87.0	68.4	18.6	57	68.0	78	38	1.50	5.60	16	16	10	6	59	107
Means	29.999	78.1	87.8	70.7	17.1	89	70.3	78	55	...	...	19	15	9	9	56	108
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.64	66.30	...	...	...	...	...	...

## DECREASE OF TEMPERATURE WITH ELEVATION.

The Meteorological results found for Kingston are generally applicable to all the low-lying land round the shores of Jamaica; but of course the temperature decreases on the hills and mountains in the interior. The rate of decrease is much the same as in other countries, namely: about 1° F. for every 300 feet of elevation; but as Max., Mean and Min. temperature, have to be considered, it will be as well to reproduce the table given in Weather Report No. 75.

STATION.	Elevation.	Bar. Pressure.	TEMPERATURE.			
			Max.	Mean.	Min.	Range.
	Ft.	In.	°	°	°	°
Kingston . . .	30	30.00	87.0	78.2	71.0	16.0
Kempshot . . .	1,773	28.20	80.5	72.7	68.0	12.5
Cinchona Pl. . .	4,907	25.27	68.5	62.6	57.5	11.0
Portland Gap . . .	5,477	24.71	69.0	59.7	54.6	14.4
Blue Mt. Peak . . .	7,423	23.14	71.1	55.7	46.3	24.8

But whether this table be consulted in the interest of agriculture or in the establishment of a health resort, it must be remembered that all the surroundings have first to be considered; and then when any site has been proposed as suitable, its Max., Mean, and Min. temperatures may be easily deduced from its approximate elevation.

## THE ISLAND RAINFALL.

The Rainfall is now fairly well registered in Jamaica, but unfortunately the gauges are very unequally distributed over the island. To meet this difficulty the island is divided into four Divisions, and month by month the Rainfall is deduced for each Division, the Island Rainfall being simply the mean of the four Divisions.

## THE RAINFALL OVER EACH DIVISION FROM 1870 TO 1889

YEAR.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
First decennial period: Means 1870 to 1879 . .	91.04	57.34	70.73	50.53	67.41
1880 . . .	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881 . . .	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882 . . .	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883 . . .	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884 . . .	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885 . . .	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886 . . .	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887 . . .	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888 . . .	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889 . . .	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Second decennial period: Means . . .	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54



THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1870 TO 1889.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870	3.99	4.35	3.10	2.79	17.38	3.58	4.33	5.72	8.05	16.74	12.50	6.90	89.43
1871	2.40	1.60	2.29	3.46	6.43	1.98	3.79	3.46	5.70	8.88	5.88	4.22	50.09
1872	3.00	2.84	3.06	2.06	5.18	2.41	2.89	5.24	4.55	6.09	3.13	4.73	45.18
1873	8.15	1.94	5.47	1.15	5.06	2.58	2.56	7.51	10.73	8.57	3.53	5.81	63.06
1874	3.44	2.20	0.61	4.40	10.65	3.96	2.51	9.65	6.82	11.69	10.52	2.49	68.94
1875	2.57	0.67	2.59	3.05	8.54	3.74	3.87	5.13	7.60	5.58	2.34	6.74	52.42
1876	6.00	0.96	1.63	4.68	8.24	5.40	8.15	5.06	5.19	11.36	8.96	5.72	71.35
1877	5.94	1.18	5.38	2.91	15.03	6.50	4.68	1.76	5.01	4.50	7.63	7.88	68.40
1878	6.35	2.80	2.78	0.70	4.86	6.63	5.85	10.80	7.43	11.29	7.32	9.61	76.42
1879	2.81	5.30	6.49	7.28	9.14	10.64	4.47	12.32	7.38	15.90	5.29	1.76	88.84
Means	4.46	2.38	3.34	3.25	9.05	4.74	4.31	6.66	6.85	10.07	6.71	5.59	67.41
1880	4.36	0.96	1.10	2.77	11.60	3.09	3.86	9.58	3.97	4.00	2.21	7.94	55.44
1881	1.22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	5.56	4.77	6.21	7.68	12.08	7.52	3.34	68.60
1882	2.92	1.93	3.54	3.32	8.22	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	5.36	3.95	57.87
1883	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.34	5.29	4.98	3.15	5.42	7.82	8.15	5.12	2.92	59.26
1884	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.05	6.23	9.52	5.00	2.44	56.90
1885	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.19	6.22	6.37	4.74	15.69	59.86
1886	5.23	4.65	2.68	6.39	5.30	23.36	6.22	13.54	5.90	7.98	3.70	5.66	90.61
1887	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	9.32	8.89	7.19	6.91	5.77	8.47	8.17	0.75	70.66
1888	1.36	1.89	1.70	3.61	21.24	6.77	2.65	5.47	8.10	4.38	4.59	10.35	72.11
1889	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74.15
Means	3.78	2.51	2.49	4.18	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.08	5.60	66.54



## KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.—ELEVATION 50 FEET.

MONTH.	Pressure.		Temperature.					Dew Point.		Humidity.		WIND.				
												Direction from and miles per hour.			Total of miles of Wind.	Average velocity per day.
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Means for the day.		
January	30.041	29.979	67.7	83.2	86.2	66.7	19.5	62.8	69.1	84.63	N. 1.8 SE.	6.8 SE.	4.1	3,020	97.4	
February	30.041	29.992	68.7	82.5	85.3	67.0	18.3	62.6	69.6	81.65	N. 2.2 SE.	7.3 SE.	4.2	2,917	104.2	
March	30.050	29.992	69.8	82.3	85.4	67.8	17.6	64.6	69.2	84.65	V. 1.8 SE. by S.	8.7 SE. by S.	4.1	3,096	99.9	
April	30.012	29.952	73.9	84.2	86.5	71.1	15.4	68.4	71.7	83.66	V. 1.6 SSE.	8.5 SSE.	4.3	3,122	104.1	
May	30.010	29.947	79.3	83.4	87.8	73.2	14.6	69.9	72.6	73.70	V. 0.5 SE.	8.3 SE.	4.4	3,295	106.2	
June	30.037	29.994	79.3	86.1	89.0	73.4	15.6	69.3	70.5	72.60	V. 0.8 SE.	9.7 SE.	4.9	3,520	117.3	
July	30.059	30.004	77.7	86.8	89.8	73.3	16.5	68.4	71.0	73.60	N. 0.4 SE. by E.	9.4 SE.	4.8	3,590	115.8	
August	29.987	29.938	75.6	87.0	89.9	73.3	16.6	68.7	72.5	80.63	N. 0.5 SE.	9.0 SE.	4.3	3,196	103.1	
September	29.956	29.898	75.4	85.6	89.3	74.1	15.2	69.9	73.3	83.68	N. 0.6 SE. by E.	7.3 SE.	3.5	2,502	83.4	
October	29.923	29.858	75.0	84.4	88.0	73.5	14.5	71.3	72.6	88.09	V. 0.5 SE. by E.	5.6 SE. by S.	3.0	2,195	70.8	
November	29.968	29.908	72.1	83.1	87.3	70.9	16.4	67.2	71.2	85.68	V. 0.4 SE. by S.	4.6 SSE.	2.9	2,111	70.4	
December	29.984	29.918	70.0	83.4	85.6	68.2	17.4	64.8	67.1	83.58	N. 0.8 SSE.	6.2 Var.	3.9	2,934	94.6	
Means	30.006	29.948	73.7	84.3	87.5	71.0	16.5	67.3	70.9	81.65	N. 1.0 SE.	7.6 SE. by S.	4.0	2,958	95.4	

The barometric pressure is the reading of the barometer corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32° and sea-level.

MONTH.	Upper Cloud		Lower Cloud		Extremes for the Month.						Total Rainfall.	Weather Remarks, &c.
	Percentage.		Percentage.		Temperature.							
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Range			
January	1	3	8	42	88.6	31	63.6	6	25.0	In. 0.05	Fine.	
February	9	10	25	49	88.5	1 & 2	64.1	6	24.4	2.20	Fine, with rain last week of month.	
March	7	5	9	64	90.2	29	64.0	4	26.2	0.43	Fair.	
April	20	16	18	54	90.3	20	67.8	14	22.5	0.98	Fair.	
May	21	13	21	52	89.5	14	70.4	4	19.1	1.08	Fair.	
June	7	10	32	52	91.9	17-18	69.7	1	22.2	0.32	Fair.	
July	10	8	26	38	92.8	25	71.4	12	21.4	0.51	Fair.	
August	13	16	21	40	94.6	17	70.4	20	24.2	2.39	Fair.	
September	16	17	21	51	93.3	19	71.2	8	22.1	1.78	Fair.	
October	21	17	33	56	93.5	4	71.4	24	22.1	7.21	Average "Seasons."	
November	13	12	19	65	89.4	2	68.7	25	20.7	1.17	Fair.	
December	15	17	20	31	89.0	8	62.8	21	26.2	1.87	Fine. "Northerly" on 11th and 13th-14th.	
Means - Total	13	12	21	50	91.0	-	68.0	-	23.0	20.89		

## PART II.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &amp;c.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

*The Reigning Queen and Empress.*

Victoria I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

*Children of the Queen.*

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, born October 18, 1831; died June, 1888; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; Emperor of Germany, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte; born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. George, born June 3, 1865, married 6th July, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. 2. Louise, born February 20, 1867, married 27th July, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. 3. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 4. Maud, born November 26, 1869, married in 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864, married June 15, 1884, to the Grand-duke Serge of Russia. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866; married 24th May, 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April 26, 1884. The Duke of Edinburgh succeeded in September, 1893, to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.



V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born August 12, 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April, 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 25, 1883. 2. Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, born July 19, 1884. Prince Leopold died March 28, 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd November, 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Eva, born October 24, 1887. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born 3rd October, 1891. Prince Henry of Battenberg died in 1896.

#### *Cousins of the Queen.*

I. Prince *Ernest August* third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III., married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born September 29, 1882; Olga, born July 11, 1884; Christian, born 4th July, 1885, and Ernest, born 17th November, 1887.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the British Army (retired).

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue, Adolf Friedrich, born July 22, 1848.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

#### THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

The following is a comparative List of the Administration of Lord Rosebery and of Lord Salisbury as the former stood on Lord Rosebery's retirement from office, and as the latter stood on the date of the publication of the Handbook:—

## LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister		*Marquis of Salisbury.
Foreign Secretary		
First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Viscount Cross.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Sir M. E. Hicks Beach.
Home Secretary	-	*Sir M. W. Ridley.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Mr. J. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War	-	*Lord Lansdowne.
Indian Secretary	-	*Lord George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Mr. G. J. Goschen.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Earl Cadogan.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	*Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary of Ireland	-	Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
President of the Local Government Board	-	*Mr. H. Chaplin.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	*Mr. Walter Long.
Postmaster-General	-	Duke of Norfolk.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir John Gorst.
First Commissioner of Works	-	*Mr. A. Akers Douglas.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Mr. Anstruther.
		Mr. Hayes Fisher
		Lord Stanley.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Hanbury.
Political Secretary to the Treasury	-	*Sir William Walrond.
Paymaster-General	-	Lord Hopetoun.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Sir F. Jeune.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B.
		Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B.
		Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.
		Captain Gerard H. U. Noel.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. McCartney.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. Jesse Collings.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. G. Curzon.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Earl of Selborne.
War Under Secretary	-	Mr. St. John Brodrick.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Earl of Onslow.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Earl of Dudley.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. T. W. Russell.
Financial Secretary of the War Office	-	Mr. Powell Williams.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Richard E. Webster.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir R. B. Robert Finlay, Q. C.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	-	Sir C. T. Pearson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. A. G. Murray.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. W. Kenny.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	-	Duke of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Earl of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Marquis of Carmarthen.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Lord Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Mr. Allwyn Fellowes.
		Earl of Waldegrave.
		Earl of Ranfurly.
		Lord Churchill.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Lord Harris.
		Lord Henniker.
		Lord Lawrence.
		Earl of Clarendon.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl of Limerick.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Belper.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Duchess of Buccleuch.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Lord James.

The names marked thus \* are those of the Members of the Cabinet.



## EARL OF ROSEBERY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister		* Earl of Rosebery.
First Lord of the Treasury	}	
Lord Chancellor	-	* Lord Herschell.
Lord President of the Council	-	Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Privy Seal	-	* Lord Tweedmouth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	* Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
Home Secretary	-	* Mr. H. H. Asquith.
Foreign Secretary	-	* Earl of Kimberley.
Secretary for Colonies	-	* Marquis of Ripon.
War Secretary	-	* Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Indian Secretary	-	* Mr. H. H. Fowler.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	* Earl Spencer.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Lord Houghton.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Mr. Samuel Walker.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	* Mr. John Morley.
Secretary for Scotland	-	* Sir George O. Trevelyan.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	
President of the Board of Trade	-	* Mr. James Bryce.
President of the Local Government Board	-	Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Mr. Herbert Gardner.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Arnold Morley.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Hibbert.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. T. Ellis.
Paymaster-General	-	
Judge-Advocate-General	-	
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	Vice-Adml. Sir F. W. Richards, K.O.B.
	-	Rear-Adml. Lord Walter Kerr.
	-	Rear-Adml. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.
	-	Capt. G. H. U. Noel.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	-	Edmund Robertson, Esq., M. P.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.
Home Under Secretary	-	G. W. E. Russell.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Sir Edward Grey.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Mr. Sidney Buxton, M. P.
War Under Secretary	-	Lord Sandhurst.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Lord Reay.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. T. Burt.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Sir W. Foster.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. Woodall.
Attorney-General	-	Sir R. T. Beid.
Solicitor-General	-	F. Lockwood, Q. C.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. J. B. Balfour.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. T. Shaw.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	The MacDermot.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Serjt. Hemphill.
Lord Steward	-	Marquis of Bredalbane
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Carrington.
Master of the Horse	-	Viscount Oxenbridge.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Lord Ribblesdale.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Earl of Chesterfield.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Mr. Leveson Gower.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Mr. C. R. Spencer.
	-	Viscount Bridport.
	-	Lord de Ros.
	-	Lord Churchill.
	-	Lord Acton.
	-	Lord Camoys.
	-	Lord Hamilton.
	-	Lord Monkswell.
	-	Lord Wolverton.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	
Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Kensington.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Vernon.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

The names marked thus \* are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

## COLONIAL OFFICE.

*Secretary of State*.—The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.

*Private Secretary*.—Mr. St. F. Wilson.

*Assistant Private Secretary*.—Lord Amphill; Mr. W. St. Mercer.

*Parliamentary Under Secretary*.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne.

*Private Secretary*.—Mr. C. A. Harris.

*Permanent Under Secretary*.—Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.

*Private Secretary*.—Mr. G. V. Fiddes.

*Assistant Under Secretaries*.—Mr. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.; Mr. Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., C.B., Edward Fairfield, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

*Chief Clerk*.—Mr. R. P. Ebdon, C.B.

*Clerks in the West India Branch*.—Mr. A. A. Pearson, Mr. S. Olivier, Mr. W. D. Ellis  
Mr. J. E. M. Green.

*Crown Agents*.—Captain Sir M. F. Ommanney, R.E., K.C.M.G.; E. E. Blake, Esq.;  
Major M. A. Cameron, R.E.

*Consulting Engineers for Railways*.—Messrs. Hawkshaw, and Hayter, C.E.; Messrs.  
Gregory & Eyles, C.E.; Mr. W. Shelford, C.E.

*Shipping Agents*.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

The Crown Agents transact financial, commercial and railway business in the United Kingdom for the Colony of Jamaica.



## HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic -	Dr. Luis Saenz Peña -	President	...	Oct. 12, 1892
Austria-Hungary -	Franz Joseph -	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium -	Leopold II. -	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia -	Don Marvano Baptisto -	President	...	... 1892
Brazil (United States of)	Dr. Prudente José de Moraes	President	...	Nov. 16, 1894
Bulgaria -	Ferdinand, Saxe-Coburg	Prince	1861	July 7, 1887
Chili -	Admiral J. Montt -	President	1847	Dec. 26, 1891
China -	Kuang Hsi -	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia -	Miguel A. Caro -	President	...	Aug. 7, 1892
Costa Rica -	Rafael Iglesias -	President	...	May 1894
Denmark -	Christian IX. -	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador -	Don Luis Cordero -	President	...	July 1, 1892
Egypt -	Abbas II -	Khedive	1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France -	M. Faure -	President	...	1895
Germany -	Wilhelm II. -	Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Anhalt -	Frederick -	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden -	Frederick I. -	Grand Duke	1826	Sep. 5, 1856
Bavaria -	Otto -	King	1848	June 13, 1886
Brunswick -	Prince Albrecht -	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Hesse -	Ernest Louis V. -	Grand Duke	1868	Mar. 13, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis III.	Grand Duke	1851	April 15, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick Wilhelm -	Grand Duke	1819	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg -	Peter -	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia -	Wilhelm II. -	King	1859	June 15, 1888
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha -	Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh)	Duke	1844	Sep. 1893
Saxony -	Albert -	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck -	Frederick -	Prince	1865	1893
Wurtemberg -	William II. -	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Gr. Britain & Ireland -	Victoria -	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece -	Georgios -	King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Guatemala -	Gen. Reina Barrios -	President	...	...
Hayti -	Gen. Simon Sam -	President	...	1896
Hawaiian Islands -	-	Queen	...	1891
Honduras -	Don P. Bonilla -	President	...	Dec. 1, 1890
Italy -	Humbert -	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan -	Mutsu Hito -	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia -	J. J. Cheeseman -	President	...	Jan. 1892
Madagascar -	Ranavalona III. -	Queen	1862	July 13, 1883
Mexico -	Porfirio Diaz -	President	...	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro -	Nicolas -	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco -	Muley Abdul -	Sultan	...	June 7, 1894
Muscat -	-	Sultan	...	...
Netherlands -	Wilhelmina -	Queen	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua -	Señor J. S. Zelaza -	President	...	June 1893
Paraguay -	Señor Egusguiza -	President	...	Nov. 25, 1894
Persia -	-	Shah	...	...
Peru -	Genl. A. A. Cáceres -	President	...	Aug. 10, 1894
Portugal -	Carlos -	King	1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania -	Charles -	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia -	Nicolas II. -	Emperor	1868	Nov. 1894
San Salvador -	Rafael A. Gutierrez -	President	...	June 1894
Sarawak -	Sir Charles J. Brooke -	Raja	1829	June 11, 1868
Serbia -	Alexander -	King	1876	Mar. 6, 1889
Spain -	Alfonzo XIII. (a Minor)	King	1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden and Norway -	Oscar II. -	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland -	Emile Frey -	President	1838	...
Turkey -	Abdul-Hamid II. -	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States of America	G. Cleveland -	President	1837	Mar. 4, 1893
Uruguay -	Don Juan I. Borda -	President	...	Mar. 21, 1894
Venezuela -	Genl. I. Crespo -	President	...	Mar. 1894

## COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

THE following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.		Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1894.	Debt, 1894.
<b>EUROPE—</b>					£	£
Cyprus	-	Treaty 1878	3,584	209,286	167,093	92,800 a year to Turkey
Gibraltar	-	Capture 1704	17.3	19,100	63,217	-
Malta and Gozo	-	Ditto 1800	119	164,692	301,859	79,168
<b>ASIA—</b>						
Ceylon	-	Capitulation 1796	25,365	3,008,329	1,948,531	3,563,976
Hong Kong	-	Treaty 1843	32½	221,441	457,440	341,799
Straits Settlements	}	Separated from India 1867	1,542	506,577	780,955	-
Labuan		Cession 1846	30½	5,853	7,382	-
<b>AFRICA—</b>						
Cape of Good Hope	-	Capitulation 1806	217,895	1,527,224	5,407,501	24,999,761
Natal	-	Settlement 1838	20,461	543,913	1,144,514	7,805,575
Mauritius, &c.	-	Capitulation 1810	881	258,985	853,442	1,407,849
St. Helena	-	Capture 1651	47	3,877	9,161	-
Sierra Leone	-	Settlement 1787	4,000	74,835	95,538	50,000
Gambia	}	Settlement 1631	69	14,266	23,798	-
		Resettlement 1817				
Gold Coast	-	Settlement 1661	38,665	1,500,000	218,261	-
Lagos	-	Cession 1861	1,071½	85,607	137,017	-
Zululand	-	-	9,000	143,028	45,592	-
Bechuanaland	-	-	-	64,503	55,300	-
<b>AMERICA—</b>						
Bermuda	-	Settlement 1609	194	15,013	32,475	-
British Columbia	-	Ditto	390,344	92,767		
Ontario	}	Capitulation 1759	144,600	2,112,989		
Quebec		& Cession 1763	193,355	1,488,586		
Manitoba	}	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	73,720	154,442		
New Brunswick	-	Settlement 1623	27,322	521,294		
Nova Scotia	-	Settlement 1623	21,731	450,523	7,232,938	48,336,208
Prince Edward Island	-	Settlement 1623	2,133	109,088		
North West Territory Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871		2,553,337	99,722		
Newfoundland	-	Settled 1583	162,000	202,100	328,207	1,803,307
British Guiana	-	Capitulation 1803	109,000	288,328	588,245	856,579
British Honduras	-	Treaties 1783-1786	6,400	31,471	37,143	34,575
Falkland Islands	-	Settlement 1833	7,500	1,789	11,958	-
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>						
Antigua and Barbuda	-	Settlement 1632	170	36,119	53,993	138,121
Bahamas	-	Ditto 1670	4,466	47,565	57,955	119,626
Barbados	-	Ditto 1605	166	182,322	160,624	18,000
Dominica	-	Cession 1763	291	26,841	22,982	70,900
Grenada	-	Ditto 1763	133	53,203	63,022	117,200
Jamaica, &c.	-	Capitulation 1655	4,193	639,491	805,215	1,678,744
Montserrat	-	Settlement 1632	32½	11,762	8,677	17,500
Nevis	-	Ditto 1628	50	43,963	55,542	73,400
St. Christopher	-	Ditto 1623, 1650	68			
St. Lucia	-	Capitulation 1803	243	42,220	56,590	179,279
St. Vincent	-	Cession 1763	133	41,054	28,574	19,380
Tobago	-	Ditto 1763	115	208,030	8,843	5,000
Trinidad	-	Capitulation 1797	1,754		585,905	576,078
Turks Island	-	Settlement 1629	169	4,744	8,840	-
Virgin Islands	-	Ditto 1665	58	4,639	63,022	117,200



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued*.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1894.	Debt, 1894.
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,712	1,134,207	9,300,711	68,204,253
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	1,140,405	6,716,814	47,297,708
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,497	393,718	3,358,302	30,639,534
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,215	146,795	696,795	7,779,145
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,690	315,048	2,496,544	22,306,500
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	104,471	667,846	4,204,996	39,635,032
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	1,060,000	54,000	863,680	3,417,339
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,435	121,180	80,054	224,677

## GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries:—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
<b>EUROPE—</b>			£
Cyprus	Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C. } M.G.	In Fortress	5,000
Malta	General Lyon Freemantle	Valletta	5,000
<b>ASIA—</b>			
Ceylon	Sir West Ridgway, K.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	5,000
Straits Settlements	Sir C. B. B. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan	Leicester Paul Beaufort, Esq.	Victoria	380
<b>AFRICA—</b>			
Cape of Good Hope & Brit. Kaffraria	The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, } G.C.M.G.,	Cape Town	*9,000
Natal	Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. }	Pietermaritz- burg	4,000
Bechuanaland	Sir H. B. Loch, C.B.	Mafeking	1,800
Basutoland	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	Maseru	1,200
Zululand	Sir W. Hely Hutchinson	—	1,000
Mauritius	Sir H. E. H. Jermingham, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena	W. Grey Wilson, Esq.	James Town	500
Sierra Leone	Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. } Mary's	1,300
Gold Coast	W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	G. T. Carter, C.M.G.	Lagos	2,000
<b>AMERICA—</b>			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B.	Hamilton	2,946
Canada	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.B.	Ottawa	10,000
British Columbia	Hon. E. Dewdney	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
Ontario	G. A. Kirkpatrick	Toronto	2,000
Quebec	J. A. Chapleau, Q.O.	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba	Hon. T. C. Patterson	Winnipeg	2,000
New Brunswick	Hon. J. J. Fraser	Frederickton	1,800
Nova Scotia	Hon. M. B. Daly	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island	Hon. G. W. Howlas	Charlotte Town	1,400
N.W. Territories	Hon. Joseph Royal	Regina	1,400
Newfoundland	Sir H. H. Mundy, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,500
British Guiana	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras	Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200

\* Of this sum £3,000 is Salary as High Commissioner and £1,000 personal allowance.

GOVERNORS, *continued*.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
WEST INDIES—			£
Jamaica -	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew's	6,000
Turks Islands -	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas -	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad -	Sir N. Broome, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados -	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	3,000
Windward Islands—			
Grenada -	Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G., (Governor-in-Chief of Windward Islands)	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent -	H. L. Thompson, Esq.	Kingstown	800
Tobago -	W. Low, Esq.	Scarborough	600
St. Lucia -	Brigade Surgeon Gouldsbury, C.M.G.	Castries	800
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua -	Sir Francis Fleming	St. John's	3,000
Montserrat -	E. Baynes, Esq.	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher and Nevis -	T. R. Griffith	Basseterre	900
Virgin Islands -		Tortola	300
Dominica -	P. A. Templer, Esq.	Roseau	900
AUSTRALIA—			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island -	Viscount Hampden	Sydney	7,000
Victoria -	Lord Brassey, G.C.M.G.	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland -	Lord Lamington	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania -	Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Hobart Town	3,500
South Australia -	Sir T. F. Buxton	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand -	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia -	Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands -	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,000
British New Guinea -	Sir Wm. McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby	1,500

## BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &amp;c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Sir H. Rumbold	Paris	Sir Julian Pauncefote, K.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G.C.B.	Vienna	Sir H. Drummond Wolf, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Madrid
Sir Philip H. Wodehouse Currie	Constantinople	Henry Nevill Dering	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Rome	Captain H. M. Jones	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Berlin	George F. B. Jenner	Bogotá
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles	St. Petersburg	James Frederick Roberts	Guatemala
		Alex. Gollan	Havana
		A. Cohen	Port-au-Prince
		C. C. Malet, Esq.	Panama



## FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE-CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Resi- dence.	Name.	Residence.	Country he represents.
Q. O. Eekford	U. S. America	In Kingston.	C. A. Malabre, C.A.	Kingston	France
J. M. Torroja	Spain		S. E. Pietersz, v.C.	"	Spain
S. Soutar	Denmark		G. L. P. Corinaldi, v.C.	Montego Bay	
J. Duff	Venezuela		D. S. Gideon	Port Antonio	
Wm. Schiller	Austria-Hungary		C. A. Nunes, C.A.	Falmouth	
Same	German Empire		—	Falmouth	
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		S. C. Peynado, v.C.	Black River	
Same	The Netherlands		Z. Jones, v.C.	Sav.-la-Mar	United States of America
J. B. Sorapure	St. Domingo		W. G. Price, v.C.	Milk River	
J. R. Chenet	Hayti		J. F. B. Haw- thorne, v.C. & D.C.	Kingston	
<i>Consul-General</i>			C. A. Nunes, C.A.	Falmouth	
C. V. Carvalho	Sweden & Norway		G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A.	Montego Bay	
<i>Consul</i>			R. W. Harris, C.A.	St. Ann's Bay	
S. Soutar			C. S. Farquhar- son, C.A.	Sav.-la-Mar	
J. Gall			J. Y. Walton, C.A.	Port Antonio	
Same			A. A. Green	Milk River	
W. P. Forwood			L. D. Baker, Jr., C.A.	Port Morant	
J. J. G. Lewis			C. H. Kimball	Port Maria	
G. C. H. Lewis			C.M. Farquharson	Black River	
W. P. Forwood			S. Soutar, v.C.	Kingston	Venezuela
Arthur George			S. L. Schloss, v.C.	Kingston	
M. DeCordova	Honduras				Colombia

The Canadian Government have a Commercial Agent in Kingston. This office is held by Mr. G. E. Burke.

## PART III.

## DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, &amp;c.

(By the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General.)

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between  $17^{\circ} 43'$  and  $18^{\circ} 32'$  N. lat., and  $76^{\circ} 11'$  and  $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$  W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthage and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated, the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several Islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Garcias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere. Should a ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific ever be constructed Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabatia signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay)  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Catherine	470	St. Elizabeth	462
St. Andrew	166	St. Mary	249	Trelawny	333
St. Thomas	274	Clarendon	474	St. James	234
Portland	285	St. Ann	476	Hanover	167
		Manchester	302	Westmoreland	308
Total	732 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	1,971	Total	1,554



giving a total of 4,207½ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

#### COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this country is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

#### COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

#### COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the Parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.\*

## MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes :—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	6½	3½	.	.	.	.	7½
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary	110	116	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann	85	337	54	.	.	.	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland	235	73	.	.	.	.	308
St. Elizabeth	335	120	7	.	.	.	462
Manchester	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains, of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening springs or gullies.

\* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkin's Geology of Jamaica.



Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The Blake Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio-Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The Blake Mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, containing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds"\* in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of

\* So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.



this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost paralld with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation through, out and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap," 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Bluefields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

#### ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of the figures are taken from Sawkin's Geology of Jamaica :-



Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Blake Mountains, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point )	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
of Cinchona Plantation )		Stony Hill (where main road )	
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation .	5,017	crosses it )	1,360
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses .	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
Newcastle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Mr. Pinnock's) .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

## RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the widest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the Parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining in forest in the island.

The West India Improvement Company have, however, in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agna Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the City of Kingston and District of Liguanea are supplied with water.\* From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotta, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Neuva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Landover River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite direction, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles or more and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

\* Water is now also obtained from the Wag Water River by means of a tunnel through the Main Ridge at Constant Spring.



The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen, which has answered all expectations.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggotty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River,\* New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

\* The Town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water from this River.



## CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the Parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Llundas Vale, &c.

## MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas is believed to be the hottest in the island;\* the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9

\* There is, however, a hot spring on the Guava River in the Parish of Portland, the temperature of which is said to be 132 degrees.

degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; they have lately been repaired and improved, and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the Parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.

#### POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

THE population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1891, was 639,491, or 56,681 in excess of the population of 1881; and 133,337 in excess of the population of 1871. Whites 14,692, Coloured 121,955, Black 488,624, East Indian 10,116, Chinese 481. Not stated 3,623. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

The births registered in the year 1895-96 numbered 26,842 giving a rate of 38.8 per 1000 of the estimated mean population.



The following shows the annual Birth-rates for seven years, 1889-90 to 1895-96 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1889-90	35.6
1890-91	38.4
1891-92	38.3
1892-93	37.3
1893-94	40.9
1894-95	37.2
1895-96	38.8

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1896, numbered 15,716 being in the proportion of 22.7 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for seven years 1889-90 to 1895-96 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1889-90	28.0
1890-91	25.0
1891-92	22.7
1892-93	20.9
1893-94	22.2
1894-95	21.0
1895-96	22.7

## POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1891.			Census, 1881.			Increase.	Decrease
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingston	20,114	28,390	48,504	15,928	22,638	38,566	9,938	.
St. Andrew	18,318	19,537	37,855	17,251	17,731	34,982	2,873	.
St. Thomas	15,556	16,620	32,176	16,819	17,126	33,945	.	1,769
Portland	15,664	16,334	31,998	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	.
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	.
St. Ann	26,254	27,873	54,127	22,831	23,753	46,584	7,543	.
Trelawny	14,326	16,670	30,996	15,556	16,559	32,115	.	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,845	17,810	33,625	1,425	.
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	14,518	15,049	29,567	2,521	.
Westmoreland	25,820	27,630	53,450	24,549	24,486	49,035	4,451	.
St. Elizabeth	29,915	32,341	62,256	26,612	27,763	54,375	7,881	.
Manchester	27,173	29,289	55,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	.
Clarendon	28,338	28,767	57,105	25,180	24,665	49,845	7,260	.
St. Catherine	31,738	33,771	65,509	29,972	31,138	61,110	4,399	.
	305,948	333,543	639,491	282,957	297,847	580,804	58,687	.

## POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	1891.			1881.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston . . . . .	18,286	27,616	46,542	36,846
Morant Bay . . . . .	261	395	656	1,000
Port Antonio . . . . .	788	996	1,784	1,305
Port Maria . . . . .	748	744	1,492	1,741
St. Ann's Bay . . . . .	654	661	1,615	1,565
Falmouth . . . . .	948	1,569	2,517	3,029
Montego Bay . . . . .	1,884	2,919	4,803	4,651
Lucea . . . . .	563	1,032	1,595	1,702
Sav-la-Mar . . . . .	1,184	1,768	2,952	2,498
Black River . . . . .	527	627	1,154	1,279
Mandeville . . . . .	473	698	1,171	218
Chapelton . . . . .	187	282	469	654
Spanish Town . . . . .	2,154	2,865	5,019	5,689

It may be interesting here to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. The first attempts at numbering the people was in 1660, when "the relicts of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more. Thirteen years after, that is in 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified:—

Whites—			
Men	...	...	4,050
Women	...	...	2,006
Children	...	...	1,712
Negroes	...	...	9,504
			17,272 <i>a</i> .

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	...	...	7,644
Slaves	...	...	86,546
			94,190 <i>b</i> .

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	...	...	12,737
Free Coloured	...	...	4,093
Slaves	...	...	192,787
			209,617 <i>c</i> .

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	...	...	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	...	...	10,000
Maroons, about	...	...	1,400
Slaves	...	...	250,000
			291,400 <i>d</i> .

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	...	...	5,000
Coloured	...	...	40,000
Whites	...	...	15,000
			371,070

*a* Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I.

*b* Montgomery Martins, Colonial Empire.

*c* Bryan Edwards West Indies, Vol. I.

*d* Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839. Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.



In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island :—

Males	.	181,633	White	.	15,729
Females	.	195,800	Coloured	.	68,576
		<u>377,433</u>	Black	.	293,128
					<u>377,433</u>

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows :—

Males	.	213,521	White	.	13,816
Females	.	227,743	Coloured	.	81,074
		<u>441,264</u>	Black	.	346,374
					<u>441,264</u>

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."\*

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861, namely :—

Males	.	246,573	White	.	13,101
Females	.	259,581	Coloured	.	100,346
		<u>506,154</u>	Black	.	392,707
					<u>506,154</u>

compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and an increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	282,957	Whites	14,432	Coolies	11,016
Females	297,847			Chinese	99
	<u>580,804</u>	Coloured	109,946	Not stated	1,125
		Black	444,186		<u>580,804</u>

The increases comparing the classifications of colour as they appeared in the returns of 1871 and 1881 were whites, 1,331; coloured, 9,600; blacks, 51,479; but if the Coolies and Chinese, and the persons who did not avow their complexion be apportioned by means of one-third to the whites and two-thirds to the coloured population (which may be accepted as having been the case in regard to the census of 1871) the increase in the whites will be 5,411, and the increase of the people of colour, 17,760.

\* Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

## PART IV.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

655 JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world. The Island was held by the Spaniards until 11th May, 1655, when it was surrendered to an English expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables. Cromwell, then in power in England, sent Major General Sedgwick as Commissioner to conduct the Civil Government. He arrived in October, 1655, and established a Council of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley was President.

656 In June of the following year, Colonel William Brayne arrived as successor to Sedgwick who had fallen a victim to Dysentery. He brought with him 1,000 troops, and was followed shortly afterwards by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England, and by 1,000, girls and as many young men from Ireland.

657 Brayne died in 1657 and D'Oyley assumed the Government. His administration was marked by an invasion of the Island by Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, who landed on the North coast and built a fort at Rio Nuevo in St. Mary. D'Oyley however advanced against him, and completely defeated him. Don Sasi escaped from a point on the coast now called Run-away Bay in memory of the event.

660 In 1660, D'Oyley who had been promoted to the rank of General was appointed Governor of Jamaica, being the first to have that title, by Charles II. He was empowered in his Commission to select a Council of twelve persons, and to constitute a Civil Judicature and pass Acts for the "security and prosperity" of the Island.

662 Lord Windsor succeeded to the Government of the Colony in 1662, the chief act of his administration being the disbandment of the Army the men of which were divided into five Regiments of Militia.

664 Lord Windsor retired during the same year and Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the Government as Deputy Governor. He granted lands to the Maroons (as the slaves left by the Spaniards were called) on account of the assistance they had given the English, and gave them by Proclamation the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. Lord Windsor had been instructed to summon Assemblies, and these instructions were carried out by Sir Charles Lyttleton who issued writs for the first General Assembly held in the Island which met at St. Jago de la Vega, on the 20th January, 1664.

664 In May 1664, Lieutenant Colonel Lynch relieved Sir Charles Lyttleton of the Government, the latter having retired to England owing to ill health, but he was shortly succeeded by Colonel Edward Morgan, as Deputy Governor who was in turn superseded, after a month's Administration, by Sir Thomas Modyford who was appointed Governor and brought with him from Barbados a thousand Settlers. During Sir Thomas Modyford's term began the long series of disputes between the Governors and the Assemblies which are so marked a feature of the early history of the Colony.

Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled for having on his own responsibility commissioned a large number of privateers to act on behalf of the King of England against Spain, and Sir Thomas Lynch was sent out as Lieut. Governor.

Six years later Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant Governor, but after a short administration was relieved by Lord Vaughan, who arrived as Governor. At this time the foundation of Jamaica future history as a sugar producing country was laid by the advent of 1200 of the inhabitants of Surinan which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). These people settled in the district now known as the Parish of Westmoreland, where they vigorously prosecuted planting operations. Their example was followed by others, and soon the Island had become well known as one of the finest and most fertile of British Colonies.



During the next fifteen years the Colony was governed successively by the Earl 1671  
of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Lynch (for the second time) Sir Hender Molesworth, the  
Duke of Albermarle, Sir Fras. Watson and the Earl of Inchiquin, but there is  
little of historical interest to record during the period. Squabbles between the  
Governors and the Assemblies were frequent, varied by depredations of free-  
booters and French cruisers on the coasts of the Island.

On the 7th June, 1692, occurred the terrible earthquake which destroyed Port 1692  
Royal, where of 3,000 houses two hundred only, and Fort Charles, escaped un-  
injured. The catastrophe led to the settlement of Kingston; many of the sur-  
vivors removed to the plain of Liguanea and settled on land belonging to Colonel  
Beeston, where the capital of the Island now stands.

In March 1693 Sir William Beeston arrived and assumed the Government, and 1693  
in the following year a French fleet landed detachments on the S.E. coast and  
committed terrible havoc. At Carlisle Bay however they were met and gallantly  
defeated by the Colonial Militia.

In 1702 occurred a naval battle off Santa Martha between the French Admiral 1702  
Du Casse and the British Admiral Benbow who sailed from Port Royal to attack  
the French fleet. Benbow was defeated and returned to Kingston where he died  
of his wounds.

Sir William Beeston was succeeded in January 1703 by Colonel Thomas 1703  
Handesyd, who was followed in 1711 by Admiral Lord Arthur Hamilton, in 1716  
by Mr. Peter Heywood, a Planter, in 1718 by Sir Nicholas Lawes, another  
Planter, and in 1722 by the Duke of Portland. Of these the most notable was  
Sir Nicholas Lawes. Throughout the administration of all however the struggles  
between the Executive and the Assembly continued, much delaying the progress  
of the Colony.

In 1726 the Duke of Portland died and was succeeded by Major-General Robert 1726  
Hunter, who succeeded in propitiating the Assembly, so much so that they raised  
his salary to £6,000 per annum. About this time the Maroons began to give  
trouble and in 1734 a formidable expedition against their mountain strongholds 1734  
was organized, but the Government forces were surrounded and with difficulty  
escaped annihilation.

When Governor Trelawney arrived in 1738 he took steps to come to terms with  
these hardy mountaineers. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were ceded  
to them, and perfect freedom granted them and their posterity in consideration  
of their agreeing to aid the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.

The second half of the century was a period of much disturbance from foreign  
wars, internal rebellion, and violent storms. In 1739 Jamaica fitted out an Ex- 1739  
pedition to attack the Spanish American possessions, and although there were  
some unimportant successes, the operations as a whole resulted in failure.

In 1778 war broke out between France and England, and a powerful French 1778  
fleet sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica, and  
extraordinary efforts were made to resist the enemy. Spain having joined France  
the Governor of Jamaica dispatched an Expedition against San Juan de Nica-  
ragua. The place was captured, but the number of deaths from disease among  
the invading force was awful, and a miserable remnant only, among whom was the  
famous Nelson, returned to Port Royal. In 1782 occurred the ever memorable  
Victory of Rodney over the French Fleet under de Grasse then on his way to join  
the Spanish Fleet. The people of Jamaica who had dreaded the threatened in-  
vasion and had made great efforts to resist it, received the news of the victory with  
the utmost enthusiasm. The marble statue of Rodney is a lasting testimony of their  
gratitude to him. Again, a few years later, the then Governor received orders from  
the Imperial Government to send a Military force to St. Domingo "to accept terms  
of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the Island as solicited the  
protection of the British Government." The Expedition captured several places  
on the coast, but disease again proved the most formidable enemy, and notwith-  
standing every effort to subdue the Island, a treaty had ultimately to be made (in  
1798) with Toussaint l'Ouverture, and the remnant of the force returned to 1798  
Jamaica.



- 1760 In the meantime the enemies of law and order within the Island itself had not been idle. In 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out among the slaves in St. Mary, which caused much loss of life before it was finally overcome.
- 1795 In 1795 the inhabitants of the Island were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm by the outbreak of a second Maroon war, of more formidable proportions than that of 1734. The troops sent to quell the insurrection again and again fell into ambuscades and lost heavily. The brunt of the operations was borne by the Militia which in all the disturbances of the time proved itself a most valuable force. In the present war they were assisted by the Maroons of Accompong who remained faithful to the Government. The insurrection was quelled in 1796, and in June of that year upwards of 500 men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia, whence they were afterwards sent to Sierra Leone.
- 1798 In 1798 another rebellion of slaves occurred the insurgents this time being the run-away slaves who infested the lower region of the Trelawny Mountains. It was however soon put down.
- Notwithstanding these occurrences the Colony continued to grow rich. No less than one million pounds were voluntarily subscribed to help England against revolutionary France in 1798, and when war broke out with Spain and France in 1804, Jamaica made extensive preparation for her own protection. So far as the
- 1806 West Indies were concerned the war was made eventful by the manoeuvres of the rival fleets in West Indian Waters and by the brilliant victory gained by the British over the French fleet off St. Domingo, the captured prizes being brought to Port Royal.
- 1807 In 1807 Sir Eyre Coute brought from England the announcement that the British Parliament had withdrawn the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America and had abolished the slave-trade without compensation to the Planters. There were then in Jamaica 319,351 slaves.
- 1808 On the 26th March 1808 the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of the Assembly existing for the full term of seven years. Questions of privilege however frequently arose, and the Executive and Legislature were frequently in opposition. The Colony had to face a period of depression and distress at the time of the war with France and the United States, and storms doing great damage occurred in 1813, 1815, and 1818.
- 1823 But the most prominent occurrence in Lord Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the British Parliament and the Jamaica Assembly on the subject of the Slave Code. In 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for the adoption of measures to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. The Assembly refused to entertain the recommendations of the resolutions, repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the Island.
- 1827 The Duke of Manchester relinquished the Government in 1827, Sir John Keane becoming Lieutenant Governor. He was succeeded in 1829 by the Earl of Belmore, who repeated the demand of the British Parliament for the amendment of the Slave Code. Some acts in this direction were passed, but on the British Government subsequently making proposals for the further amelioration of the Slaves, the Assembly offered a strenuous if not violent resistance, the House ultimately declining to consider any measures not emanating from themselves. So intense indeed was the hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Parliament, that they threatened to "transfer their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their Continental neighbours."
- 1831 The excitement produced by these proceedings soon extended to the slave population and on the 28th December, 1831, a serious out-break occurred. The mansion and sugar works of Kensington Estate in St. James were first set on fire by the slaves, and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the property in the neighbourhood. The outbreak was quelled by the Militia but not before *property to the value of £666,977 sterling had been destroyed by the insurgents.*



The British Government in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to enable them to restore their plantations

The Earl of Mulgrave having succeeded to the Government in 1832 again pressed the Assembly to pass necessary laws to give effect to the resolutions of 1823 of Mr. Canning. But the Assembly resisted as before and declared that while admitting the supremacy of the Sovereign they could not admit "the supremacy of one portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent state over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica."

After this the Emancipation Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and was laid before the Jamaica Assembly on 18th October, 1833. They could not but accept the decree, but they entered strong protests against the Act in their Journals.

On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the Apprenticeship System Established. The number of slaves for whom compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, the amount of compensation awarded being £5,853,975 Sterling.

The apprenticeship system was subsequently abolished by Act of Parliament in May 1838, and on the 1st August of that year absolute freedom was conferred on the whole negro population.

The History of the Colony from this time on to the outbreak of 1865, consists of little else beyond a series of political disputes and disagreements between the Executive and the Legislature accompanied with a bitterness which could not fail to have a disastrous result on the well-being of the country. When Sir Charles Metcalfe was Governor, it is true, much was done to reconcile these differences; he succeeded in restoring the affection for the mother-country which in the case of a large number of Colonists had been alienated by recent events, and he left the Colony after passing a number of useful Laws, greatly regretted by all.

He was succeeded by Lord Elgin during whose administration much was done to improve the general condition of the Island. Coolie Immigration was commenced, new breeds of cattle were introduced and the Jamaica Railway was opened.

But in 1846 the Imperial Parliament passed an Act to equalize the sugar duties on British and Foreign productions. The result of this Act would clearly be disastrous to the sugar planters of Jamaica, and the Assembly in November 1846 declared that they would be unable to continue the institutions of the Colony on the present scale or to defray the cost of Coolie Immigration.

Sir Charles Grey arrived as Governor at this time, and throughout his administration of 6 years, the "War of Retrenchment" continued. Bill after Bill embodying a scheme of retrenchment was passed by the Legislature and was rejected as often by the Council. The Treasury became bankrupt owing to the failure of the Legislature to re-enact expiring Revenue Bills, and a complete "deadlock" ensued. But Sir Charles Grey's term of office expired and Sir Henry Barkly was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He had been a planter in Demerara and had been sent to that Colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there, a task which he had successfully accomplished. His appointment to Jamaica was therefore hailed with joy, the retrenchment party seeing in him a sympathiser and a deliverer. The Legislature having been called together, an Act for the better government of the Island was passed, and in consideration of this and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 to provide for salaries of Judges and several other Public Officers, the Imperial Government granted a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent to pay off the debts of the Colony. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain General and Governor in Chief under the new Constitution the character of which is described in another part of this work.\*

Sir Henry Barkly was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling. His administration is remarkable for the fact that acting on the opinion that it was

\*Political Constitution page 84.



the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the principle that in all important questions of a purely domestic nature the Colony should be governed according to the views of the constituencies as expressed by their Representatives in the Legislature, he appointed three gentlemen to office on the principle of Ministerial Responsibility.

862 In 1862 the political struggles between the Executive Committee and the Assembly revived in all their intensity and in the following year had gone so far that Mr. Edward John Eyre the Lieutenant Governor, and the Assembly came into direct collision a majority of that body declining "to proceed to any further business with His Excellency."

864 In 1864 Mr. Eyre, who had been Lieutenant Governor during the absence of Sir Charles Darling on leave, was appointed to succeed him as Governor, the Imperial Government approving of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

But meanwhile trouble was brewing in the country. A severe drought had greatly impoverished the people, while the American Civil war and other causes had increased the price of imported bread-stuffs. Agitators availed themselves of the opportunity to unsettle and excite the minds of the ignorant. Public Meetings were got up at which seditious speeches were made calling upon those of African race to assert themselves and to publicly set forth their grievances. The movement had its natural effect. In October, 1865 a rebellion of the black people broke out in the Parish of St. Thomas.

On the 11th of that month a crowd of some hundreds armed with cutlasses, bayonets, sticks and muskets entered the square in front of the Court house at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks, and their cry was "colour for colour, blood for blood." The Custos and Magistrates of the Parish were butchered while holding their meeting for the transaction of business. The Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court house were stoned and although they fired, were overpowered. All the Officers and many members of the force were killed. Martial Law was at once proclaimed, troops were dispatched to the disaffected district, and the outbreak vigorously quelled. The principal agitator, Mr. George William Gordon who was mainly responsible, was arrested, tried by Court Martial and hanged, while a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

866 On intelligence of the affair reaching England, Sir Henry Knight Storks was sent out to assume the Government and act as President of a Commission of Enquiry of which the other Members were Mr. Russell Gurney the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds.

The conclusion at which the Commission arrived was, shortly, that the outbreak had been quelled with unnecessary severity. They reported however that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free of rent."

As a result of this finding, Mr. Eyre was recalled by Her Majesty's Government, and left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., arrived as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island on the 5th August, 1866. He brought with him an Order in Council dated the 11th June of that year establishing a new form of government. The new Legislature was designated "The Legislative Council of Jamaica" and consisted at first of the Governor and six official and three non-official members.\* A Privy Council was also provided for.

\* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.



The Legislative Council met for the despatch of business on the 16th October and at once directed their attention to the re-adjustment of the public finances. There had been a deficit on the 30th September, 1865, of £80,656, and there were obligations arising out of the recent disturbances to be immediately met. With the view of providing for these requirements, without unduly pressing on any particular section of the community, the excise duty on rum was increased, the house tax was extended to all houses under £12 annual rental, a small tax was laid on land and a trade license was imposed on Merchants, Storekeepers, Newspapers Proprietors and other men in business. In the following year additional customs' duties were levied on wines, tobacco and similar articles of luxury and an addition of ten per cent. was in all cases made to the total amount payable on imports. Estates machinery and other articles required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources were however admitted free. The result of these re-adjustments was that on the 30th September, 1868, there was a surplus of £5,599; this was the first time for many years that the finances of the colony had shown an excess of revenue over expenditure.\* The Government had now begun a series of changes in the political and fiscal affairs of the colony.

One of the first measures of reform was the reduction of the number of parishes from twenty-two to fourteen. The parishes were thus nearly equalized in size and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was greatly reduced. A new revenue system was established, whereby the Officers of Customs and the Collectors of Taxes were placed under a Central Head and the collection of the revenue, both internal and external, was regulated by a uniform system. A semi-military Police was organized and placed under an Inspector-General, and a Rural Police was added as an Auxiliary Force for the detection of crime in the remote districts of the country. The Judicial Establishment was re-constituted. District Courts on the model of the English County Courts were introduced; Public Prosecutors were appointed as Assistants to the Attorney-General; the Judges of the Supreme Court were authorised to admit Solicitors of seven years' standing to practise as Advocates in the Supreme Court, and a Commission was appointed to prepare a new and revised edition of the statutes of this island. Grand Juries were abolished and the Attorney-General was charged with the power of preferring indictments against persons accused of crime. The reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from four to two, as vacancies occurred, was sanctioned. A Medical Department for providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicine, was established; and a change in the educational system, under which the annual grants to elementary schools were based on results was inaugurated. As a part of this new education movement provision was made for the training of Schoolmasters at a Government Training College in Spanish Town and at the Mico Institution in Kingston. A Government Savings Bank was opened in Kingston, with branches in the several parishes, in substitution of the old Trustee Banks, which were limited in their operations and but indifferently managed by the local Trustees. The postal rates on letters were reduced and postal communication between Kingston and the interior was extended to three posts per week. A Department of Public Works was organized under an officer designated the Director of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, and an effective system of road supervision was inaugurated. The public buildings which had for years been falling into decay were repaired and commodious hospitals, police stations and other necessary buildings were constructed on modern principles. In the year 1868 Coolie immigration was resumed (after having been stopped for four years) and Cinchona was first permanently planted at Bellevue, on the Blue Mountain Range, by the Government. In the same year the fruit trade with the United States of America was started at Port Antonio by private enterprise.

The greater part of these improvements involved large additional annual expenditure from the Public Treasury; but notwithstanding this there was an annual surplus during the whole period of Sir John Peter Grant's administration. His Excellency

\* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.



868 in reporting on the finances of the year 1871-72 (the year preceding that in which he left the colony) informed the Secretary of State as follows: "The continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony became developed."\* Among the imposts remitted in consequence of the solvency of the finances were the tonnage dues and tax on breeding stock, working cattle, and sheep, which were inherited from the old Legislature, and the additional import duty which was levied in 1868.

871 A Census was taken on the 31st July, 1871, which showed that the population which was recorded as 506,154 had increased by 14.7 per cent. in the ten years ending on that day. Within the same period the Established Church in Jamaica was abolished by the expiry of the Clergy Law and the first Synod of the Disestablished Church was held in Kingston under the presidency of Bishop Courtenay.† The Law of Charles II., empowering the Governor for the time, with the advice of a Council of War, to declare Marshal Law in times of disturbance, was repealed.

Two other noteworthy occurrences took place during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant. The first was the transfer of the Seat of Government from Spanish Town, the ancient capital, to Kingston, the commercial centre. The second is the case of the *La Have*.

The *La Have*, with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declared that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £35,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendants a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment and restoring the arms and munitions. The Legislative Council subsequently passed a vote for redeeming the promissory note, but requested the Governor "to urge the Secretary of State, in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government's refunding the amount to the Colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Policy and International Law." The amount was refunded.

74 Sir J. P. Grant left Jamaica on the 25th January, 1874, and Mr. W. A. G. Young, the Acting Colonial Secretary, assumed the Government as President of the Privy Council. Sir William Grey arrived as Governor on the 4th April. During his administration the island was afflicted with a hurricane (November, 1874) by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed, and by a severe drought (1876) followed by heavy and continuous rains, which did unusual damage to the roads throughout the Island. Small-pox also prevailed epidemically in some parts of the Island, especially in Vere and Clarendon, and endemically in other parts. A considerable commercial panic, in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital, also occurred. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844 and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavourable effect on the import duties and on the revenue from stamps.

176 Against these calamities there were the successful exhibition of a collection of Jamaica products at the International Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the establishing of Street Cars in the City of Kingston through the enterprise of a private company. The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works were completed

\* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1872.

† See Articles on Church of England in Jamaica in this Publication.



at a cost of £126,500 and the Dry River Bridge, which had for some years been in construction, was opened for traffic.

Sir William Grey relinquished the Government on the 10th March, 1877, in consequence of ill-health, and Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., was sworn into office. During his short administration Jamaica was admitted in the Postal Union; Kingston was lighted with Gas, and a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica. Mr. Rushworth died of yellow fever on the 10th August, 1877, and the government devolved on Major-General Mann, as President of the Privy Council.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief on the 24th August, 1877. In opening the first session of the Legislative Council after his arrival, His Excellency had to make unfavourable announcements with regard to the public finances. By an arrangement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in deference to representations from the sugar planters of the colony, the immigration debt which then stood at £174,923 was transferred to the Public Treasury, together with the annual expenses of hospitals and medical attendance on immigrants. In addition to these assumed liabilities there was a deficit of £4,063 in the general accounts on the 30th September 1877, and an anticipated deficit of £2,683 on the general accounts of the financial year 1877-78. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, re-imposed the poll-tax on breeding stock which was repealed by Law 14 of 1870 and raised a loan of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878. The only other aids to the general revenue during the year (1877-78) were the trifling export duties on coffee and logwood, which were transferred from the Immigration fund to general revenue, as a set-off against the assumption by the public of the charges in connection with immigration. By a reduction in the expenditure on public works and other economies the finances of the year were closed with a surplus; but the new loan remained as an addition to the public debt.

In the next session Sir Anthony Musgrave announced that "in consequence of the healthy condition of the finances and the improved prospects of the coming year" he proposed to submit to the decision of the Council "the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance." Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University; the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country; an increase in the number of Pupil Teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions, and the founding of an institute for the promotion of literature, science and art in Jamaica. He also recommended the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann's Bay to Port Antonio; the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the purpose of securing telegraphic communication with other countries; the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extensions to Porus on the south-side and Ewarton on the north-side; the restoration of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of cinchona cultivation on the Government Plantation in St. Andrew. These recommendations were all agreed to and fully carried out. A system of registration of births, deaths and Marriages, which had previously been sanctioned by the Legislature, was brought into operation on the 1st April, 1878. In the following year a new Marriage Law, which provided for the appointment of Marriage Officers and for purely civil marriages where the parties desired them, and a Divorce Law, were passed. A series of laws having for their object the improvement of the Judicial System and the consolidation of the superior Courts into one superior Court of Judicature and the appointment of a second Puisne Judge, were also passed. In the same year (1879) there was an extension of the telegraph line so as to complete the circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy.

Early in the following year (March 1880) their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Jamaica in H.M. Ship



880 "Bacchante" and were entertained by Lieutenant-Governor Newton, who was then administering the government during the temporary absence of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

On the return of Sir Anthony Musgrave to the colony on the 4th June, 1880, he received an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed their obligation to him for "the institution of many enlightened measures — the promotion of higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements." Lieutenant-Governor Newton also received an address from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed "the feelings of respect and hearty good will with which the ability, urbanity and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them."

In the latter part of 1879 (from October 8th to the 13th) there were heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston; and in the following year there was a severe drought which continued to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 8th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property, and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, &c. A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds occurred on the 7th December and was felt throughout the island. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains, which had a beneficial effect on the growing crops. On the 4th March, 1881, a Census was taken, the population being 580,804; this gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the Census of 1871 and showed that the population had increased at the rate of 7,000 per annum.

881 The Legislative Council met on the 22nd November, 1881, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," His Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government increased the excise duty on rum from 5/ to 8/ per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties. The Government by curtailing all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without injury to the country; by absorbing the annual profits of the Government Savings Bank and by adopting other financial re-arrangements were able to reduce the deficit to £18,178 on the 30th September, 1882. Thereupon the imposition of the additional 10 per cent. on the Customs duties was repealed, but it was considered expedient to continue the increased duty on rum.

In the meantime (that is to say in July, 1881,) two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court in the suit of General Pulido, of Venezuela, against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner *Florence* and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid in the two cases at £18,000. The vessel had, on her arrival at Port Royal, reported herself in distress, and after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta had been permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs. On the completion of these repairs the Captain was required by the Governor, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract. It was for the delay and other contingent trespasses that the actions were instituted. The verdicts were for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £6,700. The amount (with the costs in the suits) was paid by the Governor by means of an advance from the Treasury, in order



to save the interest at six per cent. which was running on the judgment, and to avoid the very probable indignity to himself of having his property levied upon and sold to liquidate the claim. But Sir Anthony Musgrave expressed his readiness to refund the amount should the course pursued by him be disapproved by the Secretary of State, and he asked for instructions as to how the damages and costs were finally to be paid. In December a despatch from the Secretary of State directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the amount was received by His Excellency and laid before the Council. The despatch required the official members to support the vote. In consequence of this the Auditor General (Mr. J. C. Macglashan) and the Crown Solicitor (Mr. S. C. Burke) resigned their seats, the first on the ground that the "acts of the Governor in reference to the vessel were regarded by the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries as questions of Imperial and international duty," and the second on the ground that "the damages and costs were incurred solely in pursuance of imperial policy and objects."\*

The despatch was referred to a Select Committee who reported that "the Council would not be justified in sanctioning the vote as the detention of the vessel was made entirely to protect imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the votes of the official members of the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes and on the re-assembling of the Council in January, 1882, a number of petitions were presented against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the suits referred to. On the question being again brought on for discussion a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect, that the Council recorded its agreement with the prayers of these petitions. The Governor in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of State informed him of the "total impossibility that the question at issue could be decided in favour of the Government with the present majority of unofficial members" and asked for further instructions.\* On the 7th November a minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, stating that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council eight official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it, and the six unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the six unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr, and Henderson. (Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State, and Mr. George Solomon, who was also absent from the island, resigned soon after his return to Jamaica.)

While the negotiations with regard to the case of the *Florence* were progressing Mr. George Solomon had proposed in the Legislative Council and carried by the votes of the unofficial members, a resolution declaring "that the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government had been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony without, in the opinion of the Council, any adequate advantages being derived therefrom." The result of this resolution and of the representations that had been made in the petitions from the public meetings with regard to the case of the *Florence* was the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. Further action with regard to the *Florence* case was stayed by the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government

\* Papers laid before Parliament, December, 1882.



1882 did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important Legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered.

Just before the arrival in Jamaica of the Royal Commissioners a calamitous fire occurred in Kingston (on the 11th December, 1882,) by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of the house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. Subscriptions were received from all parts of the Empire, from the United States of America and from the other parishes of Jamaica for the relief of the sufferers, the total amount received from abroad being £11,945 16s. 6d. and the total amount contributed locally being £4,810 1s. 7½d. (These sums were exclusive of the large amount subscribed by the Masonic Fraternity in Jamaica and elsewhere for the relief of their Brethren who were sufferers by the fire.)

1883 The Royal Commissioners arrived on the 5th January, 1883, and immediately entered on their important duties; their enquiry lasted to the 25th February when they left Jamaica for the Leeward Islands to prosecute similar inquiries there. Soon after Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government he had appointed a Commission to "inquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island" and in the month of January, 1882, their report was laid before the Council. The recommendations in the reports were reviewed by the Royal Commissioners and in the majority of cases suggestions other than those included therein were made by them.

On the 20th April, Sir Anthony Musgrave finally relinquished the Government, having completed his term of Office and been appointed to the Governorship of Queensland. The citizens of Kingston presented a farewell address to his Excellency, in the course of which they stated "that they had hoped that his Excellency's administration would have been extended so as to have enabled him to perfect and complete the many works of progress undertaken by him for the future advantage and prosperity of the Colony." They concluded thus: "It is with gratitude that as a people we say that the administration of your Excellency has been one which, while it illustrates the capacity of the Administrator, has tended to develop both the industrial and mental capacities of the people, and cannot fail largely to contribute to their welfare and happiness." His Excellency in a despatch to the Secretary of State, when leaving the colony, thus reviewed his administration of the Government: "So far as it has been in my power to direct it, the policy of the Local Government has been to facilitate the ready administration of justice and the organization of public departments, to improve the sanitary condition of the people and the diffusion of education among them, and to furnish those means of communication by telegraph and post, and transport by railway, which in all countries are found to stimulate industry by giving value to its products."

Colonel Wiseman Clarke administered the Government as Senior Member of the Privy Council until the arrival of Major-General Gamble, C.B., from Barbados, on the 4th May, 1883. During the latter's term of office a public meeting was held in Kingston "to protest against the continuance of the official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation;" and a deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (then Secretary of State for the Colonies) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the Government and Legislature of the Island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditure should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M.P., for Devonport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Ohlson, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."



On the 17th December, 1883, the inhabitants of Kingston presented Major-General Gamble with a farewell address, and four days afterwards His Excellency relinquished the Government to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., who had been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies. 188

An address of welcome was presented to Sir Henry W. Norman at the Town Hall. The address expressed the hope that His Excellency's accession to office would be signalized "by the introduction of such a measure of reform as would give to the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal colony some control over the taxation and expenditure, and a legitimate share in the management of the Legislative machinery, of the country." His Excellency in reply stated "that some form of representative government would be introduced" and "that the representatives would have a substantial power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica."

On the following day a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st December, 1883, was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The despatch intimated that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructed the Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the Franchise. The despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than six of the latter are present and agreed."

On the 4th January an address was sent to Sir Henry Norman from a "private meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all." The address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship's styling the change 'a moderate step in advance.'" With regard to the second point dealt with in the address His Excellency said that "it appeared to him that the power of the Governor to command a majority in the Council by filling the full number of official seats may be exercised in any extreme case by the Governor, who, however, would have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government; and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it was impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Public meetings were held in St. Ann, Portland, Manchester and Kingston, to protest against the political constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 1st December. In the Kingston resolutions it was urged that "in matters of general legislation and government the elective minority in the Council would possess no power at all, and in matters of finance the power professed to be given to them would be so fettered that it could, at any moment, be overridden by the Governor." The resolution continues: "This meeting declares that the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will



1884 be in the future unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate; and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island; and in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to usurp at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People." A Standing Committee was appointed to represent the Parish of Kingston in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution; to raise funds; to hold conference with the sister parishes; to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect; and also to select and appoint delegates for such purposes, or any of them from time to time, as occasion may require. During the period of agitation Sir Henry Norman communicated with the Secretary of State who, in a despatch published on the 21st February, 1884, stated that the Governor "correctly represented the views of Her Majesty's Government in his reply to the Address of the gentlemen of Kingston."

The Royal Commission on the Franchise met on the 8th January, 1884, and agreed to their report. They recommended that freeholders paying 20/ of taxes, or ratepayers and taxpayers paying 30/ of taxes or rates should be entitled to vote. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State and on the 30th June the Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The Registration of the electors took place in June and the elections for the new Council were held between the 8th and 12th September. In five of the electoral districts there were contested elections but in the other four districts the members were returned unopposed.

The first meeting of the new Council was held on 30th September. All the official and elected members were present. Governor Sir Henry Norman in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on "the restoration as some would call it, or the commencement as others would say, of representative institutions in the colony." The first legislative act of a constitutional character was the passing of the following resolution, which was moved by the Hon. George Henderson, member for St. Thomas and Portland: "That it appears by the Acts 29 Victoria, sec. 1, chapters 11 and 24 (the laws abolishing the old constitution of the island and giving power to create and constitute a government for this island) that no power was given or contemplated to be given, in these laws for the Queen or Her Ministers to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature." The resolution had reference to the Civil List attached to the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. A few days after a message from the Governor was presented to the Legislative Council, informing them that Her Majesty's Government were negotiating with the United States Government for the free entry of British West Indian Sugar in return for the abolition of import duties on bread, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosene and other articles, and asking if the Council was willing to take part in the arrangements and would make good the revenue sacrificed, by means of a land tax or an export duty or otherwise. The Council, in a resolution, expressed their willingness to take part in the arrangements and to make good the revenue to be sacrificed, which was estimated at £69,300.

1885 On the 26th February, 1885, the Porus Branch of the Railway Extension was opened by Sir Henry Norman. The event was celebrated by a luncheon at Porus, at which His Excellency and a distinguished party, including the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbrook and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy were present. The Ewarton Branch was opened on the 13th August of the same year. Sir Henry Norman and a large Company were present. Sir Anthony Musgrave (the previous Governor of the Island) was eulogized by several of the speakers at the Banquet for having projected the Extension Lines.

The Legislative Council re-assembled on the 11th March and the Governor laid before the Chamber a despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution of the 14th October, 1884, with regard to the Civil List. The Secretary of State after reciting the nature of the resolution thus continued: "You will have the goodness to inform the Council that Her Majesty's Government conceive that this resolu-



tion was passed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. It is true that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the late Legislative Council of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by an Order in Council; but as by the Order in Council passed thereunder the whole control of the public purse was vested in persons nominated by the Crown, it is in accordance with constitutional precedent that the Crown when admitting the people of the island by a further Order in Council to a large share of the control of its finances, should by the same instrument reserve and secure the salaries of some of the principal officers of the Government. Instances of this procedure are to be found in the constitution of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies. It should, however, be clearly understood that if the Colonial Legislature should at any time propose to vary the salary assigned by the Order in Council to any of the officers named in the schedule their views will receive attentive consideration." On the 19th March the following resolution was agreed to by the votes of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the *ex officio* and nominated members declining to vote: "That this Council learn with pleasure, but without surprise, that it is the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Acts which enabled the Queen to constitute the Legislature of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by Order in Council. That without in any way questioning or offering any opinion on the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Crown has in the instance of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies reserved a portion of the revenues by Order in Council, this colony respectfully declines to be bound by any such precedents, which may have been the outcome of special circumstances. That this Council adheres to its resolution of the 14th October last, and again declares that in its opinion the Crown had no power to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature. That on the opportunity arising it is the intention of this Council to review the salaries referred to in the schedule to the Order in Council and to deal with each of them as in its judgment it may deem best."

On the 26th March the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Michael Solomon, passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council the paralyzed condition of the sugar interest of this colony calls for early relief if that industry is to be sustained; and this Council without in any way pledging itself to its future course request the Governor to appoint five gentlemen as Commissioners on behalf of the government of this island to visit Canada, with the object of ascertaining what arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of confederation or reciprocity." In accordance with this resolution the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General; the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector-General, and Mr. Charles Levy, Merchant, were appointed a Commission to proceed to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial arrangement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica.

About the same time a public meeting was held in the Town Hall in Kingston to enable the inhabitants to tender their services to the Imperial Government for the protection of the island. The movement was initiated in view of the possibility of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Jamaica in consequence of the military operations in which the mother country was engaged in the Soudan and elsewhere. A resolution was passed recommending the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island in accordance with the terms and conditions of Law 35 of 1879. The following resolution was also passed: "That should the military operations in which the Imperial Government is engaged render it necessary that the Regular Troops should be removed to the scene of war, the Volunteers of Kingston will cheerfully aid in the performance of such garrison and other military duties as may be necessary for the protection of the stations and posts during such time as they may be temporarily vacated by the Regular Troops. On the 16th June the Governor issued a Gazette Extraordinary containing an acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of His Excellency's despatch enclosing the resolutions referred to. The Secretary of State thus wrote to the Governor: "The Queen has



1885 received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown now under your Government; and Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the action you have taken and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the 1889 of the Volunteer Militia.

The Commission which was sent to Canada returned to Jamaica in July and on the 15th of that month made their report to the Governor. Beyond laying their proposals before a Committee of the Cabinet they could do nothing in consequence of the sitting of the Dominion Parliament. The Commissioners in the last paragraph of their report stated as follows: "Incomplete as our mission has been we have the pleasing satisfaction of feeling that our Conferences in Canada have opened up new fields for commercial labours, and have been fruitful in cementing the friendship of a sister colony whose resources are practically unbounded, and who can send to Jamaica nearly all she needs."

Another Commission was in the same year appointed by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman to report upon the system of elementary education in the island. The members of the Commission were: The Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, President; the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintendent Medical Officer; the Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools; the Hon. George Henderson, elected member of the Legislative Council; the Very Rev. Father Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic; the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey; the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission; the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar Baptist College; the Rev. William Gillies, of the Presbyterian Mission; Mr. William Ewen, Landed Proprietor; and Mr. George Stiebel Landed Proprietor. Mr. L. R. Fyfe, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Commission issued an *ad interim* report which provided for an increase of the provision from public funds for extending the operations of the Mico Institution and of Voluntary Schools for training elementary teachers. The Legislative Council agreed to the report and the Commission continued their labours.

On the 24th September, the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, unanimously agreed to the following resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the expenses of carrying on the government of the country should be diminished with as little delay as possible, and that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report how this desirable result may be accomplished with due regard to the protection of vested interests; and that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Palache, and the mover (Mr. C. S. Farquharson). The Committee presented its report on the 20th October. It recommended the abolition of several of the public offices and the amalgamation of others, and that 15 per cent. be deducted from salaries over £400 and 10 per cent. from salaries of £250 up to £400 per annum. It was also recommended that a sum equal to four years' deduction be paid to each officer as commutation, and that he be allowed to retire on pension if he fails to receive promotion in five years from the date of commutation. To meet the payment of the commutations and to erect a suite of public offices in Kingston the Committee recommend that the Government should issue a paper currency of the following denominations: 4/; 8/; 12/; 16/; and 20/. On the 7th November a meeting of public officers was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Burke, Crown Solicitor. A series of resolutions was passed and a petition was sent to the Legislative Council. In the petition the public officers stated "that the proposed reduction of salaries, if enforced, with the rate of commutation offered by the Select Committee would be virtually a breach of contract with the officers concerned, who held their offices on condition of a permanent tenure, subject to efficiency and good conduct." The Petitioners also submitted that they "were prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any com-



mercial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the Government. Thus they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony." The consideration of the scheme of retrenchment was postponed to the next session. But before the Council was prorogued, a resolution to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote, was moved by the Hon. J. T. Palache and agreed to. The Legislative Council also passed a resolution for the increase of the number of elected members at the Board from 9 to 14 and of the official members from 7 to 11. In the meantime the Parochial Boards (including the newly created City Council of Kingston) that had been elected by those who have qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council met for the first time (on 1st October) and elected their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

In the month of December (1885) the rainfall was three times the average and was the largest on record; several lives were lost. In the February of the following year small-pox was introduced into the island in the person of a passenger by the R.M.S. "Dee" from Vera Cruz. The patient was removed from the vessel to the Kingston small-pox hospital where he was treated; he recovered, but during his illness the disease developed itself in the western part of the city. It thence extended itself to other localities in Kingston and eventually became epidemic in the island.

Sir Henry W. Norman, who had left Jamaica on vacation leave on the 10th December, 1885, returned on the 29th March, 1886. He was accorded a grand public reception in Kingston and an address of congratulation was presented to him at the Town Hall by the City Council.

The third session of the Legislative Council was opened by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman in a speech in which he expressed the hope that the Poor Relief Bill (introduced in the previous session by the Hon. Robert Craig) and the new Retrenchment Scheme (initiated by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson) would be given precedence and be beneficially disposed of. On the 8th April the Retrenchment Scheme was passed by the Legislative Council. The principal suggestions were the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Public Works; the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General, Public Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank; the abolition of one of the Assistants to the Attorney General and of the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court; the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons and Reformatories and the amalgamation of the Island Record Office with the Registration Department, the head of the new department being styled Keeper of the Records. All these changes were of a prospective character, except in regard to the abolition of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Works and the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons, which were to be carried into effect at the end of the financial year. The proposition for the reduction of the salaries of all public officers and for the issue of a paper currency to pay the commission allowances was abandoned. The scheme contained the following provision with respect to immigration: "That a law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian Immigrants in the future and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another; that the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges." Effect was subsequently given to the recommendations with respect to immigration and to the Works and Prisons Departments. The proposal for the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General and Treasurer has since been abandoned.

On the 19th April, 1886, the Legislative Council passed the Poor Relief Law and on the same day the City Council of Kingston passed a resolution declaring "that as the Law was opposed to principles of Representation and was positively a return to Nominee Government the members of the Council would at its next ordinary meeting resign their seats." Accordingly at the meeting of the Board held on the



3rd May all the members except the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Capt. Forwood, the Rev. W. Griffiths and Messrs. J. J. G. Lewis, Thomas Harry and Simon Soutar, resigned their seats. The Board met on the 7th May and elected the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Mayor, in the place of Dr. James Scott, who was among the members who resigned. The Board issued writs for the election of members to fill the vacancies and the elections were held on the 5th June. All the gentlemen who had resigned were re-elected with the exception of Messrs. Watson and Cripps. Mr. George Levy was elected in the place of Mr. Watson and Mr. C. T. Burton was elected in the place of Mr. Cripps. The re-elected members, with the exception of Mr. Paine, resumed their seats. Petitions against the Law were sent to the Governor, for transmission to the Secretary of State, from the City Council of Kingston and from the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, St. Catherine and Portland, and from certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine and St. Thomas. Petitions in favour of the Law were sent from the Parochial Boards of Clarendon, Manchester, Hanover and Westmoreland. On the 15th August a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing the assent of the Queen to the Poor Relief Law was published in the Gazette. The Secretary of State thus wrote, for the information of the petitioners against the Law: "I am unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the local bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary; nor does there appear to be any reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by the Law, has been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law. As to the objection that a nominated Board should in any way have the power of sanctioning expenditure, I may remark that this is what is allowed within certain limits, and so far as funds are available, to many functionaries, and that the proceedings of the Board of Supervision will be as liable to be questioned as those of any functionary, including the Governor of the Colony." The Governor in publishing the despatch expressed "the hope and belief that the action of the Central Board of Supervision would be in no way vexatious towards Parochial Boards; but would rather tend to support them, and to help them to place poor relief on a satisfactory footing in all parishes, without unduly burdening the ratepayers." His Excellency added that it would be "his aim to nominate to the Board of Supervision gentlemen who would be considered to be representatives both of Parochial Boards and of the community, and who it may be anticipated would conduct their duties with ability and in a conciliatory spirit."

In the first fortnight of the month of June heavy rains had fallen which had produced floods in the southern parts of the island and had done much damage to the roads and railway; and on the 19th and 20th August a severe cyclone passed over the island. Great damage was done to property, especially to the banana plantations. Soon after the rains Sir Anthony Musgrave (late Governor of Jamaica) arrived on a visit to his coffee estate in St. Andrew. Before leaving the colony a complimentary address was presented to him by the citizens of Kingston. In his reply His Excellency said: "It is a great pleasure to me to have even an hurried opportunity for seeing the place where I laboured among you for nearly six years, to the best of my judgment and ability, for the public good. And it is gratifying to hear the confidence which you express that results largely beneficial may be expected from much that was set on foot during that period."

The Commission on education presented their final report to the Governor in August and it was published in the Gazette for general information. The most important of the recommendations of the Commission were (1) that "the provision of suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country districts a necessary complement to the emoluments of teachers," and that grants for the purpose should be made by government on the same principle that now govern the grants-in aid of school buildings; (2) that a system of superannuation allowance and gratuities for teachers, to a strictly limited extent, should be adopted; (3) that attendance at school should be made compulsory within the ages of 7 and 13; (4) that school fees should be abolished; (5) that a Central Board of Education to be "deliberative, consultative and advisory, as well as a Board of Review," should be constituted; and



(6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. No action has been taken on the report. 1886

On the 14th October the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, passed a resolution declaring that the Council desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, would be glad if his Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that the Council would be prepared to vote the necessary sum." Sir Henry W. Norman, acting on this resolution, recommended "the founding of an Institution for the training of nurses to attend women in child-birth, as a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire." The recommendation was approved by the Legislative Council, and it was resolved "that, if sufficient funds be raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government." The Council also voted £700 towards the expenses of celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty in the City of Kingston.

On the 2nd February, 1887, Sir Henry W. Norman left for England "on urgent business." His Excellency in announcing in a Gazette Extraordinary, his intended departure stated that "it was with a feeling of intense regret that he quitted Jamaica at this time; but he assured the people of the island that they would be constantly in his thoughts during his absence and that he would return to his post at the earliest period that was possible." His Excellency thus concluded: "He prays that the disease (small-pox) which has for so many months afflicted the island may now speedily disappear and that on his return he may find the community in a condition of health, and ready to join in the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty with loyalty and enthusiasm." The Honourable Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Member of the Privy Council, administered the Government during the absence of His Excellency. 1887

Sir Henry Norman resumed the government on the 27th March. A fortnight after the unofficial members of the Legislative Council presented to His Excellency a letter in which they expressed "their unanimous opinion that the interests of all classes of the community demanded an immediate extension of the railway system of the colony, so as to afford the much needed facilities for the transport of fruit and all other articles of production and consumption." They commended "this most important matter to His Excellency's earliest and most favourable consideration," and expressed "the earnest hope that His Excellency would be able to lay before the Legislative Council at the approaching session proposals for ensuring to the island the much needed railway extension." The Governor on the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Council (in April, 1887) recommended that the whole question be remitted to a Select Committee for investigation and report. The Committee was appointed, and after taking the evidence of the Director of Public Works, the Government Surveyor and other technical witnesses, they made their report on the 2nd May. They stated that a general opinion did unquestionably exist in favour of railway extension and they recommended, as the result of their enquiry, that simultaneous surveys should be made at once for extending the Porus Branch to the westward and the Ewarton Branch to the eastward. "The extension from Porus would open up an enormous tract of country, represented to be of a fertile character and well populated, which is now kept back by the want of transport facilities. The extension from Ewarton must pass through rich and comparatively densely populated districts in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, St. George and Portland and give transport facilities to large areas now frequently shut off from the chief Sea Ports." The report was agreed to and the sum of £5,000 was granted for surveys. The surveys were completed in April, 1888, when Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Works, thus wrote with respect to his Assistants: "The surveys for the two proposed railway extensions being now completed I desire to express my high appreciation of the zeal and unflinching energy which all engaged on it have cheerfully displayed throughout the arduous work. I think the island may be proud



187 that, without any extraneous assistance we have been able to complete in a highly creditable manner the preliminary plans, sections and estimates for 119 miles of railway, for the most part through mountainous districts without any reliable maps to guide them, at the very moderate average cost of about £41 per mile." The estimated total cost of the line of fifty-four and three quarter miles from the Bog Walk to Port Antonio was £723,072 8s. 6d., including engineering, supervision and rolling stock, or an average of £13,206 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio, which it had been decided to construct as soon as funds were available, irrespective of railway extensions, but which would be made suitable for railway purposes as well as for ordinary traffic. The cost of the line of sixty-four miles fifty-six chains from Porus to Montego Bay was estimated at £832,399 11s. 10d., or an average cost of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile. The total estimated charge for both of the suggested extensions was therefore £1,555,472; but this did not provide for the interest on loan during construction.

A statement of the loan account and the account of revenue and expenditure of the existing line of railway was previously published in the Gazette by Authority. The statement showed that the sum of £800,300 had been raised on loans for railway purposes. The statement also showed that the cost of maintenance from the time of the purchase of the railway in 1879 to the 30th September, 1887, was £154,112 2s. 2d.; the interest paid, £111,940 12s. 8d., and the sinking fund set aside, £8,326, total, £274,378 14s. 10d. The railway revenue during the period (including £4,677 19s. 10d. for stores sold) amounted to £255,747 12s. 1d., the balance of £18,631 2s. 9d. being paid from general revenue.

The Hon. Michael Solomon moved in the Legislative Council on the 22nd April "that this Council is of opinion that it would materially assist the Government of Jamaica and be certainly gratifying to the community if at least one unofficial member is appointed to Her Majesty's Privy Council in Jamaica." The motion was agreed to, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. In the month of November, 1887, effect was given to the resolution by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. McDowell and the Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., as members of the Privy Council.

On the 20th June His Excellency the Governor transmitted the following telegraphic message to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The Queen's very loyal subjects in Jamaica respectfully present their heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty upon the completion of fifty years of Her Majesty's Reign. They earnestly pray that she may be long spared to reign over her great Empire." His Excellency was favoured with the following reply from Sir Henry Holland: "Her Majesty commands me to request you will convey cordial thanks for the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Jamaica." On the following evening His Excellency gave a State Dinner at King's House to the Heads of Departments in honour of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne was celebrated in the Colony on the 28th June and two succeeding days with great enthusiasm. Everything that could be devised to mark the auspicious event was carried out with the greatest success and enthusiasm. Nor were the rejoicings and festivities confined to Kingston. The same enthusiasm was manifested throughout the country and it may safely be said that while in some places Her Majesty's Jubilee may have been celebrated with grander and more elaborate display, nowhere was there a more hearty exhibition of loyalty and affection towards her Person and Government.

The Legislative Council again met on the 29th September and on the 24th October the Governor laid the estimates of the financial year 1887-88 before the House. He announced a deficit on the previous year's transactions of £8,000 and an anticipated deficit on the current year's transactions of £42,000 making a total deficit on the two years of £50,000. He invited the Council to carefully examine the estimates of expenditure and to satisfy themselves that no expenditure was proposed which could be possibly avoided. In concluding his remarks on the items of expenditure he assured the Council that "with the incessant demands for expenditure—many of them with much to be said in their favour—it was impossible to keep down our expenditure to less than £520,000 to £530,000 during the next few years. He recommended



that a surplus of £10,000 be always provided, to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury." His Excellency subsequently appointed a Special Committee of Members of the Legislative Council to investigate the question of taxation and to report the best means of not only meeting the deficit of 1886-87 but the anticipated deficit of 1887-88. The Committee consisted of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, Member for Westmoreland and Hanover; the Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G., Member for St. Ann and St. Mary; the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Richard Gillard, Collector-General—the Hon. C. S. Farquharson acting as Chairman. The report of the Committee was presented to the Government in the following April and on the 5th of that month the Hon. C. S. Farquharson presented to the Legislative Council a series of resolutions giving effect to the report. Mr. Farquharson explained the general principles of the proposed scheme of alteration and re-distribution of taxation, after which the debate was adjourned to the following day; but the Council at once (at the instance of the Government) passed a bill entitled "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law," levying the proposed increased duties. On the 23rd April the Legislative Council resumed the consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Farquharson moved the seventh resolution declaring that "it is expedient in lieu of the tax imposed on land by Law 26 of 1868 to impose one uniform tax on land irrespectively of the purpose to which it is used, at the following rates; for the first 100 acres 1s. per acre; from 100 to 500 acres 6d. per acre; all above 500 acres, 1½d. per acre. The Attorney General moved to substitute the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to levy a direct tax on land based on the value thereof, which shall be sufficient in amount to enable the Government to make the reductions proposed in the resolutions numbered 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11, 13, 14 and 15, and that with a view to the imposition of such a tax the Government be requested to take the earliest opportunity of causing an assessment of landed property to be made." The amendment was agreed to. On the following day the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that the whole scheme be deferred until the Government is in a position to place before the Council a valuation of the property in the island under the resolution passed yesterday." The Hon. Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the whole scheme be deferred. Mr. Palache withdrew his motion and the question was put on the amendment. The Council divided: For the amendment, 6: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. Craig and Mr. J. M. Farquharson; against it, 2: Mr. Espect and Mr. C. S. Farquharson: Majority, 4: It passed in the affirmative, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. The Colonial Secretary thereupon presented a bill to repeal "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law." The bill declared that "the customs duties and the duty on rum shall be levied and paid as if the said law had not been passed." The bill was carried through all its stages and on the following day was passed into Law.

In the meantime the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor on Railway Extension was presented to the Legislative Council. The report recommended that for the present the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line from Bog Walk to Orange River. These two extensions, amounting to some thirty miles were estimated to cost about £350,000. The Committee were of opinion that "this sum was well within the means of the island, and that by proceeding thus tentatively to construct section after section the Legislature would avoid what might otherwise be regarded as rash or hazardous speculation and would, at any future time, be able to guide itself by results before committing itself to any very large expenditure." The Committee concluded their report by recommending that the "Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, so as to enable the Legislature in its next session to pass the necessary laws to authorize the immediate commencement of the work." Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the report be amended by altering the recommendation with respect to the construction of the extension lines as follows: "That as soon as the finances will allow the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line to Orange River," and that the closing paragraph of the report be so amended as to read: "That the Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extension."



1887 indicated, to enable the Legislature at an early date to pass the necessary laws to authorize the construction of the work." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The question of enlarging the Legislative Council, which was mooted in the session of October, 1885, was again brought forward by the Hon. J. T. Palache on the 14th October, 1887, when it was resolved that the time had arrived for increasing the number of elected members in the Council by giving one member to each parish in the island." On the 4th April, 1888, the Governor in a message to the Council expressed the views of the Secretary of State on the subject, and on the 26th April the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that this Council having duly considered the message of His Excellency the Governor regrets its inability to assent to the views of the Secretary of State therein expressed, and is of opinion that the extension of the Council is not at present advisable on any other conditions than those stated in the resolution of the 14th October, 1887, to the terms of which this Council adheres." The Attorney General moved as an amendment: "That this Council having reconsidered the question of the advisability of increasing the number of elected members of the Council is of opinion that such an increase is at present inadvisable." The question was put on the amendment and the Council divided: For the amendment, 8: Mr. Craig, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Gillard, Mr. Capper, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. Against it, 5: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. C. S. Farquharson. It passed in the affirmative, the original motion being lost. Mr. Espeut declined to vote.

1888 The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 4th May. His Excellency the Governor congratulated the members on the passing of several useful bills and expressed his hope that if a dissolution were to occur before the re-assembling of the Legislature the members who had said during the debates of the session that "they would not again come forward would reconsider their determination and again offer themselves to the suffrages of the electors. Each one of the members," added His Excellency, "had left his mark upon some of the measures that had been discussed in the Council and all had gained an experience that could not fail to be valuable in the future."

On the 7th May His Excellency Sir Henry Norman left Jamaica on an Official Visit to the Cayman Islands and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., acted as Deputy Governor. His Excellency returned on the 17th May, only to leave for England on leave of absence on the 25th when Colonel Justice as Senior Member of the Legislative Council assumed the Government.

Sir Henry Norman returned on the 27th August and resumed the Government of the Colony.

On the 11th of September following the Legislative Council met, when the Governor in his opening speech was able to state that there were three causes for congratulation. The first was the disappearance of small-pox which had existed in the island for a period of two years; the second was the great improvement in the revenue and the revival of trade during the past year; and the third was the approaching abolition of the Bounties given upon beet sugar in certain countries in Europe.

On the second of October the Governor delivered his annual financial address to the Legislative Council. He informed them that there was a deficit of £12,628 on the close of the financial year 1886-87, and an anticipated deficit of £47,450 in the accounts of the financial year 1887-88, making a total of £60,078—"hence efforts were made in the spring session of the present year to re-adjust taxation, so as to provide for the anticipated deficit as well as to remedy certain defects in the system of taxation." The receipts during the financial year 1887-88 had, however, so largely exceed the estimates that the amount of the deficit had been fully met and a surplus of £9,500 would be carried to the credit of the year 1888-89. This being so His Excellency would "refrain from proposing any augmentation or alteration of taxes and would leave this alone until they had a new Council, the members of which would no doubt have a thorough knowledge of the views of their constituents on most points of present interest, and especially on three topics which he should



much like to see disposed of before he left Jamaica at the expiration of his term of office next year." His Excellency stated the three topics as follows :—

"First : Re-adjustment of taxation on a just and convenient basis and on a scale which, while moderate, should be so adjusted as to secure us against deficits and enable works of a useful nature to be carried out and demands for the public good to be met.

"Second : Railway Extension. It is desirable that the Government should be quite certain as to whether this is really desired on a considerable scale or not : and if it is desired it is also necessary to be certain that the community is prepared to pay taxes to meet the charges for interest which under the most favourable circumstances will not be covered by traffic receipts for some years. It is also important in this matter to feel assured as to the nature of the taxation that would be acceptable in view to providing funds for railway extensions, if it is desired to construct them.

"Third : Compulsory Education where practicable, and whether with or without payment of fees."

The Legislative Council on the 23rd November, agreed to a report on the valuation of real property in the island. The following paragraph contains the principle on which the valuation should proceed : "As regards the principles on which the valuation should proceed, we consider that the annual rent or value should be deemed and taken to be the rent at which, one year with another, a property might in its actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year, that is to say, a sum which a tenant in the open competition of the market would be prepared to give, for the use of the property in its actual state, deducting therefrom all usual tenant's rates and taxes and the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance and expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent, such deductions in no case to exceed a certain percentage of the rental. Where a property is let for a yearly rent, calculated at its fair annual value, without any other consideration than the rent, and the landlord is exonerated by the tenant in respect of the expenses authorised above as deductions, such rent should be deemed and taken to be the net annual value."

Governor Sir Henry Wylie Norman informed the Legislative Council that he had received "proposals for the purchase of the Jamaica Railway, coupled with an obligation on the part of the purchasers to construct extensions. These proposals will receive careful criticism in England," said His Excellency, "and if they are approved by Lord Knutsford, who no doubt will take the opinion of Government Experts in such matters—both Engineers and Surveyors—it will be my duty to submit them to the Legislative Council when, after a dissolution, a new Council meets in the Spring." The proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson on behalf of an American Syndicate."

The Governor also informed the Council that they would not meet again, except for some formal work, the period for which the Council was elected being about to expire. His Excellency thus referred to the conduct and proceedings of the Council : "It has been a Council in which the proceedings have been conducted with order and courtesy, without obstruction, and with a sincere desire on the part of all members to further the welfare of the people.

"I cannot take up your time by enumerating all the work that has been done, but the laws passed for securing a system of popular representation both in this Chamber and Parochial Boards, for reforming the organization and system of the Lower Courts of this island, for establishing a uniform and approved system of poor relief, and the bill which has just passed, laying down a comprehensive code of civil procedure, with many other useful bills, will remain as memorials of the labours of this Council,—labours which have not been accomplished without much inconvenience to members, and which, I am sure, are appreciated by the electors.

"Personally, I have to thank the Council for much courtesy and for the kind consideration which the members have always given to any expression of my opinion or wishes. I would add that it has been very gratifying to me to observe the cor-



1888 dial relations which have existed between elected members and official members, a circumstance which has greatly tended to the successful conduct of public business. I shall always look back with pride and pleasure to the period of my association with this Council, from its first formation until now when it is on the eve of dissolution.

Presentation to the Legislative Council of the reply of the Secretary of the West India Committee to the resolution of the 6th October respecting the abolition of the sugar bounties. Mr. Ohlson stated that "the West Indian Committee fully recognized the kind appreciation of their work by the Legislative Council."

A week later the elected members of the Council presented a farewell address to His Excellency Sir Henry Norman. In the address the elected members expressed the hope that if agreeable to his Excellency and not contrary to his own interests Her Majesty might be pleased to extend his term of office as Governor of the island. In reply His Excellency stated that he feared he could not undertake to remain beyond the ordinary term of office—which he thought was as long a period as was expedient—but he was deeply sensible of the compliment paid him in desiring that his term of office should be prolonged.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Council Sir Henry Norman received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing his appointment to the Governorship of Queensland.

The period of three years for which the City Council and Parochial Boards had been elected in 1885 having expired, elections were held between the 14th and 19th of September in this year (1888) of members to serve in the new Boards. In 38 of the 56 Electoral Divisions into which for Parochial Election purposes the island is divided, there were contests for seats at the Boards.

For a considerable time it had been admitted that the duties falling upon the Bishop of Jamaica were greater than one man could fairly be expected to discharge. Accordingly on the 12th of September a special Synod of the Church of England was held for the purpose of appointing an Assistant Bishop. The Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., was nominated by his Lordship the Bishop, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The encouraging statement made by the Governor at the opening of the Council with regard to the reviving trade of the island was amply borne out by the Report of the Collector General for the year ending on the 30th September. From the report it was clear that the long period of depression under which the colony had struggled had at last come to an end.

1889 Meanwhile much regret was felt at the approaching departure of Sir Henry W. Norman from the island. The Mayor of Kingston convened the citizens at the Town Hall for the purpose of conferring with them as to the most appropriate mode of testifying their esteem and respect for His Excellency and Lady Norman. A Committee was appointed to prepare a valedictory address and to decide on a mode of perpetuating the Government of His Excellency. A few days later the Committee met and agreed to the terms of the address and suggested that the sister parishes be asked to join in procuring a full length portrait of His Excellency to be placed in the Town Hall, Kingston.

On the 2nd of January, 1889, Governor Sir Henry Norman left the island, amid demonstrations of esteem and regard from the inhabitants of Kingston and surrounding districts.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Norman and Miss Norman, left King's House at 2 p.m. and soon after arrived at Head Quarter House. There they were met by a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment, a large number of Field Officers of the Regular and Volunteer Forces and the Kingston Mounted Volunteers. The West India Regiment (headed by their Band) preceded the procession, followed by the Mounted Officers. After these came the carriage of His Excellency, which was followed by the Mounted Volunteers. The procession proceeded down Duke Street to the Town Hall in Harbour Street. The Streets through which His Excellency drove were lined with the Kingston and St. Catherine Volunteers. On his arrival at the Town Hall His Excellency was met by His Honour the Mayor and the other members of the City Council and escorted to the platform.



The interior of the building was elegantly decorated with flags, growing plants and flowers and was occupied by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Kingston and the neighbouring parishes. Soon after His Excellency reached the platform the Mayor read the address from the citizens of Kingston, to which His Excellency replied. The Mayor proposed cheers for His Excellency, for Lady Norman, and for Miss Norman, respectively, which were heartily responded to. After this Sir Henry Norman and his family proceeded to the Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Moselle," where he received a deputation from the Elected Members of the Legislative Council who presented a farewell address to His Excellency. The Regular Troops and Volunteers (all of whom had by that time been concentrated on the wharf) presented arms. Colonel Justice called on the officers and men to give three cheers for the Governor and three cheers for Lady Norman and loud and prolonged cheering followed. The "Moselle" left her moorings at 4 o'clock amidst the continuous cheering of the people. At Port Royal the Guard Ship "Urgent" and the United States Warship "Galena" saluted His Excellency.

Soon after His Excellency left the Town Hall a Gazette Extraordinary was issued from the Government Printing Establishment containing the following notification :

"Having been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of Queensland Sir Henry Norman quits Jamaica to-day.

"He parts from his colleagues in the Privy Council and the Legislative Council with much regret, and he prays that success may attend their labours.

"From all branches of the Administration he has received support and he thanks the heads of departments and the subordinates generally who have rendered useful service. Some heads of departments have had more arduous and responsible work than others ; some, owing to the nature of their duties, have come more frequently under the notice of His Excellency than others, and some have proved themselves to be exceptionally able and energetic, but from all the officers in charge of departments the Governor has received cordial and ready aid, and they have always evinced an earnest desire to give full and prompt effect to his wishes. He believes that all departments are efficient, and in taking leave he wishes every success in the future to heads and subordinates alike.

"The sentiments of His Excellency towards Jamaica, and its community, have been so frequently stated in the course of the last few days, in reply to various addresses which he has had the honour to receive, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject in this notification, but Sir Henry Norman desires to express his sorrow on leaving Jamaica, and to say that he will never cease to take an interest in all that concerns its people."

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Privy Council met and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops, and as such the Senior Member of the Privy Council, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government.

In the following month a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging a report by His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman on various subjects connected with the colony was published. The Despatch concluded as follows :—"Lord Knutsford learns with much satisfaction that you have left the colony in so prosperous a condition, and he desires to take this opportunity of expressing to you his sense of the value of your services as Governor of Jamaica and his recognition of the zeal and ability which you have devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants."

Many questions closely affecting the well-being of the colony were now calling for attention—the principal among them being that of the proposed sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate. Circumstances required that this question and others should be dealt with by a newly elected Council. Accordingly on the 31st January the Legislative Council was dissolved by proclamation of his Honour the Officer Administering the Government, and writs issued for a General Election of members to serve in the new Council.

Meanwhile the colony had been apprised by telegram from the Secretary of State of the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., to succeed Sir Henry



W. Norman as Governor of Jamaica, and to his coming the public now began to look forward with keen interest.

They had not long to wait for on the 9th of March (1889) His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Blake and family, arrived in the Colony and received a loyal and hearty welcome. The Mayor and Council of Kingston presented His Excellency with an address on the day he landed. The following were the closing words of His Excellency's reply: "I trust that by the help of God, I may have the benefit of the tongue of good report and that the recollection of my administration may be as pleasant as my anticipation is hopeful."

A few days later, in reply to an address of welcome from the Magistrates and Parochial Board of St. Andrew (the Parish in which the principal residence of the Governor of the Colony is situated) Sir Henry Blake, after expressing his thanks for "the assurance of the Magistracy and the elected Representatives of the people of St. Andrew that in the discharge of his duties he would receive the support of all classes of the community," spoke the following hopeful and encouraging words: "I am glad to find that here as elsewhere the depression that has been felt for the past few years shows signs of disappearing and that the tide of prosperity is beginning to rise. The readiness with which Jamaica has set herself to multiply her industries and to retrieve some of her losses in sugar by the expansion of her fruit production affords ample proof of her energy and a guarantee for her future stability, while I have no doubt that the sugar growers will realise to their ultimate profit that depression is the mother of progress. Of it are born economy, invention and experiment, and with the modification and improvement of old methods, or the adoption of new, I believe that the staple industry of this Island will prosper in the future as it has flourished in the past."

The Governor held his first Levée on the 15th March in the Legislative Council Chamber, and Lady Blake's first reception took place on the evening of the same day at King's House.

Meanwhile, the elections for the new Legislative Council had been held throughout the Island and the return of the writs showed that the personnel remained almost unchanged. In only one Electoral District, that of Kingston and St. Andrew--was there a contest, and this resulted in the return of Lt.-Col. Ward of the Kingston Infantry Militia by a majority of 190 votes over his opponent, Mr. R. H. Jackson.

The principal subject which had been brought before the Electors was the question as to whether the Railway should or should not be sold to the American Syndicate which had made proposals for its purchase. The proposed transaction was known to include a provision for the extension of the Railway, and it was undoubtedly the prospect of such extension that caused the electorate to return to the Council the candidates who were, with but one exception, favourable to the sale of the existing lines.

It was forcibly urged afterwards that at the time of the election the terms of the sale were unknown to the country. This matter at once became the burning question of the hour. On the 22nd April, Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General of the Colony, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, member for Westmoreland and Hanover, who had been sent as Delegates to consult with the Secretary of State in regard to the sale, returned to the Island and, on the following day, the Government published in the Gazette a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the scheme, together with the provisional agreement signed by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, and by Mr. Wesson on behalf of the Syndicate. The last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch was as follows:—

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that I do not accept any responsibility for the scheme, nor do I press its acceptance upon the Council. The experience of other colonies points to the conclusion that it is generally more advantageous for a Government to construct Railways than to grant concessions to Companies for that purpose, even where the concession does not, as in this case, include the parting with a flourishing Railway in exchange for a security which must be more or less of a speculative character. The scheme of constructing a Railway entirely with borrowed money without any subscribed share capital is a novel ex-



periment in a British colony; and the enclosed offer from Leach, Harrison and Forwood, which should be communicated to the Legislative Council, appears to indicate that the terms of the provisional agreement are considered in the City of London not otherwise than favourable to the Promoters." 1885

A few days later the public was further informed on the subject by the publication in the Gazette of a letter from Mr. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, reporting particulars connected with the agreement which had been provisionally arrived at between himself and Mr. C. S. Farquharson on behalf of the colony, and the Promoters of the Company for the purchase of the Railway, and certain observations on the proposed contract drawn up by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson, in conjunction with Sir Henry Norman.

The matter now became the subject of public discussion and debate, and meetings were held throughout the Island, some of the promoters of which were opposed to, and some favourable to the scheme. A special meeting of the members of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce was held at the Merchants Exchange, one of the resolutions at which declared that the agreement entered into by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson in London "was unauthorized (not having had the endorsement of the people of Jamaica, whose property the Railways are), unjust, seriously damaging, and replete with prospective injury to Jamaica." The last resolution was that a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislative Council against the confirmation of the agreement.

Again at a meeting of the citizens of Kingston held at the Town Hall, His Honour the Mayor (R. H. Jackson, Esq.) presiding the following resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the sale of the Jamaica Government Railway on the terms published in the Jamaica Gazette of 23rd April, 1889, would be disastrous to the finances and credit of the Island and therefore protests against it.

"2. That the Government being the owners of the existing lines of Railways in Jamaica ought, without delay, to take steps themselves for supplying a judicious extension thereof, and increased facilities, which, in the opinion of the meeting, are necessary for opening up and developing the resources of the colony."

Public meetings were held in the parishes of St. Catherine, Manchester, St. Andrew and Trelawny against the sale of the Railway, and in Westmoreland and St. James in favour of the sale. Other meetings were subsequently held in Kingston and in St. Catherine at which resolutions in favour of the sale of the Railway to the American Syndicate were passed.

Meanwhile, on the 24th April, the new Legislative Council had met—the second under the amended Constitution. The Governor and the members who were present having taken the oath of allegiance, His Excellency opened the session with an address, in the course of which he expressed his acknowledgment of the hearty and loyal reception accorded to him as Her Majesty's Representative by the people of Jamaica. With regard to the proposed sale of the Government Railway His Excellency said:—

"I have addressed you by messages which will be laid before you on various matters to which I wish to call your attention. Of these the subject of greatest importance is the proposed transfer of the Jamaica Railway to a Company to be formed on the condition of the extensions thereof. I need hardly point out that the proposal is fraught with consequences of the gravest importance to the future welfare of the Island. Without the necessary local knowledge I am not in a position to form an opinion on the subject, nor do I accept any responsibility in laying before you, in accordance with instructions received from the Imperial Government, the proposed agreement, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and submitting to you a bill for the carrying out of the provisions of the agreement. I am confident that the Legislative Council will consider this matter with a care commensurate with the gravity of the issue; and to enable them to examine more closely the terms of the agreement it is my intention, as soon as I have been favoured with your views on the action of the Government in the re-



1889 patriation of the destitute Jamaicans from Colon, to adjourn the sittings of the Council to Tuesday the fourteenth May, during which interval the inhabitants of Jamaica will also have an opportunity of considering the proposal in which their future prosperity is so intimately involved."

Three weeks later (15th May) the Attorney-General moved in the Council the following resolution:—

"That this Council ratifies and confirms the provisional agreement for the sale of the Railway, communicated to this Council in the Governor's message, and requests the Governor to cause a bill to be brought in to give effect to it." The motion was seconded by Mr. C. S. Farquharson and a debate ensued, which was continued during the succeeding days of the week, and in the course of which Mr. T. L. Harvey moved as an amendment "that the resolution be agreed to, with the understanding that the Promoters would agree that the Railway be built of a gauge not less than what is known as the 'meter gauge;' and that the bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and be repayable in not more than 55 years from the date thereof, by means of a sinking fund, under which drawings are to commence not later than five years from the date of the bonds." The Attorney-General accepted the proposed amendment. Colonel Ward moved a further amendment requiring the gauge to be not less than 4 feet 8½ inches, that "the route of the Railway shall be selected by the Promoters with a view as far as possible to open up cultivated and cultivable parts of the country and shall be subject to the approval of the Governor," and that the line of Railway shall be extended from the station at Kingston along the fore-shore eastward, so as to take in all existing wharves in the harbour of Kingston." The Attorney-General having replied, the question was put that the words of the question stand as in the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey's resolution, which was decided in the affirmative, throwing out the amendment proposed by Colonel Ward. The question was then put on the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey and the Council divided. For the motion, 9: Mr. Solomon, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Espeut, Mr. Craig, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, Mr. Clark, and the Attorney-General. Against it, 3: Colonel Ward, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. It passed in the affirmative. Mr. Batten, Dr. Moss and the Director of Public Works declined to vote.

A bill in accordance with this decision was accordingly introduced, and on the 18th of June passed into Law.

The main features of the contract thus entered into between the Government and the American Syndicate, who are designated in the Law as "The Promoters," may be shortly stated here.

The Syndicate was to purchase the existing lines for £800,000, of which £100,000 was payable in cash, and the remaining £700,000 in Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Promoters undertook to extend the Railway from Porus to Montego Bay, and from Bog Walk northwards to the sea, and then eastward to Port Antonio. For each mile of railway completed the Promoters were to be paid £8,000 out of the proceeds of Bonds which they were authorized to issue at various stages during the progress of the construction. When the whole had been completed a deferred payment equivalent to £4,500 more per mile was to be made. Also for each mile constructed the Promoters were to be granted a square mile of the Crown lands of the Island. The cost of providing the track was to be borne by the Colony. The Promoters were to construct the extensions at the rate of 12½ miles per annum, eighteen months from the passing of the Law being allowed for the completion of the first Section of that length. The Law also made provision for the surrender to the Government of the Railway, should the Promoters fail to carry out the contract.

The opinion of the Governor with regard to the sale was made public by the publication in the Gazette of 26th September of a correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary of State as to the objection raised by the latter to the sections of the Railway Company's Law which authorize the Promoters to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company or Corporation. The third paragraph of the Governor's despatch was as follows:—



As this is the first time that I have been called upon to offer any opinion on this Law 188 I may say at once that I have always been of opinion that it would be more prudent for this colony to retain its paying Railway and to make the necessary extensions itself, reaping the benefit of the traffic, and of the land, which, when opened up by the Railway will be a very valuable property, and will, I have no doubt, be readily disposed of. I, however, entered upon the Government when the agreement had been practically completed, and at the unanimous request of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who so far as I could learn, were influenced by the view that the making of these extensions by an American Syndicate would be followed by the influx of American capital for the building of hotels, and the cultivation of the land to be assigned to the Promoters. How far these views will be verified time alone can tell. In my opinion the good land opened up by the proposed extensions, whether made by an American Syndicate, or the Government of Jamaica, will be readily purchased, as large tracts of land have already been purchased by the Boston Fruit Company, an investment profitable alike to the Company and to the colony. My duty I conceived was fulfilled by submitting the agreement to the Legislative Council, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions conveyed in despatch No. 82 of 3rd April, 1889.

This transaction was finally carried out on the 1st January, 1890, when the Promoters paid into the Treasury of the Colony the sum of £100,000 as required by the Law, and the Government transferred the Railway to the Company.

In September the Governor initiated a movement for the holding of an Exhibition in Jamaica illustrative of the natural products and manufactures, combined with a Loan Art Exhibition. On the 19th of the month a large number of the leading gentlemen of Kingston and its neighbourhood met His Excellency at the Public Library, Kingston, for the purpose of considering the proposal.

The meeting was addressed by the Governor and others, after which a resolution was passed, "pledging the gentlemen present to do all in their power to carry His Excellency's scheme to a successful issue." It was also resolved that "in order to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the project in a thoroughly efficient manner, gentlemen of the island be asked to become guarantors to the extent of £10 each and upwards. A law was subsequently passed by the Legislative Council entitled "The Jamaica Exhibition Law" by which, *inter alia*, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners for managing and conducting the Exhibition.

The idea was warmly taken up throughout the Island, and ere long guarantees amounting in the aggregate of £28,000 were given by persons of every class. Lt.-Col. Ward, Mr. Geo. Stiebel and Mr. Louis Verley each advanced the sum of £5,000, and subsequently £15,000 was advanced from the Public Treasury. An admirable site for the building was secured on the lands of Quebec Lodge to the North of the Kingston Race Course, and before many months had passed, a plan had been prepared and accepted and building operations commenced.

Before the close of the year the Governor made the first of his numerous visits to the country districts of the Island, when he travelled Eastward into the Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland. It was remarked at the time that His Excellency in the course of his journey crossed no less than sixty-four rivers, a fact which testified to the wonderful abundance of water in the Parishes named, as well as to the necessity which existed for bridges but few of those crossed by His Excellency being spanned by bridges.

On the 25th February, 1890, the Legislative Council once more assembled for the 189 transaction of public business.

The Governor in his opening address announced an anticipated surplus of £50,000 on the previous year's transactions, which would be carried forward towards the requirements of the current year. His Excellency stated that the Government Railway had been handed over to the Jamaica Railway Company, the latter having paid the instalment of £100,000 required by the law of the previous session. He added that "he had been informed that the Promoters did not propose to alter the existing gauge, and that the work of the extension to Montego Bay was being proceeded with." His Excellency referred to the Exhibition of 1891 and stated that "he had reason for hoping that the colony would be honoured by the presence of Prince George of Wales, who would probably open the Exhibition." In connection with the necessity of providing locomotion and quarters for visitors to the Exhibition the Governor stated that he would submit to the Council "a proposal for the encouragement of the building of hotels and keeping of livery establishments in the island."



190 This estimate of the financial results of the year was afterwards fully justified, as when the accounts were closed it was found that there was a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to £56,540.

The session thus happily opened was productive of several admirable measures. Of these, perhaps, that which has proved the greatest benefit to the colony was Law 17 of 1890: "A Law in Aid of the Parochial Boards." This useful act provided for the raising of a loan of £180,000 for the purpose of reconstructing several of the Parochial Roads of the Island, which for purposes of such construction and maintenance were to be taken over by the Public Works Department. The selection of the Roads to be so taken over was entrusted to Commissioners appointed for each Parish, these being the Director of Public Works, the Custos of the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, and the District Engineer for the District. The annual maintenance of these roads was provided for by the proceeds of the Spirit Licenses, and by the levying of a tax on land called the Holding Tax.

Another act of the session which calls for notice was the Hotels Law (27 of 1890). This Law authorized the Government to enter into contracts with any recognized company for the construction of Hotels, the Government guaranteeing the Debentures (and interest thereon) to be issued by such companies, and having the right in the event of the company failing, to take possession of the Hotels. The great object of the Law was to encourage the building of suitable Hotels in anticipation of the large number of visitors expected to visit the Island at the time of the Exhibition. Five Hotels were built under the provisions of the Law—two in Kingston, one at Constant Spring, in St. Andrew, one at Spanish Town, and one at Moneague, in St. Ann.

A third Law passed during the session of 1890, which may be noticed here, was The Kingston Improvements Law (Law 31 of 1890). This Law made provision for the underground drainage and sewerage of Kingston and for the reconstruction of the streets. Previous to the passing of the Law there was much discussion as to the probable effect on the health of the Town by the turning up of the soil for the purpose of laying the sewers, and of the relative advantages, in a tropical climate, of underground and surface drainage. But the advocates of underground sewers and drains prevailed, and the Law was accordingly passed. The Law was to be carried out by Commissioners, and these were subsequently appointed by the Governor. They obtained the services of the eminent Engineer, Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C. E., who in a report published some months later declared that in Kingston "all the elements of success are present; and therefore a system of sewers may be confidently recommended."

Throughout the year preparations for the coming Exhibition proceeded apace. Rapid progress was made with the building while in the country parishes local Exhibitions were held of the articles it was intended to send up to the Exhibition. At each of these local Shows the Governor was present, often accompanied by Lady Blake.

191 Eighteen Ninety-one opened under the happiest auspices. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had kindly consented to be Patron and his son Prince George of Wales had promised to open the Exhibition.

On the 21st January, the North America and West India Squadron, under the Command of Admiral Watson, in H. M. S. *Bellerophon*, arrived at Port Royal. H. R. H. Prince George of Wales commanded H. M. S. "*Thrush*", one of the ships of the squadron.

A few days later (on the 27th January) the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891, was opened by His Royal Highness. The day's proceedings had been carefully arranged and were punctually carried out. At 9 o'clock a.m., the Prince, accompanied by Admiral Watson and several officers of the North America and West India Squadron landed at the Market Wharf, where he was met by his Excellency the Governor and Staff, a large number of Naval and Military Officers, the Heads of Public Departments and many prominent citizens. Through streets crowded with sightseers and lined by Regular Troops and by the Volunteer Militia, the Royal Party proceeded in carriages to the Town Hall, where a loyal address of welcome was offered by the Mayor and Council of the city. His Royal Highness then proceeded to King's



House, when he became the guest of His Excellency the Governor. The hour fixed for the opening ceremony at the Exhibition was one o'clock; shortly after that hour the Prince, accompanied by the Governor, arrived at the building where he was received by the Executive Committee and the General Manager. After several presentations had been made to His Royal Highness in the reception room, a procession was formed and proceeded to the dais under the central dome of the building where the opening ceremony was performed. The ceremony was an exceedingly brilliant one and has, perhaps, never been equalled in the history of Jamaica. Before leaving again for King's House the Prince made a tour of the building, and visited the several Courts on the way, the Commissioners of the several countries being presented to his Royal Highness. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds of the Exhibition, at which the Prince, his Excellency the Governor, and a distinguished party from King's House were present. All the arrangements, both in the city and at the Exhibition, were carried out without a hitch, while the enthusiasm of the crowds, the admirable behaviour of the people, and the perfect weather, all tended to enhance the success of a day which will long be remembered in the annals of Jamaica.

On the evening of the following day a grand State Ball was given by His Excellency the Governor, at which the Prince, Admiral Watson and Officers of the Squadron, the Commanders of the several foreign ships of war then lying in the Harbour and many distinguished guests were present.

The Exhibition remained opened until the 2nd May. Between thirteen and fourteen thousand persons were present at the brilliant display of fireworks which had been provided for the last evening, and the departure of the Governor when the hour for closing arrived was the occasion for a burst of enthusiasm on the part of the crowds in the building. The number of persons returned as having visited the Exhibition from the 27th of January—the day of opening—to the 2nd May was 302,831.

The Exhibition was the means of bringing Jamaica to the notice of the outside world, and went far to remove the erroneous impression as to the climate of the Island. Financially it failed to pay its way, and it became necessary to call on guarantors to pay the amounts for which they had made themselves responsible, while the General Revenue also made a large contribution to enable the Commissioners to wind up its financial affairs.

On the 24th February the Legislative Council was opened with the usual ceremony. His Excellency the President in his opening address reviewed the year which had elapsed since the preceding session, referring *inter alia* to the opening of the Exhibition, the completion of several bridges in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, the taking over of roads by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the building and completion of Hotels under Law 27 of 1890, the construction by the Railway Company of the first section of Extension—12½ miles—and the apparent increase in the general prosperity of the Island. Referring to the finances of the Colony, His Excellency announced a probable surplus on the transactions of the financial year to end 31st March, 1891, of £172,000, and estimated a surplus at the close of the year 1891-92 of £100,000. His Excellency concluded his speech by referring to the Laws which the Government proposed to introduce during the session, among the more important of which may be mentioned, The Volunteer Militia Law, The Pensions Law, The Resident Magistrates Law Amendment Law, The Parochial Boards Law Amendment Law, two Immigration Laws, and a Law relating to Secondary Education.

Two or three matters, other than legislation proper engaged the attention of the Council during this session. On the 9th April a somewhat heated debate took place on the sale of the West Street Premises by the Government to the Atlas Steamship Company. In November, 1890, the Government had entered into an agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company to sell to them certain premises at the foot of West Street, Kingston. The consideration was £1,000 and the erection by the Company on the premises of the Government occupied by the Internal Revenue Department of Rum Stores and other buildings of equal capacity with those existing on the West Street Premises. Early in the session the papers in connection with the transaction had been laid on the table of the Council at the request of Mr.



91 W. B. Espent. On the 21st March the Governor addressed a Message to the Council on the subject, in which the following passage occurred . . . . . "It has been represented to me and I am advised that a sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration, to be paid into the Treasury, is beyond the power of the Governor without the consent of this Council. . . . . I feel that I have no other course open to me than to commend the matter to your consideration that you may, if you see fit, give the necessary authority for carrying the agreement into effect." The debate took place on the following motion of the Director of Public Works:—"That this Council having considered the terms of the agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company referred to in the Message of His Excellency the Governor of the 24th March is willing to validate and confirm the same in so far as it is an agreement for the sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration to be paid into the Treasury." The Council, by the unanimous vote of the elected members (the votes of the ex-officio and nominated members not been taken) rejected the motion and passed the following amendment, moved by Mr. Clark:—"That this Council regrets its inability to validate and confirm the agreement made with the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, dated 20th November, 1890, for the sale of the West Street Premises, and is of opinion that this, or any similar subject, should not be dealt with without the consent of the Legislative Council." The Atlas Company had, however, erected the buildings according to the agreement, and had also purchased certain adjacent premises known as Desnoes' Wharf, and built extensive warehouses thereon for their own use. The contract for the sale being thus annulled by the Legislature, it became necessary to re-imburse the Company the amount they had thus expended. This proved to be £13,725, and in the session of 1892 the Council, having first viewed the premises, passed a vote for that sum.

Another subject which engaged the attention of the Council was the question raised by Mr. George Levy as to the legality of Messrs. T. L. Harvey and Wellesley Bourke retaining their seats as members of the Council. The papers and correspondence on the subject were submitted to the Council by the Governor by Message on the 23rd April. Mr. Levy had urged that under the terms of the Queen's Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, the seats of these gentlemen had become vacant on the ground that, since their election, they had remained for a period of a month and more, parties to a contract with the Government, they having been at the time of their election and from thence up to the time of the sale of the Railway to the Railway Company, Solicitors to the Jamaica Government Railway; and further, on the ground that as agents for the London Guarantee and Accident Company they (Messrs. Harvey and Bourke) had held contracts with the Government in respect of their having guaranteed the fidelity of certain public officers. The Message was referred to a Select Committee of the Council who reported on the 28th April. The Committee based their finding on a ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of "Deleon vs. the Director of Public Works" in which the Court held that the position of the Director of Public Works with regard to the Railway was not that merely of a servant of the Government having the management of a branch of the Government business, but that "the same principle that applies to the case of trustees or other public bodies entrusted by Law with the duty of carrying on a particular undertaking applied to the Director of Public Works in relation to the management and carrying on of the Railway." In their report the Select Committee say—"If the Director of Public Works held the position assigned to him by the Court, it appears to us to follow that his contract was not the contract of the Government, and that a person contracting with him did not contract with the Government. . . . . Conceiving then that we are bound to defer to the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case adverted to, we report that, in our view, Messrs. Harvey and Bourke were not, according to the principle laid down by the Supreme Court, parties to a contract with the Government, and have not vacated their seats."

The Council, after passing a Bill finally abolishing the Export duties, was prorogued on the 29th April.

In the same month the Governor found it necessary to exercise the power vested in him by the Parochial Boards Law of 1885, and to dissolve the Mayor and



Council of Kingston for persistent default in their duties as a Parochial Board. The Order provided for the appointment of Colonel Ward, C.M.G., to perform the duties and exercise the functions of the Mayor and Council until a new Council should be elected.

The Governor's power of dissolution was subsequently exercised (January 1893) in the case of the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, but these are the only instances in which, since the establishment of these Boards in 1886, it has been necessary for the Governor to intervene in the manner described.

On the 2nd June, the Governor left the Island on leave of absence and the administration of the Government was assumed by Major General Wilsone Black, C. B., the Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's forces in the Island, and Senior Member of the Privy Council.

During the same month the Registrar General published the preliminary returns of the results of the Census which had been taken in April. The total population of the Island was found to be 639,491, of whom 305,948 were males and 333,543 were females. The increase during the decade had been 58,687, the Census of 1881 having returned a population of 580,804, 282,957 being males and 297,847 females.

But a subject of much importance to the colony now called for the careful consideration of the people of Jamaica, and specially for that of their representatives in the Council. This was the passing of the famous McKinley Act by the Government of the United States. This Act threatened with serious injury the commercial prospects of the Island, and specially the fruit trade which had, by this time, assumed large proportions, and it became necessary to come to some arrangement with the Government of the States in order to avoid prohibitive import duties being levied upon our principal exports. Accordingly on the 5th November, the Legislative Council was called together, and on the following day the Colonial Secretary moved, and the Council agreed to, the following resolution:—

RESOLVED.—That in view of the terms of the McKinley Tariff Law shortly to come into operation this Council is of opinion that two gentlemen nominated by the Governor should proceed to Washington to confer with the British Minister with a view of ascertaining precisely to what extent the operation of the Law may affect the trade relations between the United States and this Colony and to advise and report to the Government in respect of the matters referred to them.

The gentlemen selected were Mr. Hocking, Attorney General, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, the member of Council for Westmoreland and Hanover—(the same who had proceeded as delegates to England in the matter of the sale of the Railway) and they sailed for America on the 26th November. On their return on Christmas Day they reported that they had negotiated for the placing on the free list of the Jamaica Tariff, a number of American productions, and that the loss of revenue to the colony entailed would be about £25,000. It was found later that this estimate was below the mark, as the loss of Import Duty was as much as £29,000.

The Governor returned to the Colony, after his short absence on leave, on the 28th November, and met with a most loyal and hearty reception. The Custos and Magistrates of Kingston presented an address in the Town Hall, while the City itself was handsomely decorated. His Excellency caused a Gazette Extraordinary to be issued expressing his appreciation of, and thanks for the welcome which has been accorded to himself and Lady Blake.

Early in the new year the Legislative Council was called together to consider in 1893 Special Session the legislation necessary to secure a reciprocal tariff with the United States of America under the McKinley Act. On the 25th January the Council passed an act amending the existing Tariff and removing from the list of goods dutiable on importation, a large number of American products, either in whole or in part. In default of such a measure the United States Government would, in accordance with the terms of the McKinley Act have levied duties on the fruit and other products of the Island, which would have proved ruinous to the trade of the Colony with that Republic.

After passing the Tariff Amendment Law (Law 1 of 1892) the Council adjourned to the 16th February, on which date it accordingly re-assembled. The session produced some important measures, foremost among which may be placed The Elementary Education Law. It had been admitted for some time that the number of



92 schools had now become so large as to render it difficult for the Inspector of Schools to efficiently manage the Department single handed. As far back as the session of 1891 Mr. Espeut, then member for Portland and St. Thomas, had moved and carried the following resolutions :—

1. That this Council is of opinion that it is desirable that a Central Board of Education should be created and entrusted with the supervision and conduct of everything connected with the Primary Education of the people.

2. That it is expedient for the Government to secure, so far as is possible, that every child of not less than 6 and not more than 14 years shall be thoroughly instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that grants of public money in aid of Primary Schools should be limited to pupils of those ages, and be based only on results actually obtained in the three subjects mentioned: Provided that grants-in-aid on a reduced scale may be made to efficient Infant Schools or Kindergartens.

3. That no School fees should be collected from pupils between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and that where reasonable facilities exist in towns and villages, a system of compulsion, so far as is practicable, should be enforced.

The Law of 1893 gave effect to these Resolutions with the exception of that part of No. 3 which referred to Compulsory Education.

It provided for a Board of Education to manage Educational affairs and be presided over by the Chief Inspector of Schools who was now to be called the Superintending Inspector of Schools; it provided that payment of grants-in-aid should be based on results; it abolished the system of school fees, and imposed a house tax for the purpose of paying Teachers, &c.

The Board which was subsequently appointed by the Governor was intended to be thoroughly representative so far as that was possible, and consisted of the following :—

The Right Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica; Bishop Gordon, Bishop J. Hanna. The Revds. Wm. Gillies, M.A., Thos. M. Geddes, William Pratt, M.A., William Simms, M.A. The Hons. George Stiebel, C.M.G., William Ewen, and John Pringle, and John Calder, and Francis B. Lyons, Esquires.

The Council also passed a Secondary Education Bill to provide for the establishment of Government aided schools of a higher grade than the Elementary Schools, and for the founding of scholarships in connection with such School.

A Pension Law was also passed during the session, the principle on which it is based being the creation of a pension fund to which public officers appointed since 1885, and receiving a salary of £150 and over may, if they please, contribute at the rate of 2 per cent. of their salaries. Such portion of the pensions accruing to officers contributing as could not be met from the pension fund is to be supplied from General Revenue.

In common with their fellow subjects in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions the people of Jamaica were called upon in February to mourn the loss of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Heir-presumptive to the Throne. The news was received in the Colony with profound regret, and mourning was worn by even the humblest classes. The Governor despatched to the Prince of Wales a telegram expressive of Jamaica's sorrow and of condolence with the bereaved Royal Family. The deceased Prince had visited Jamaica in 1878 when a Midshipman on board H. M. S. "Bacchante," in the course of the famous voyage which he and his brother Prince George of Wales had made in that vessel.

Later in the year further and tangible proof of the loyalty of the Colony was afforded by the opening of the Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital which had been erected as a memorial of the attainment by Her Majesty, in 1887, of the 50th Anniversary of her accession to the Throne.

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, his Private Secretary, the Director of Public Works, Mr. Brandford Griffith, Resident Magistrate for St. Catherine, and Dr. Strachan, of the Public Hospital, paid an official visit, in June, to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Cayman Islands, the dependencies of Jamaica, where His Excellency was heartily received. In the case of the Cayman Islands where affairs had been left entirely in the hands of the local Justices, this visit resulted in much good, several reforms being subsequently introduced, and a Law passed, known



as The Cayman Islands Government Law, which placed the Laws and the Judicial System of the Colony on a satisfactory basis.

Towards the close of the year considerable friction arose between the Government and the West India Improvement Company—the Promoters under the Railway Law of 1889,—in connection with the construction of the Extension line. Several law suits, with varying results, followed. But this was not all. Mr. Fraser, the Government Inspector of the Railway, had reported to the Government that the embankments were not of the width required by the specification, that the sleepers used were not of proper material, and that in sundry other respects the line had not been constructed as required by the specification. The parts of the line to which these statements referred had been taken over by the Government from the Promoters on the Certificate of the Hon. V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works, who, from 1890 to 1892, had been also Government Inspector of the Railway.

Accordingly, on the 7th December the Governor issued a Commission, under Law 8 of 1873, to enquire as to Mr. Bell's conduct in the matter. The Commissioners were Mr. Justice Nathan, one of the Resident Magistrates, but then acting as a Puisne Judge, Lt.-Col. Washington, R.E., and Dr. John Pringle. They sat on several days throughout the month of January, 1893. In their finding which was made public in the Gazette, Mr. Bell was exonerated from blame in respect of some of the points on which the Commissioners were required to report, while in others they considered he had erred. The Report was for some time under consideration of the Government, the final result being wholly negative.

During the latter months of 1892 and the earlier months of 1893, one of the results of the Exhibition was seen in the visits of tourist steamers to the Island. Of the visits made by these boats, some were in connection with Cook's Excursions, while others were arranged in the United States.

Before the session of 1893 was opened, a change which afterwards proved to be of a very temporary character, was made in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The opinion had been expressed in some quarters that it was unfitting that the Governor should preside in the Legislative Council. Accordingly Her Majesty's Order of the 19th May, 1884, was so amended as to relieve the Governor of the duty of presiding in Council, and to provide for the appointment of a President. At the same time the Collector-General was added to the Council so as to balance the loss of the Governor's vote. On the 28th February, 1893, the Council met for the first time under the new Order. His Excellency delivered the opening address, after which the Honourable J. C. Phillippo, who had been appointed President of the Council, took his seat, receiving the congratulations of the Governor, who then left the Council.

In His Excellency's address he stated that the surplus estimated at the close of the financial year to end on 31st March, 1893, amounted to £55,992.

With regard to the coming year, 1893-94, His Excellency stated the Revenue was estimated at £548,300, which, with the surplus, made £604,292, while the Expenditure was estimated at £596,969, leaving a small surplus of £7,323.

After mentioning the several measures which would be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, His Excellency made the following remarks with regard to the recent change in the Constitution :—

“ Since the last meeting of the Legislature the Queen has been pleased to issue an Order in Council under the provisions of which the Governor will no longer preside over the meetings of the Legislative Council.

“ The removal of the Governor from active participation in the proceedings is a pledge of Her Majesty's desire that the members of the Council shall enjoy the fullest freedom of debate. \* \* \* The meetings of the Legislative Council will in future be presided over by a gentleman to be nominated by the Queen or by the Governor, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and power is given to the members of Council to elect from time to time a Vice-President should they so desire.”

The Colonial Secretary having moved that the Hon. J. M. Farquharson be chosen Vice-President, an opportunity was afforded the Elected Members to express their views on the change. While some of the members objected to the Governor's re-



393 removal from the Council, others approved of it but objected to the manner in which the change had been brought about. Mr. Harvey opposed the Colonial Secretary's motion which was ultimately lost on a division.

The Estimates for the ensuing year which were laid on the table early in March placed the Revenue at £548,300, and the Expenditure at £621,969. The increase of Expenditure for Education, to which the Government was willing to pledge itself, amounted to £16,483, bringing up the Expenditure for that purpose for the year to £59,082.

In the course of the Session a Message from the Governor was read in the Council, asking authority to incur the expense of bringing a Railway Expert from England to inspect and report upon the Railway Extensions constructed by the West India Improvement Company. The Message was discussed and referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March. The report of the Committee, which was adopted by the Council, recommended the expenditure proposed, and expressed the opinion that the West India Improvement Company should be invited to depute an Engineer to join with the Government Engineer in the inspection and report on the line.

The recommendation as to inviting the West India Company to send an Engineer was not accepted by the Government—but in May, Major H. A. Yorke, R. E., an Inspector of Railways to the Board of Trade, arrived in the Colony, having been selected by the Secretary of State for the service in question. Major York made an inspection and report on the line, the result of which may best be summed up in his own words:—

"In conclusion, I would remark that although the Railway does not come up to the standard laid down by the Board of Trade for English lines, it is, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic. It has been my duty to draw attention to certain defects, but these can nearly all be rectified without any difficulty and with a small amount of expenditure."

Some time previous to the meeting of the Council a correspondence had taken place between Mr. F. Wesson, President of the West India Improvement Company and the Hon. George Solomon, Member for Clarendon, with regard to the extension of the line of Railway to Port Antonio, Mr. Solomon urging that it should not be carried out or should at least be postponed. The proposal naturally met with much opposition from the inhabitants of St. Mary and Portland, the Parishes through which the line would pass. But Mr. Solomon nevertheless moved in the Council that the correspondence on the subject between Mr. Wesson and himself, should be referred to a Select Committee. The motion, however, met with no support, the Council being of opinion that the contract entered into by the Government and the West India Improvement Company should be carried out by both parties.

After passing sundry measures—among which, as having the greatest popular interest, may be mentioned the Public General Holidays Law—the Council adjourned on the 20th April.

In June the Governor paid a hurried visit to England. Leaving Kingston on the morning of the 8th June, Sir Henry Blake travelled, via New York, reaching England in 12 days. His Excellency returned by the same route to Jamaica, arriving here on the 21st July. During his absence the Government was administered by Major-General Wilsone Black, C. B., Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica.

Towards the close of the year public interest was absorbed in the proceedings of a Commission issued by the Governor under Law 8 of 1873 to enquire as to the truth of certain allegations made by Mr. W. B. Gray, then Crown Solicitor of the Colony, in regard to Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General, in a letter addressed by the former to the Government on the 7th June, 1893.

Mr. Gray had represented in this letter that in certain Law cases between the Government and the West India Improvement Company then on appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council, Mr. Hocking had been biased against the position of the Government, and had urged that Mr. Hocking should be prevented from appearing in the appeals. He also related a conversation in which he alleged that Mr. F. Wes-



son, President of the West India Improvement Company, had stated to him that Mr. Hocking had received money for his services in passing the Bill for the sale of the Railway through the Council. Briefly stated the Commission was required to report whether in that Mr. Hocking was biased against the position of the Government in the law suits with the West India Improvement Company, Mr. Gray intended to impute disloyalty to him; if so, whether he had reasonable ground for so doing; whether the conversation with Mr. Wesson took place, and if so, whether Mr. Hocking had or had not received money in connection with the sale of the Railway. Mr. Gray's letter was sent to the Secretary of State to be submitted to Mr. Hocking then absent from the Colony on leave. Mr. Hocking demanded an enquiry, and the importance attached to the matter may be gathered from the fact that two Chief Justices were selected by the Secretary of State to hold the enquiry. These were Sir David Patrick Chalmers, Chief Justice of British Guiana, and the Hon. James McDonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. They arrived in the Colony on the 8th and 9th December respectively and the first meeting of the Commission was held on the 11th. The Report of the Commissioners was published at the end of January, 1894, and was of a most exhaustive and elaborate nature. The details of the finding cannot be given here. It will be enough to state that Mr. Hocking was completely vindicated, the Commissioners holding that Mr. Gray had intended to impute disloyalty to him and that there was no ground for doing so. They found, further, that Mr. Hocking had not received money from the Promoters of the Railway on account of his services in passing the Railway Bill through the Council. The Commissioners were divided on the question as to whether the conversation said by Mr. Gray to have taken place between himself and Mr. Wesson did or did not occur. The Chairman of the Commission, Sir David E. Chalmers held that it did, while Mr. McDonald found that it did not.

Mr. Gray was subsequently charged before the Privy Council for having made charges against the Attorney General without good ground therefor, and his suspension by that body was confirmed by the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Council which had been elected in 1889, had been dissolved and in February, 1894, the Governor issued writs for a general election. The result was a great change in the *personnel* of the Council. There were no contests in Kingston and St. Andrew, in Manchester, in St. Elizabeth or in St. Mary and St. Ann. But in the two first named of these Electoral Districts the representation was changed, Mr. S. C. Burke being returned for Kingston and St. Andrew in the room of Colonel Ward who did not seek re-election, and Mr. J. T. Palache being elected for Manchester vice Mr. J. P. Clark who retired. For St. Ann and St. Mary, Mr. Jos. H. Levy was returned unopposed and Mr. J. M. Farquharson for St. Elizabeth. After a contest with Mr. W. B. Hannan, Mr. Wm. Andrews was re-elected for St. Thomas and Portland. But in the remaining constituencies hotly contested elections resulted in the return of new members in each case. Mr. John E. Kerr replaced Mr. Wellesley Bourke in St. James and Trelawny, the Rev. Henry Clarke defeated Mr. C. S. Farquharson in Westmoreland and Hanover, Mr. T. H. Sharpe was preferred in Clarendon to Mr. Geo. Solomon, and the electors of St. Catherine rejected Mr. T. L. Harvey in favour of Mr. R. H. Jackson.

Thus, of the nine elected members of the former Council, three only—Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Levy—found their way back to the Legislative Chamber.

On the 29th January, 1894, an Order of the Queen in Council, was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor in the Chair of the Council, (2) to constitute the Collector-General an ex-officio member, and (3) to take away the Governor's deliberative vote leaving him a casting vote only. The return of the Governor to the Council was the most easily accomplished owing to the fact that Dr. Philippo, the President of 1893, had died in October of that year.

The new Council met on the 7th March. The following are extracts from the opening speech of His Excellency the Governor:—

In my opening address last year, I announced my resignation of this Chair to the Honourable James Cecil Philippo, upon whom as a leading and trusted member of



1894 the community Her Majesty the Queen had conferred the high office of President of the Legislative Council. Upon the lamented death of Dr. Phillippo the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to Her Majesty that it was desirable that the Presidency of the Legislative Council should be resumed by the Governor. A new Order in Council has therefore been issued to that effect. I am glad to be in a position to state that the condition of the Island is prosperous. The outlook of Trade is promising and the commercial business of the Colony is on a sound and satisfactory basis. \* \* \* \* The current year began with a surplus of £62,159 and the Revenue to the 31st March is estimated to yield approximately £575,482, making a total of £637,641.

The Expenditure of the current year to the 31st March is estimated at £618,419 which will leave us at the commencement of the coming financial year with an approximate surplus of £19,222. \* \* \* \* The estimated Revenue for the coming year is £576,475, which, added to the estimated surplus of £19,222 makes a total of £595,497. The estimated Expenditure is £613,281."

On the following date the Hon. S. C. Burke moved a resolution deprecating the return of the Governor to the Council, and expressing the view that representation should be extended by giving to each parish a member.

The debate which ensued was of a spirited and interesting character, and lasted for two days. Ultimately the following resolutions, which were substituted for those originally proposed, were adopted:—

"That this Council humbly prays Her Majesty that in order to carry out the expectations held out to the people of this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch of date 1st December, 1883, in which His Lordship stated that the then existing Legislature could not have been intended, and ought not to be regarded as a permanent institution, whereby the people were led to anticipate a "further step in advance" in managing their own affairs. Her Majesty will be pleased to order that there shall be extended representation by giving to each parish of this Island a member.

2. This Council hereby further represents to Her Majesty that in the event of the number of the members of the Council being thus increased it will be for Her Majesty to consider whether it would not be advisable to empower the Council to elect its own President or to authorise the Governor to nominate the President.

3. That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The session lasted until the 2nd May, when the Council adjourned *sine die*. Of the measures passed perhaps the most important were Law 15 of 1894 The Cruelty to Animals Law; Law 18 of 1894, A Law for Improving the Administration of Justice in the Cayman Islands and in Aid of Law 37 of 1893—The Cayman Island Government Law, 1893; Law 31 of 1894, The Land Surveyors Law, 1894; Law 34 of 1894, The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law; and Law 36 of 1894, the effect of which was to restore to illiterate persons the privilege of voting, which Law 40 of 1893 had taken away.

In addition to actual legislation, there took place in the Council, throughout the session, a series of important debates on questions of public interest, among which may be noted the debate on Mr. Palache's motion for a Select Committee on the working of the Franchise Laws and the Laws regulating Elections; that on Mr. Kerr's motion that steps should be taken by Government to relieve the taxpayers of the Island from the Hotel Guaranteed Loan, and the discussion which took place on Mr. Palache's motion that the replies of the Government to questions he had put in regard to the circumstances under which Railway Bonds had been issued, respect of the section of Railway between Appleton and Ipswich, disclosed "a deviation from the provisions of the Railway Law and Agreement that is incompatible with the best interests of this country."

On the 15th May, His Excellency Sir Henry Blake left the Colony on leave absence, and the reins of Government were assumed by Major-General H. M. B. Gough, C.B., who had succeeded Major-General Wilsone Black in the Command Her Majesty's Troops in the Island.



In June an unfortunate disturbance took place in Kingston which at the time caused considerable excitement and some anxiety. 189

A soldier of the West India Regiment had been arrested by the Police for some trivial offence against law and order, and on the following day was brought before the Magistrate and punished. He appears to have been a favourite with his companions and they keenly resented his arrest and punishment. The relations between the soldiers of the Regiment and the Police had always been somewhat strained, and the incident mentioned stirred up in the former their dormant enmity. On the evening of the 8th June a large number of them came down from Camp to Kingston where they were joined by a crowd of loose women and other idlers of the Town. The Police Stations at Fletcher's Land and Sutton Street were attacked—the former being wrecked and considerable damage done to the latter. The Police, in endeavouring to quell the disturbance were roughly handled. Inspector Pratt was seriously wounded with a razor, and several members of the Force were more or less hurt. Several of the soldiers were subsequently arrested, with a number of civilians—principally women—and charged with riot. The trial in the Circuit Court which met in September, lasted for a month, and resulted in the conviction of three soldiers only, and of ten women for complicity in the disturbances. The result was felt to be unsatisfactory, for of some 50 or 60 men that took part in the proceedings of the 8th June, thirteen only were arraigned for trial, and of these, as has been said, three only were convicted.

In August the Kingston Infantry Militia were encamped at Up-Park Camp for a period of eight days training, the Artillery Militia undergoing a similar period at Port Royal. Both Forces benefitted greatly by the military exercises practised and the enforcement of military discipline, and the officers by whom they were inspected were able to report favourably on their progress towards efficiency.

In September the three years period for which the Parochial Boards had been elected in 1891, expired, and writs for a general election of members of these Boards were issued. Contests took place in a large proportion of the constituencies. In Kingston Mr. R. H. Jackson was one of the 15 members elected, and he was subsequently elected Mayor of the City.

The Collector-General's Annual Report for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 1894, was published about this time, and was found to afford gratifying proof of the continued prosperity of the Island. The value of the Imports during the year reached the considerable total of £2,157,794 being an increase of £216,313 on the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Equally satisfactory were the returns of Exports, the value of which was £2,075,689, against £1,759,807 in 1892-93. Of the Exports, the value of fruit shipped from the Island amounted to £527,475 (including cocoanuts £34,392) or 26.6 of the whole. As a further sign of prosperity it may be mentioned that the Stamp Duties during the year had increased by £1,491.

The term for which the Governor had obtained leave of absence having been extended, Major-General Bengough continued to administer the Government of the Island until the date of His Excellency's return. Before relinquishing the Government the General on the 1st November entertained 1,500 Sunday-school children on the grounds of his residence at Trafalgar Park, St. Andrew, an act of kindness and consideration which earned for him golden opinions from the people of Jamaica and the gratitude of the children themselves.

On the afternoon of the 8th November the Officer Administering the Government held at Up-Park Camp a parade of the Regular and Militia Forces and addressed a valedictory speech to them in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.

On the 15th November General Bengough left Jamaica to assume command of a Brigade at Aldershot to which he had been appointed.

On the 10th November His Excellency Sir Henry Blake returned to the Colony accompanied by Lady Blake, and resumed the Government. Their Excellencies received a hearty welcome from all classes. Kingston was decorated and an address from the Custos and Magistrates was presented at the Court House, while during the next few days resolutions and addresses of welcome continued to be received from Magistrates and public bodies throughout the Island.



## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

1894 1894—Nov. 15.—Publication in a Gazette Extraordinary of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor on the subject of Extended Representation. Lord Ripon stated that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to alter the Constitution so as to provide for a member for each Parish, but with the condition that there should be a corresponding increase in the number of nominated members. A further condition was that the Council should first enact a Law securing certain pensions and salaries and a moderate Civil List. The Imperial Government however did not approve that part of the resolutions of the Legislative Council which recommended that the Governor should not be President of the Council.

Nov. 29.—To-day was held, at Kendal in the Parish of Manchester an Agricultural Show, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Lady Blake and party, the show was very successful.

Dec. 4.—Laying of the Foundation Stone of the new Mico Buildings by His Excellency the Governor. The buildings hitherto occupied by the Trustees of the Mico Charity, situated in Hanover Street, had been purchased by the Government (under an arrangement with the Trustees) for the purpose of establishing a graded school.

In the address presented to His Excellency on the occasion the Directors stated that the new buildings would cost £11,000 and would, it was hoped, be ready for occupation in January, 1896.

Dec. 8.—Opening by His Excellency the Governor of the Country People's Night Shelter. The buildings which are in Upper Orange Street, Kingston, were erected by the Mayor and Council at a cost exceeding £700 for the purpose of affording a lodging to country people coming in to market.

Dec. 11, 12, 13.—Holding of the Annual Races in Kingston.

Dec. 15.—His Excellency the Governor, as Captain General held a Parade of the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment, and addressed them prior to their departure for the West Coast of Africa.

Dec. 16.—Departure for Africa of two Companies of the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment in the transport "Warwick Castle."

Dec. 18.—Owing to disturbances in British Honduras, the Governor of Jamaica on the application of the Government of British Honduras despatched a detachment of 120 men of the West India Regiment, under command of Major Bailey, to the latter colony.

Dec. 18.—Death of Mr. William Lee, late Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy. Mr. Lee was a well known and highly respected citizen of Kingston. He had been in Jamaica for 50 years.

1895 1895—Jan. 4.—Arrival of Major-General Henry Jardine Hallows, who has been appointed to succeed Major-General Bengough as General Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica.

Jan. 16.—Publication of the Report of the Commission appointed in October 1894, to enquire into the alleged prevalence of disease among cattle in some districts of the Island.

The Commissioners in substance, reported—

- (1) that they found an abnormal mortality among cattle in the Island caused by disease;
- (2) that the disease was prevalent in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine, and St. Thomas, while it appeared that it had shewn itself in Hanover in 1892 and in Trelawny in 1888;
- (3) that the disease was of a parasitic nature, and that it was caused by presence in the intestines of a worm known as "Strongylus Micro" and "Strongylus Rufescens."

The Commission recommended the establishment of a Bacteriological Institute and the appointment of qualified Veterinary Surgeons to be located in different parts of the Island.

Jan. 19.—Opening of the Line of Railway through to Montego Bay.

Jan. 22.—Arrest of Alexander Bedward, the so-called "Prophet" and "Shepherd," 1895 of August Town on the Hope River, who had inaugurated and carried on the bathing process in the Hope River at Mona, as a cure for diseases.

The warrant against Bedward charged him with sedition in respect of disloyal and inflammatory speeches he had made to his "followers."

Jan. 24.—Arrival of a detachment of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment from the West Coast of Africa.

Jan. 25.—Opening, in Barry Street, Kingston, of a Chinese Temple, erected by the Chinese in Jamaica. Sir Henry and Lady Blake, and a large party from King's House were present.

Jan. 31.—Opening of a new and handsome market at Falmouth by His Excellency the Governor. The day was observed as a Public Holiday in the Town. His Excellency received an enthusiastic welcome, and the proceedings passed off with great *éclat*.

Feb. 5.—Opening of the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Feb. 7.—Departure from Jamaica for the West Coast of Africa of the remainder of the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment under the command of Colonel Caulfield.

Feb. 8.—The Kingston Harbour Defences were to-day manned by the Royal Artillery and by the Kingston and St. Catherine Artillery Militia. The firing was witnessed among others, by the Governor, the General Officer Commanding and the Chief Staff Officer.

Feb. 12.—Opening of the Legislative Council by His Excellency the Governor, with the usual ceremony and formalities. In his address the Governor was able to give an encouraging account of the condition of the Colony. Among other works of progress he mentioned the completion of the railway extension to Montego Bay, and the fact that 50 of the 91 bridges authorized by Law 20 of 1892 had been built. His Excellency mentioned the gratifying fact that the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock of Jamaica stood higher in the London Market than any other similar Colonial Stock except that of Ceylon and Mauritius.

With regard to the Island's finances His Excellency stated that the estimated revenue for the year 1894-95 was £625,363 which added to the surplus of £59,830 gave a total of £685,193. The expenditure was estimated at £632,570 leaving a surplus at 31st March, 1895, of £52,623.

With regard to 1895-96, His Excellency stated that the estimated revenue was £631,475 which with the surplus gave a total available sum of £684,098. The expenditure His Excellency stated was estimated at £645,790 leaving a surplus at 31st March, 1896, of £38,308.

Feb. 15.—Arrival on their annual visit of the North America and West India Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins.

Feb. 16.—Arrival of the pleasure steamer "Lusitania" with over 100 English tourists, among them being Lord Muncaster and Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

March 11.—Arrival of another tourist steamer the "Orinoco," of the Quebec Steamship Company with 85 American tourists.

March 13.—Appointment of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to consider the question of erecting a central block of Public Buildings for Government Offices, &c.

Night operations carried out at Rockfort by the Kingston Infantry Militia. The fort was defended by a force of 60 men under the command of Capt. Gruchy, and was attacked by a force of about 90 under command of Captains Roxburgh and Ogilvie. The operations which were vigorously carried out resulted in the successful defence of the fortification.

March 15.—Arrival from Newfoundland *via* New York, of Colonel Morris J. Fawcett, who had been appointed to be Inspector General of Police, Jamaica.

March 18.—Arrival of the transport "Warwick Castle" with the remainder of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment from Africa.

March 18.—Passing in the Legislative Council of the Public Holidays Law. The Law makes provision for seven holidays in the year, in addition to Good Friday and Christmas Day which are already holidays under the provisions of another Law.

March 24.—Arrival of three ships of the American "White Squadron," under



1895 the command of Rear-Admiral Meade. These were followed a day or two later by two other vessels.

March 29.—Arrival by the Royal Mail Steamer, of Mr. R. S. Lucas' team of English Cricketers. The team had been got together by Dr. R. B. Anderson for a tour through the West Indies. In the other colonies they had met with a hearty reception, and Jamaica was in no way behind her sister colonies in this respect.

Every provision was made for the comfort and entertainment of the visitors.

Five matches were played in Jamaica in four of which the English Team were successful. These were the first of the matches against "All Jamaica," the match against "Jamaica Born," the match against Western Jamaica, played at Montego Bay, and that against North Jamaica played at St. Ann's Bay. In the final match against "All Jamaica," the visitors were defeated by 8 wickets. The Team left for England on the 16th April, the members of it heartily expressing the pleasure the visit had afforded them, and their appreciation of the efforts made for their entertainment.

April 5.—First Meeting of a Commission appointed by the Governor to enquire as to the truth of certain statement which had been made with regard to the conduct of the Custos of Kingston in connection with the granting of Spirit Licenses. The Commissioners were the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Hon. J. M. Farquharson. The Report which the Commissioners forwarded to His Excellency entirely exonerated Colonel Ward.

April 12.—Arrival of Sir Henry James Burford-Hancock, Knight, C. M. G., the new Chief Justice of Jamaica.

Sir Henry (then Mr.) Hancock had been in Jamaica 17 years previously as Judge of the Northern District Court.

April 24.—To-day the Legislative Council passed the Bill "to secure a Civil List to Her Majesty and for certain other purposes." The Law thus enacted placed the salaries of certain officers beyond the power of the Council to reduce. The passing of such a Bill was one of the conditions on which the Imperial Government had consented to advise Her Majesty to make an Order in Council granting a Member of Council for each Parish of the Island.

On the same day the following resolution proposed by the Member for Trelawny and St. James was, after a spirited debate, carried by the casting vote of the President—Major General Hallows:—

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty in any future Order to be made by Her Majesty in Council as to the Constitution of the Government of this Island, will graciously be pleased to provide that no person be eligible as an Elected Member of the Legislative Council unless he is resident in the Parish he seeks to represent or is possessed of or interested in real Estate in the said Parish of the annual value or producing an income of £150."

On the same date the Council adjourned *sine die*.

April 30.—May 1.—Trial in the Circuit Court before the Chief Justice of Alexander Bedward, the *Mona Prophet* or Shepherd, for seditious language used in haranguing his followers.

The Jury found that the words had been used by the Prisoner, but they brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity. The Court then ordered that Bedward be detained "until the Governor's pleasure be known," and he was afterwards committed to the Asylum.

It was found afterwards however that there was no power to detain him after the verdict of "Not Guilty," the offence with which he was charged being a misdemeanour only. He was accordingly liberated.

May 7.—Large meeting in Kingston of gentlemen convened by His Excellency the Governor, to consider a scheme for the formation of an Agricultural Society. His Excellency presided. It was decided to form a Society to be called the Jamaica Agricultural Society, with a Board of Management consisting of the 15 members of the Legislative Council, 15 nominated by the Governor and 15 elected by the Society.

Mr. George A. Douet was appointed Secretary.



May 24.—Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated this year with the usual ceremonies. In the morning a review of the Troops and Militia was held, the West India Regiment trooping the Colour. The usual Ball was given at King's House in the evening.

The Attorney General received intimation that Her Majesty had conferred on him the honour of Knighthood.

May 25.—Strike of wharf labourers begun. The strike lasted for some days, but the labourers gained no advantage.

June 25.—Seizure at Morant Bay of the Schooner "Pearl" for having on board arms and ammunition for which she was unable to account. The arms and ammunition were forfeited and the master of the vessel fined £100.

The Pearl was strongly suspected of being engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, which was prevented by the action of the Commander of H.M.S. Tartar, who acting on information received, boarded her when lying off the Coast and thus prevented—it was alleged—a party who were about to go on board of her from embarking.

June 26.—Death of the Hon. R. H. Jackson, Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine and Mayor of Kingston. Mr. Jackson had proved himself one of the most vigorous and able of the Elected Members of the Council, and in his position as Mayor of Kingston worked zealously for the good of the City. His loss is deeply regretted.

June 26-27.—The Annual Flower Show of the Kingston Floral and Horticultural Society was held.

July 4.—Publication in the Gazette of a Commission issued by the Governor to Mr. W. H. Hyndman Jones, acting Attorney General, Mr. J. C. Macglashan, Auditor General, Mr. Wm. Andrews and Mr. J. H. Levy, to enquire into the working under one Head of the offices of Stamp Commissioner, Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy. The scope of the Commission was subsequently enlarged so as to enclose an enquiry into the administration of the Bankruptcy Laws generally.

July 31.—Election of Mr. Philip Stern, Barrister-at-Law to the City Council of Kingston, defeating his principal opponent, Mr. William Andrews by 25 votes.

August 1.—Public General Holiday. The Kingston Infantry Militia marched to Up-Park Camp and went under canvas for an eight days course of training. They were joined next day by the St. Catherine Infantry Militia. The total force encamped was about 260.

On the 2nd August the Kingston Artillery Militia proceeded to Port Royal for their annual training.

August 6.—Appointment of the Hon. Lt. Col. C. J. Ward to a seat in the Privy Council *vice* Mr. J. T. Orrett resigned.

August 13.—Return of Mr. Philip Stern as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine in succession to the late Mr. R. H. Jackson, defeating Mr. T. L. Harvey.

August 15.—The Governor opened a "Fair" at Montego Bay for the sale of live stock, produce, &c. His Excellency in the course of a speech stated that it was probable he would leave Jamaica within the next six months.

August 21.—A Choral Competition was to-day held in Kingston for the first time, open to all choirs and musical associations. Five choirs competed, the prize being won by the Kingston Choral Union. The competition was considered success.

August 28.—Death of Mr. William Malabre. Mr. Malabre was a well known and highly respected member of the Commercial community in Kingston. He represented Kingston and St. Andrew in the Legislative Council from 1884 to 1889.

Sep. 11.—Third annual show of the Manchester Agricultural Society held at Kendal in that Parish. The Show was attended by His Excellency the Governor and a large number of gentlemen interested in Stock and agriculture from all parts of the Island.

Oct. 23.—Death of the Chief Justice, Sir Henry James Burford-Hancock, at his residence, St. Andrew. The event, following as it did so soon on the death of the late Sir Adam Gib Ellis, was greatly regretted throughout the colony.



1895 During the month there was considerable correspondence in the newspapers in regard to alleged distress among the inhabitants of the S. E. District of St. Elizabeth. The statements on the subject being of a conflicting character the Board of Supervision appointed a committee of their number—Messrs. J. T. Palache and J. C. Macglashan, to investigate and report. The finding of the Committee was published in the Gazette of the 5th December, and it may shortly be stated, corroborated to a great extent the reports of suffering among the peasantry of the district, owing to failure of crops following severe drought. Partly by private subscription and partly by loans from Government to enable work on roads to be given out, the distress has been alleviated if not entirely removed.

Nov. 25.—Publication in a Gazette Extraordinary of an Order of the Queen in Council amending the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884.

The New Order gives effect to the wish of the Legislative Council with regard to extended representation, and provides that each of the 14 parishes of the Island shall constitute an Electoral District, sending a Member to the Legislature. As a set off to the increased number of Elected Members, the Order authorizes the Governor to nominate ten members, thus placing it in his power to have 15 ex-officio and nominated (5 ex-officio and 10 nominated) against 14 Elected Members in any matter of supreme importance in which it might be necessary to out-vote the Elected Members.

The other distinguishing feature of the Order is the provision giving effect to the resolution proposed by the late member for St. James and Trelawny—Mr. J. E. Kerr—to the effect that a member must have been for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election either a resident of the Parish which he represents, or must have a clear annual income of £150 arising from property in the Parish possessed by him in his own right or in right of his wife. The Order in Council came into operation by Proclamation of the Governor on the 28th November.

Nov. 28.—Proclamation published in the Gazette dissolving the Legislative Council. This was followed on the 12th December by the publication of a notice that the Governor had issued writs for the election of Members to serve in the new Council.

1896 Jan. 1.—New Year's Day was celebrated by the usual picnics and there was held, at the Norman Range, a Prize Rifle Meeting of the Kingston Militia, and a burlesque cricket match and sports in costume at Sabina Park.

Jan. 2.—Publication of a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers. The principal features of the scheme are as follows :—The land to be purchased in lots of not less than 5 and not more than 50 acres; one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on possession being given, the remaining four-fifths in ten annual instalments; the purchaser to erect a house on the land, the house to be occupied by himself or some person on his behalf; a portion of the land to be planted in Kola, Coffee, Oranges or other marketable produce; the Government undertakes to make roads to the lands purchased.

Jan. 8.—The Governor to-day cut the first sod of the first of the Mountain Carriage Roads provided for by the Mountain Roads Law of 1895. The road thus commenced starts from the Cooperage at Gordon Town, and runs up by way of New Castle to Hardware Gap. When completed it will provide communication by vehicles between Kingston to Buff Bay, crossing the principal mountain ridge at a height of 4,000 feet above the sea. The cost is estimated at £1,000 a mile.

Jan. 13-18.—During this week Elections were held throughout the Colony, of members to serve in the Legislative Council under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895.

The only constituency not contested was that of Manchester, where Mr. J. T. Palache was returned unopposed. In all the other parishes, each of which now constitutes an Electoral District, there were contests more or less keen. The results of the Elections, in the order in which they were decided, were as follow :—

Manchester—Mr. J. T. Palache; Trelawny—Mr Conway Whiting; St. Thomas—Mr. S. C. Burke; St. James—Mr. D. A. Corinaldi; Portland—Mr. D. S. Gideon; St. Elizabeth—Mr. T. P. Leyden; Clarendon—Mr. R. B. Braham; St. Catherine—Mr. Dugald Campbell; Westmoreland—The Rev. Hy.



Clarke; St. Ann—Mr. A. N. Dixon; Kingston—Mr. P. Stern; St. Andrew 1896  
—Rev. C. B. Berry; Hanover—Mr. D'B. S. Heaven; St. Mary—Mr. A.  
D'C. Levy,

Feb. 4.—Brigade Parade, on the Race Course, of the Regular Troops and Militia. This was the first of a series of four Brigade Parades ordered by the General Officer Commanding the Troops. On the 4th the brigade, which consisted of the Liverpool Regiment, the W. I. Regiment, the W. I. Depot and the Kingston Infantry Militia, paraded on the Race Course. On the 7th of the month the troops were divided into two opposing forces and a sham fight was held some miles west of Kingston. On the 11th field firing took place at Port Royal and the Palisades, and on the 14th there was another Brigade Drill, this time at Up-Park Camp.

Feb. 5.—Opening and dedication of the new Mico Buildings on the lands of Quebec Lodge. These fine buildings erected at a cost of £12,000 are intended to supersede the old buildings of the Trust in Hanover St., which the Government have purchased from the Mico Trustees for the purpose of founding a "Board" School.

Feb. 12-13.—Holding of the Kingston and St. Andrew Agricultural Show on the grounds of Quebec Lodge, Kingston. The show, which was the first of the kind held near Kingston, was very largely attended and was highly successful.

Feb. 17.—Arrival of the s.s. "Columbia" of the Hamburg-American Line with a large number of tourists. This splendid ship is the largest passenger steamer which has ever visited Jamaica. On the following day the s.s. "Lusitania" of the Orient Line arrived with many tourists, among whom was Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Feb. 25.—Opening of the Legislative Council with the usual ceremonies. The public interest in the new Council was very great, and the Council Room was besieged by a large crowd eager to obtain admission. The Governor in his opening speech announced that the financial year to begin on 1st April would open with a surplus of about £74,700—that the estimated revenue of the year was £646,520, making a total available sum of £721,220 to meet an estimated expenditure of £670,096, leaving a balance of £51,125.

His Excellency announced the principal Bills which would be introduced, and a number of Messages to the Council from His Excellency were read by the Clerk.

The usual official Council dinner was given by His Excellency at King's House in the evening.

March 13.—Mr. Palache, in his place in the Legislative Council, moved the second reading of The Franchise Regulation Law, 1893, Repeal Law, 1896. The object of the Bill was to re-enact the clause of the Law of 1886 which gave illiterates the right to be registered as voters. The Council was equally divided on the subject, but the President gave his casting vote against the motion which was accordingly lost.

March 13.—In Council Mr. Palache referred to the resignation of Sir H. H. Hocking as Attorney-General of Jamaica, which had been announced in the Gazette the day before. The Hon. Member paid a high tribute to the abilities and character of Sir H. H. Hocking, and was followed by the Governor who expressed his sense of the great value Sir H. H. Hocking's services had been to the Government.

March 18.—The Legislative Council went into Committee on the Estimates, which were finally passed on the 20th.

March 24.—Motion by the Rev. C. B. Berry, Member for St. Andrew, that the salary of the future Governors of the Colony be reduced to £4,000 a year. This motion was subsequently withdrawn in favour of an amendment moved by Mr. Burke that the salary should be £5,000 a year. The motion thus amended was, however, lost by 15 votes to 9—the votes of the Official Members being taken.

April 2.—The Council to-day adjourned *sine die*. Among the more important of the Bills which were discussed and passed were The Spirit License Law, 1896, which provides several changes in the methods of application for, and granting of Licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and placed the system more on the lines of the English Law; the Produce Protection Law, passed for the purpose of putting a stop to Predial Larceny; the Predial Larceny Law, framed to provide for the more speedy punishment of persons guilty of Larceny of growing produce; the Law to



896 provide for the appointment of a Supernumerary Resident Magistrate—giving the Governor power to appoint a Resident Magistrate for the purpose of filling temporary vacancies among the Resident Magistrates, and of acting as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court should the necessity arise; the Lepers Asylum Law—providing better means of affording accommodation for these unfortunates; and the Stamp Duty Law Amendment Law—providing for the reduction of several of the Stamp Duties.

Among the Bills which the Council declined to pass was the Solicitor General's Law—having for its object the appointment of a Law Officer, bearing that title, to assist in criminal prosecutions and in the general law business of the Colony.

April 9.—The Colonial Secretary left the Island on leave of absence rendered necessary by ill-health. The Assistant Colonial Secretary was appointed to act as Colonial Secretary.

April 10.—Mr. H. R. Pipon Schooles, the newly appointed Attorney General, arrived and assumed his duties. Mr. Schooles had been formerly Attorney General of Grenada and was appointed to Jamaica on the resignation of Sir Henry H. Hocking.

April 24.—The arrival of the Attorney General was followed to-day by the advent of Sir Fielding Clarke, who had been appointed to succeed Sir Burford Hancock as Chief Justice of Jamaica.

April 27.—Attack by the Kingston Infantry Militia on Apostle's Battery which was defended by the Kingston Artillery. As in the case of most sham fights, it was difficult to say which side proved victorious; but the Military Exercise was both interesting to spectators and instructive to the forces taking part in it.

May 2.—His Excellency the Governor left Jamaica on H. M. S. "Magicienne" on a visit to the dependencies—the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. His Excellency appointed Major General Hallows his Deputy Governor during his absence which lasted for one week.

May 20.—Her Majesty's Birthday celebrated in Jamaica. The usual Brigade Parade of the Troops was held on the Race Course early in the morning.—1,400 of all ranks being present on this occasion, when the display was particularly brilliant. The 1st Bn. West India Regiment trooped the Colours; the usual march past was well done and the *feu de joie* fired with precision and effect. In the evening the usual Birthday Ball was given by the Governor at King's House.

June 16.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, called specially to consider the question of obtaining the services of Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, Principal of the Veterinary College there, to investigate the existing cattle disease and advise as to quarantine precautions and arrangements. The cattle disease which had broken out in 1894, and had been more or less troublesome ever since, had become so prevalent that the Government felt it necessary to take some steps to check it. It was requisite, however, to obtain the sanction of the Council for the expenditure involved. The Council voted five hundred guineas as the fee to be paid Professor Williams and one hundred guineas for his assistant, and agreed to meet the cost of passages to and from Jamaica, and the expenses of the Professor and his assistant out here.

With the exception of a few formal announcements, no other business was transacted by the Council, which adjourned on the same day.

June 8.—Wreck on the south-eastern coast of the island of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.'s fruit steamer, "Golden Fleece" while on a voyage from New York to Jamaica. No lives were lost. As high winds and heavy seas prevailed at the time the vessel soon became a total wreck and was completely broken up, all attempts, to get her off having failed. A Commission was subsequently appointed by the Governor to enquire as to the cause of and circumstances attending the loss of the ship. The Commission found that her loss was due to the course having been too soon changed when making the turn at the east-end of the island.

June 29.—Death at his residence, near Halfway Tree, of the Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G., Custos of the parish of St. Andrew, and member of many important public bodies. The high respect in which Mr. Stiebel was held was testified to at his



funeral on the following day, when a very large number of persons of all classes 1896 attended the rites of burial.

Mr. S. C. Burke, of Newington, member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas, was appointed some days later as Custos of St. Andrew.

July 1.—Opening by the Governor of the Kingston Sewerage Works. After the ceremony a luncheon was given by the Kingston Improvement Commissioners, at which His Excellency made an interesting speech.

July 2.—The Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, Miss Blake and his Private Secretary, Lord George Fitzgerald, left Jamaica on leave of absence. The administration of the government of the colony was assumed by Major General Hallowes, the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica and Senior Member of the Privy Council.

July 11.—Fatal accident on the Port Antonio Extension of the Railway, resulting in the loss of 11 killed, while no less than 40 persons were injured.

While a ballast train, heavily laden and carrying a large number of labourers, was proceeding down an incline near Cromwell Cutting, St. Mary, the engine became unmanageable and rushed down the grade with increasing speed and dashed into an engine standing on the line lower down. The Engine Driver, Edward Davidson, behaved with great courage and coolness, sticking to his post until the last although urged to jump and save himself.

July 22.—Swearing in at Halfway-Tree Court House of the Hon. S. C. Burke as Custos of St. Andrew. Mr. Burke entertained a large party at luncheon at Constant Spring Hotel later in the day.

July 31.—Arrival of Professor Williams and Dr. Williams, his son and assistant, to investigate the cattle disease.

Aug. 3.—The Kingston Infantry Militia marched from Kingston and went under canvas at Up-Park Camp for the annual course of training. On the following day the Artillery Militia proceeded to Port Royal for the same purpose.

Aug. 6.—Opening for public traffic of the line of Railway Extension through to Port Antonio. The entire length of line which the "Promoters," under Law 12 of 1889, had undertaken to construct, has thus now been completed.

Sept. 1.—Departure for Demerara, from Kingston, by the R. M. S. "Atrato," of a team of Cricketers under the Captaincy of Mr. F. L. Pearce, Captain of the Kingston Cricket Club. The visit had been arranged by the Demerara Cricket Authorities and the Kingston C. C. The Team was not fully representative of Jamaica Cricketers and was badly beaten in the first match in Demerara, and beaten by one wicket in the second. On the way home two matches were played at Barbados, one of which was lost, and the other won.

Sept. 9.—Appointment to the Treasurership of the Island of Mr. S. P. Musson, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, in succession to Mr. H. W. Livingston, resigned.

Sept. 26.—Publication of Professor Williams' Report on the Cattle Disease. The following is the summary of his finding:—

"That the disease as witnessed by me is a chronic form of Texan Fever conveyed from place to place and transmitted from one animal to another through the intervention of the Tick."

"The infection is conveyed by the progeny of Ticks which have matured on infected cattle and is inoculated by them directly into the blood of susceptible cattle."

Remedies for the destruction of the Tick are suggested in the Report and numerous recommendations made for preserving the health of cattle. As a result of the Report the Government shortly afterwards prohibited the importation of animals from the United States of America, South and Central America, Great Britain, the Leeward Islands and Australia.

Sept. 26.—Arrival of the Italian Cruiser "Cristoforo Colombo" with Prince Luigi Amadeo Joseph Maria Ferdinand Francois, Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of his Majesty King Humbert of Italy. The Prince was entertained during his visit by Major General Hallowes, Officer Administering the Government.



## POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

- 1661 FROM the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles II. the island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord-Protector was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people,\* to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer, unless approved by the Crown." Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England."
- 1664 Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed Governor-in-Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorised, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each Parish; which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed.
- 1674 On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and authorized, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island;" but the laws thus passed instead of being confirmed were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legislative matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form prescribed by Poyning's Law; and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons assembled,' be converted into the style of 'Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the consent of the General Assembly.'" The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments therein urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England

\* The Commission was dated in February, 1661, and received by D'Oyley in May, 1661. In the version of the Commission which appears in the Calendar of State Papers (vol. 2) D'Oyley was to "choose" a Council, but in the copy of the Commission printed in the Appendix to the 1st vol. of the Journals of the Assembly the constitution of the Council was to be as stated above.—COMPILERS.



was considered; that the nature of all colonies being changeable the laws consequently must be adopted to the interest of the place and must alter with it; that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws; that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute; and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured." 1674

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit; and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this report the same laws as had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney General (Sir C. Wearge) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker 1680 of the Assembly, arrived in England as a state prisoner to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and of having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King in Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representatives for the Parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the Parish of Port Royal, and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the Town and Parish of Kingston."

This form of government received confirmation in the commissions of successive Governors, but few of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to 'secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non-confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been the reason for this prolonged controversy, it was finally settled in 1728, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George II. and the Assembly, to settle 1721 on the Crown "an irrevocable revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000\*) per annum, on condition that the body of their laws should receive the Royal assent; and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

\* Old Jamaica currency, equal to £6,000.



From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Prisons Act by which they legislated for the internal regulations of the prisons of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the Political Constitution of the colony. Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during the interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader this measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the ministerial ranks.\* On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed-Chamber difficulty; the Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica Bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords; and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business, the Governor in Council should have power to revive and continue in force, or to re-enact, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revived or continued in force, or re-enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the island." The Act was laid before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a conciliatory speech, they passed a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother-Country,"—and then receded from their previous determination.

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 20th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honourable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self-respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honourable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the expiration of Sir Charles Grey's term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly commissioned as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853. After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reform as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic., chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee (who should be members of the Legisla-

\* Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

ture) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of 1853 the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of Officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any Legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore" — the number of Representatives being 47. No person was eligible to be elected a member of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications:—

1. A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expense, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were:—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20/ or upwards.
6. The possession of invested money to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the general election in 1863 and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts:—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston . . . . .	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew . . . . .	23,451	45	41
Port Royal . . . . .	7,866	114	112
St. David . . . . .	6,452	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East . . . . .	26,229	104	92
Portland . . . . .	8,540	80	77
St. George . . . . .	9,077	36	28
Metcalfe . . . . .	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine . . . . .	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy . . . . .	5,438	124	116
St. John . . . . .	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale . . . . .	19,020	46	42
St. Mary . . . . .	17,106	37	29
St. Ann . . . . .	36,319	52	25
Clarendon . . . . .	24,741	42	29
Vere . . . . .	10,098	35	22
Manchester . . . . .	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth . . . . .	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland . . . . .	33,849	53	48
Hanover . . . . .	23,451	35	24
St. James . . . . .	26,904	63	28
Trelawny . . . . .	27,064	54	37
Total . . . . .	441,264	1,798	1,482



These figures shew that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 297 voted at the general election held in that year.

- 1865 In 1865, after the suppression of the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well being of this community;" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., cap. 11, declaring "that from after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these Acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic cap 12, entitled "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited Act the term government should be held to include Legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."<sup>\*</sup>

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of "The Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created consisted of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs, who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November, 1868, so much of the above order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Board was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such officers or persons as she may think fit to be official members of the Council." Under this Order the Council consisted of nine official and nine unofficial members.†

- 1882 The entire body of unofficial members resigned their seats in November, 1882, in consequence of the passing of a resolution by the votes of the official members directing the payment from colonial funds of one-half of the damages and costs in the suit for the seizure of the Schooner "Florence" by order of the Executive. (There was then one vacancy in the number of unofficial members and two were absent from the island.)

- 1884 Pending the consideration of the petitions which, in consequence of this vote, were forwarded from the inhabitants of the principal towns to the Imperial Government, praying for the remodelling of the political constitution of the colony, the seats of the unofficial members remained vacant and the Council transacted business under an Order by the Queen in Council dated the 14th February, 1883. That Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

These several Orders were revoked by an Order by the Queen in Council dated 19th May, 1884, in which it was declared that a new Legislative Council should be constituted, which should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for

\* For names of members of the Legislature thereby abolished see Handbook of 1885-86, pages 84 and 85.

† For names of members of the Legislative Council see Handbook of 1885-86, page 86.



the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. On the 29th January, 1894 an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council; (2) to continue the Collector General an ex-officio Member, and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member being returned by each district:—

1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.
2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland.
3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.
4. The Parish of St. Catherine.
5. The Parish of Clarendon.
6. The Parish of Manchester.
7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth.
8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover.
9. The Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—

(a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

(b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following 1895 provisions:—

3. The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as ex-officio members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as Nominated Members), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as Elected Members).

4. Whenever the number of Nominated Members shall be less than ten the Governor may, by an instrument under the Broad Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of Nominated Members shall not be thereby raised



1895 above ten. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the Island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say:—

1. The parish of Kingston.
2. The parish of St. Andrew.
3. The parish of St. Thomas.
4. The parish of Portland.
5. The parish of St. Mary.
6. The parish of St. Ann.
7. The parish of St. Catherine.
8. The parish of Clarendon.
9. The parish of Manchester.
10. The parish of St. Elizabeth.
11. The parish of Westmoreland.
12. The parish of Hanover.
13. The parish of St. James.
14. The parish of Trelawny.

One Member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any Electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

1884 The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1884, provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—

(a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,

(b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—

(1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.

(2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.

- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;



1884

10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council ; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884, took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors.

The 3rd section of Law 22 of 1886 (The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886) repeals the 14th section of the order in Council and enacts as follows :—

3—Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
  - (a.) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
  - (b.) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
  - (c.) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards :—

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty ;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

1887

The first registration under this law was in August, 1887. The revised list showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the three General Elections which have taken place, viz., in September, 1884, March, 1889, and February, 1894, and the number on the list for the current year. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given :

	1884-85.	1888-89.	1893-94.	1896-97.	Population.
Kingston		1,395	1,641	1,248	
St. Andrew	1,538	1,744—3,142	3,021—4,062	1,895	86,359
St. Thomas		1,305	2,039	1,485	
Portland	891	1,181—2,486	1,923—3,962	1,372	64,174
St. Mary		1,309	2,470	1,694	
St. Ann	999	1,891—3,200	2,396—5,366	4,364	96,042
Trelawny		1,799	2,342	1,817	
St. James	955	1,329—3,128	1,585—3,930	1,114	66,046
Hanover		1,774	2,620	1,687	
Westmoreland	1,209	2,005—3,779	3,878—6,498	2,843	85,538
St. Elizabeth	944	2,410	3,379	2,986	62,256
Manchester	646	1,984	4,167	2,733	53,462
Clarendon	884	1,981	4,688	1,768	57,105
St. Catherine	1,232	2,314	5,614	3,836	65,109
	9,298	22,660	42,266	30,442	639,491

The first general election for members of Council, after the proclamation of the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, was held in September, 1884.

This first Council under the new Order lasted until 31st December, 1888, when it was dissolved. The elections for the second Council took place in March, 1889. This Council continued until the termination of the period for which it was elected, viz., until January, 1894, and the elections for the new Council took place during the following month, resulting in the return of several new members.

The following are the Members of the present Council :—

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

#### EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney General.

The Hon. the Director of Public Works.

The Hon. the Collector General.

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintending Inspector of Schools.

“ Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

“ Dr. John Pringle, M.B.

“ Lt.-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G.

“ Philip Clarke Cork, Protector of Immigrants.

“ William Fawcett, Director Public Gardens and Plantations.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

Hon. John Thomson Palache.

“ Conway Whiting.

“ Samuel Constantine Burke.

“ David Aurelius Corinaldi.

“ David Sampson Gideon.

“ Thomas Patrick Leyden.

“ Robert Butler Braham.

“ Rev. Henry Clarke.

“ Philip Stern.

“ Rev. Carey Bale Berry.

“ DeBonnot Spencer Heaven.

“ Amos DaCosta Levy.

“ Herman Stern.

“ James Johnston.

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed



is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

#### APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,\* and explaining its provisions:—

*(Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)*

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all

\*For the Order in Council see Handbook of 1884-85, page 485. †For Despatch see Handbook of 1884-85, page 11.



of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the



Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DERRY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

#### CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor	£8,000	Auditor-General	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney-General	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	600

## PART V.

## GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SERVICE AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

## GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, K.C.M.G., (1888), C.M.G. (1887), F.R.G.S.—Cadet, Royal Irish Constabulary, February, 1859; Sub-Inspector, March, 1859; appointed Resident Magistrate, February, 1876; in January, 1882, was one of the five Special Resident Magistrates selected by the Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland; appointed Governor of the Bahamas, January, 1884; Newfoundland, 1887; Queensland, November, 1888, but did not take up appointment; Governor, Jamaica, December, 1888.

*The Governor's Private Secretary.*

LORD GEORGE FITZGERALD, B.A. OXON., 1884. Private Secretary to Sir Henry Blake as Governor of the Bahamas, 1885; as Governor of Newfoundland, 1887, and as Governor of Jamaica, 1889.

*The Governor's Aide-de-Camp.*

CAPTAIN GERALD HENRY POMEROY COLLEY, 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Regiment.

## SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY JARDINE HALLOWES, entered the Army as Ensign 2nd May, 1855, promoted Colonel 15th August, 1885. Served with Brigadier-General Gough's Brigade in the Afghan war of 1879-80, and was present during the march to and subsequent occupation of Cabul, and in the operations at Jugdulluck (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Ex-Officio Members.*

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney General.

*Nominated Members.*

Hon. Valentine Græme Bell, Director of Public Works.

Hon. John Pringle.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

*Clerk to the Privy Council.*

The Assistant Colonial Secretary for the time being (without salary).

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Office.	Name.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Clerk	Thos. Bancroft Oughton	300 0 0	July, '94
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb. '70
Reporting Staff	DeCordova & Co.	375 0 0	...



## FORMER GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &amp;c.

Mlty. Comdt.—Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807
Ditto General William Brayne	1656	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1808
Ditto Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Morrison, Esq.	1811
Governor—General Edward D'Oyley	1661	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1813
Governor—Lord Windsor	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Henry Conran	1821
Lt.-Gov.—Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1822
President—Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Governor—Somerset Lowry, Earl of Bel-	
Governor—Sir T. Modyford, Bart.	1664	more	1829
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.	1671	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	Governor—C. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	1832
Governor—Lord Vaughan	1675	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott	1834
Governor—Charles, Earl of Carlisle	1678	Governor—Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	Governor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
Governor—Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	Bart., K.C.B.	1836
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Hender Molesworth	1684	Governor—Sir C.T. Metcalfe, Bart. K.C.B.	1839
Governor—Christopher, Duke of Albe-		Governor—James, Earl of Elgin	1842
marle	1687	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Berkeley	1846
President—Sir Francis Watson	1688	Governor—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
Governor—William, Earl of Inchiquin	1690	Governor—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	1853
President—John White, Esq.	1692	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. E. Wells Bell	1856
President—John Bourden, Esq.	1692	Governor—Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
Lt.-Gov.—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1693	Lt.-Gov.—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
Governor—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1700	Governor—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Governor—Major-Gen. William Selwyn	1702	Governor—Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.,	
Lt.-Gov.—Peter Beckford, Esq.	1702	G.C.M.G.	1866
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel T. Handasyd	1703	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
Governor—Colonel T. Handasyd	1704	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. O'Connor, C.B.	1867
Governor—Lord Archibald Hamilton	1711	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
Governor—Peter Heywood, Esq.	1716	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1718	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1870
Governor—Henry, Duke of Portland	1722	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1726	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Major-Gen. R. Hunter	1728	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1872
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1734	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Adm.-Gov.—W. A. G. Young, Esq.	1874
Governor—Henry Cunningham, Esq.	1735	Governor—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Lt.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1738	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1877
Lt.-Gov.—John Stewart, Esq.	1742	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1742	C.M.G.	1877
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1747	K.C.M.G.	1877
Governor—Adml. Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1756	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor—General George Haldane	1759	K.C.M.G.	1880
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	Adm.-Gov.—Colonel S. M. Wiseman-	
Governor—Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	Clarke	1883
Lt.-Gov.—Roger Hope Elletson, Esq.	1766	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Gamble, C.B.	1883
Governor—Sir W. Trelawny, Bart.	1768	Governor—Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B.,	
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Colonel John Dalling	1772	G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1883
Governor—Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	Adm.-Gov.—Col. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	1888
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel Dalling	1777	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1888
Governor—Major-Gen. John Dalling	1778	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. W. Black, C.B.	1891
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1781	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1891
Governor—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1783	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. H. M. Ben-	
Lt.-Gov.—Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark	1784	gough, C.B.	1894
Governor—Thomas, Earl of Effingham	1790	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1895
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Williamson	1791	Adm.-Gov. Major-Gen. H. J. Hallows	1896
Lt.-Gov.—Alexander, Earl of Balcarres	1795	Governor Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1896
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. George Nugent	1801		



## ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

UP to the year 1885 vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commissioners of 1882, however, in their report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved of their recommendations to the extent of submitting for the consideration of the Governor the advisability of introducing a system of Competitive Examination of nominated candidates. The matter was referred by Sir Henry Norman in 1884 to the Schools Commission who made a report on the subject, recommending a scheme of Competitive Examination among candidates to be *nominated* by the Governor. The report was approved of by Sir Henry Norman with the exception that the competition was changed to an *open* competition, the candidates not requiring to obtain nomination, and was put into operation in the year 1885, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Schools Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to be the Board to conduct the Examinations, the first of which was held in October, 1885, when 12 candidates competed for 8 vacancies. Examinations have been held regularly every year since.

The successful Candidates have been on each occasion permitted to select the offices to which they desired to be appointed, according to the position taken by them at the final Examination.

This system of entirely *open* competition was, however, the subject of adverse criticism at the hands of official and elected members of the Legislature in March, 1890, and the Schools Commissioners on the request of the Governor have submitted a further report, containing certain additional recommendations.\*

The following notices, which have been published in the Jamaica Gazette, will show fully the scheme of, and the arrangements for, the Competitive Examinations as at present in force:—

“11th February, 1885.

“The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies first appointments to Third Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition under Regulations to be hereafter announced. This rule will be strictly applied in the case of all such future appointments, with the exception that a relaxation of it may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who are now officiating in Public Offices to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department, and with the exception also that it shall be open to the Governor in any one year to appoint two sons of deserving public servants of the colony to Third Class Clerkships, provided they pass a qualifying examination and produce satisfactory certificates as to health and character.

“It is also announced that appointments of successful Candidates to Third Class Clerkships will be probationary for six months and that permanent appointment will depend upon proved fitness of the Candidate during this probationary period.

“This rule as to a probationary period of service and the production of satisfactory certificates as to health and character will apply generally to first appointments to lower grades of the Public Service other than Clerkships.

“The first Examination of Candidates who may desire to compete for Clerkships will probably take place in the month of October next.”

“15th May, 1894.

“The following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica and amended regulations with regard to admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, have been approved by the Governor in Privy Council:—

*Order by the Governor authorizing Examination for entrance into the Civil Service of Jamaica.*

“Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules

\* The rules do not apply to gentlemen appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police.



the qualification of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of the Island :

" I. Now, therefore, the Jamaica Schools Commissioners are hereby appointed to be the Board to conduct such Examinations and shall hold this office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint from time to time such Assistant Examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

" II. And it is hereby ordered that (except as may be excepted in the Schedules marked B and C annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners ; and no person except as aforesaid shall be employed as a Third Class Clerk in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

" III. No person shall be appointed to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied it—

" 1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed.

" 2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

" 3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment.

" 4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

" IV. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make hereafter to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed shall be made by means of Competitive Examinations, according to Regulations to be framed from time to time by the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character and other qualifications prescribed in the said Regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fee as the said Commission, with the consent of the Governor, may from time to time require. Such Examinations shall be held at such periods as the said Commission, with the approval of the Governor, shall from time to time determine, and shall have reference to such a number of vacancies as the Governor shall notify to the Commission as either existing at the time of the Examinations or estimated to occur within the period of six months after the Examinations.

" V. When the Candidate, after Examination, has been reported by the said Commission to be qualified to be admitted on probation to a Third Class Clerkship, and has been admitted, he shall be on probation for a period of twelve months or less, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the Head of the Department to which he is admitted. It is particularly impressed on all Candidates that this is distinctly a period of probation, and that the Candidate will not be retained unless the Head of his Department can certify, not merely that no serious fault can be alleged against him, but that he has proved himself fit for the appointment he provisionally holds. Should a Candidate, before the expiration of such period of twelve months, prove himself, in the opinion of the Head of his Department manifestly unfit for the appointment he provisionally holds, such Head of Department may make his report on such candidate to the Governor without waiting the expiration of such period of twelve months. Whatever recommendations Heads of Departments may make in the exercise of their discretion the final decision shall in every case rest with the Governor, who shall also decide whether a candidate is to have another period of probation in another Department or not.

*"Schedule A.*

"Third Class Clerkships in offices to the extent of one half the number that may become vacant in each year.

*"Schedule B.*

"The remaining vacancies, that is, half the full number that may occur in any one year shall be filled by nomination of the Governor. The nominated candidates shall be exempt only from competition, and shall attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination, and shall in all other respects meet the requirements of the Commission as to health age, and moral character in precisely the same way as is required from other candidates.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Governor the exigencies of the Public Service require that an exception as to age should be made in the case of any candidate whom it is desired to nominate, and who otherwise satisfies the usual conditions of the regulations, the Governor shall have power to direct the Commission to waive the requirement as to age. Such nominated candidate must either attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination or must produce to the Schools Commission such certificate or certificates as, in the opinion of the Commission are of at least equal value to this qualifying standard.

*"Schedule C.**"Situations exempt from the operation of this Order.*

"All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, to employ temporarily so long as that necessity lasts persons who have not been reported as having satisfied the said Commission, provided that such employment shall have the previous approval of the Governor; and be discontinued as soon as such Commission is able to supply the Service conformably to this Order.

**"CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.**

"With reference to the Governor's Order appointing the Jamaica Schools Commission to be the Board to conduct the Examinations for entrance to the Civil Service of Jamaica it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor has approved of the following Regulations which have been drawn up by the Schools Commission for conducting such Examinations:—

"1. Competitive Examinations of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in Jamaica will be held from time to time at such places in Jamaica as may be deemed expedient.

"2. These Examinations are open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and good health and character.

"Provided nevertheless that persons who have been educated at a college for training teachers in Jamaica, aided from Public Funds, will not be eligible as candidates for competition for or nomination to public appointments till they have repaid the full amount expended from such Public Funds on their training. The amount is fixed on the basis of £35 for each year during which the candidate has been under training, so that a candidate who has received the full three years training will have to repay, under the operation of this clause, the amount of £105. Such amount will be refunded in case of failure of the candidate to obtain an appointment.

"3. A fee of five shillings will be required from every Candidate attending a Preliminary Examination and a further fee of one pound from every Candidate admitted to the Competitive Examination.

"4. Candidates must be over 18 and under 21 years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which they present themselves for the Competitive Examination.

"5. No Candidate can be admitted to the Competitive Examination who has not previously satisfied the Schools Commission that he is of the prescribed age and of good health and character, and also that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, and English Composition. With this view Preliminary Examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and





"The minimum number of marks in each subject will be deducted from the total number of marks obtained by a Candidate in that subject, and the remainder, i.e. the number of marks obtained above the minimum, will be the number of marks in that subject which will be credited to the Candidate. It will therefore be of no advantage to a Candidate to take up a subject in which he cannot gain the minimum number of marks.

"QUALIFYING STANDARD.

"No Candidate, either under Schedule A or Schedule B, will be considered as having attained a qualifying standard who is not credited with marks, (after the deduction aforesaid), in each of the following subjects, viz. :—Arithmetic, Orthography, Handwriting, Copying MS. and English Composition, and who does not obtain a total of 600 marks in all (deductions as aforesaid having been made in each subject.)

"COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

"The Candidates under Schedule A will be arranged in order according to the total marks credited to them after the deduction of the minimum in each subject, and those candidates will be considered successful who have obtained the qualifying standard and are within the number to be selected, as detailed in Regulation No. 8.

"8. The number of persons to be selected at each Examination will be published as a part of the notice of every such Examination. On receiving the results of the Competitive Examination from the Civil Service Commission in England the Schools Commission will publish a list of the Competitors in order, with the marks which they have obtained; but will only publish names in the case of those at the head of the list who are the successful Candidates. The marks of the nominated Candidates will be published separately.

"Should there be any vacancies actually existing at the date of the receipt of the results of an Examination in excess of the number published before the Examination, these vacancies will also be filled up as if they had been among the number published before the Examination.

"9. The Schools Commissioners will forward the list of the successful Candidates to the Colonial Secretary. The appointment of the successful Candidate in the open competition and of the successful nominated Candidates will be made by the Governor in such manner as seems best to His Excellency.

"10. The attention of every successful Candidate is particularly drawn to the provisions of No. V. of the Order of the Governor authorising these Examinations, which requires at the end of a year's probation a certificate from the Head of his Department in the terms specified."

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Under an Order made by the Governor on 28th June, 1886, no first appointments will be made to the offices of Landing Waiter, Locker and Gauger, or Assistant Collector of Taxes unless the Candidates have satisfied the School Commissioners on the points detailed in Rule III. of the "Order" above quoted and have passed the preliminary examination referred to in the foregoing Regulation. Candidates for the Constabulary must also satisfy the Governor that they are good riders. The limits of age for the above appointments, in the absence of satisfactory previous Public Service, were at the same time fixed at between 18 and 25 years.



Table showing the Results of an Open Competitive Examination held on the 27th of October and following days in the year 1893.

No.	Name.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.
	Maximum	300	100	400	40	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	3,500
	Minimum	80	200	200	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	—
	Maximum	300	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	3,500
	Minimum	80	100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	—
1	Simmons, H. T.	106	295	220	100	30	72	87	79	72	.	86	112	58	1,317	
2	Headley, H. G.	197	255	135	91	68	109	89	95	85	53	.	.	82	1,260	
3	Brown, E. E.	155	265	240	115	100	36	74	99	15	0	10	.	43	1,152	
4	Maxwell, W. D.	125	300	203	142	68	21	39	70	7	.	.	.	.	975	
5	Smith, G. A.	94	250	145	76	103	77	28	80	45	0	.	.	27	925	
6	Ashman, T. A.	96	265	155	92	55	62	46	65	37	0	.	.	22	895	
7	Lawrence, J. A.	44	245	180	64	88	67	62	76	22	0	.	.	28	876	
8	Kelly, W. W.	16	195	183	79	90	0	60	90	0	6	0	146	0	868	
9	Brandon, L. W.	83	280	155	115	85	0	32	98	0	16	.	.	.	864	
10	Cross, S.	83	285	178	92	76	.	44	69	16	0	.	.	.	843	
11	Sutton, W. A. E.	49	245	200	70	55	33	37	48	10	0	43	18	0	815	
12	McDonald, W. C.	84	295	225	96	45	0	40	.	25	2	.	.	.	819	
13	Fletcher, J. E.	7	215	185	82	90	38	70	60	20	0	.	.	.	767	

Table showing the Results of an Open Competitive Examination, held November, 1894.

No.	Name.	Arith- metic.		Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MS.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.	English History.	Bookkeeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.
		Higher.	Test.														
	Maximum	150	150	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	3,500
	Minimum	80			100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	—
1	Fonseca, J. F. M.	201			295	160	106	35	27	118	114	53	6	71	92	0	1,278
2	Scoltock, S.	142			275	143	40	55	31	114	129	38	—	100	90	58	1,215
3	Thompson, St. G. V.	214			300	195	86	65	35	102	133	56	4	—	—	—	1,190
4	Wright, J. O.	132			205	140	64	55	—	101	112	—	74	65	85	47	1,080
NOMINATED CANDI- DATES.																	
1	Arrowsmith, C. G.	39			295	135	82	60	53	92	119	7	50	0	79	—	1,011
2	Delfosse, W. L.	64			260	149	60	53	0	83	126	0	—	—	—	—	795
3	Morris, D. H.	1			280	128	78	60	0	100	71	2	—	0	71	0	791

Table showing the Results of the Examination held in November, 1895, of Candidates for Appointments to the Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica.

N.B.—The number of marks placed opposite each Candidate's name under each subject is the number which remains after the minimum has been deducted.

No.	Name.	Arith- metic.			Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MS.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.
		Higher.	Test.	Addition.													
	Maximum	150	150	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	3,500
	Minimum	80			100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	—
1	White, J. C.	189			300	215	83	68	53	90	135	98	157	—	77	—	1,465
2	Smith, T. H.	129			285	195	79	43	47	87	114	28	0	152	105	97	1,361
3	Johnstone, R. Z.	151			230	93	88	58	26	74	123	39	35	123	71	171	1,282
4	Jacobs, W. F.	244			190	70	95	38	16	113	143	36	65	—	—	127	1,137
5	Ford, M. L.	98			250	85	118	38	62	85	127	0	0	45	5	111	1,024
6	Thelwell, T. S.	208			185	140	34	43	40	88	139	21	122	—	—	—	1,020
7	Clunie, B. O.	47			230	110	122	58	54	102	132	34	0	23	12	0	924
8	Logan, W. A.	66			165	165	60	35	35	89	69	0	13	—	—	—	697
9	Ward B. M.	10			275	100	30	58	47	72	54	27	0	0	0	—	673
NOMINATED CANDIDATES.																	
1	Gayner, J. W.	170			290	90	95	65	37	83	98	18	0	96	54	0	1,096
2	Dignum, A. R.	87			270	168	115	83	35	108	80	—	—	87	41	—	1,074
3	Hart, K. W.	83			275	200	97	58	19	116	57	0	—	56	31	—	992
4	Rickard, G. R.	106			280	123	123	65	15	129	41	6	0	14	7	0	909
5	Baines, G. M.	112			290	190	102	55	21	100	11	0	0	0	5	—	886
6	Facey, G. L.	169			205	70	69	10	0	55	115	0	35	—	—	81	809
7	Hendrick, C.	107			240	58	70	28	3	50	66	0	—	0	—	—	622
8	Pearson, O. C.	120			165	135	1	38	2	75	80	—	—	—	—	—	616

NOTE.—For the result of each of the previous Competitive Examinations see previous editions of the Handbook. The results of the Examination of 1896 were not known at time of printing.

#### HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Constabulary	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court	" 9	to 3	Prisons	" 9	to 4
Collector-General's Office	" 9	to 4	Registration	" 9	to 4
Customs	" 9	to 4	Treasury	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office	" 9	to 4	Audit Office	" 9	to 4
Post Office	" 8	to 4	Savings Bank	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5	Immigration	" 9.30	to 4.30
Public Works	" 9	to 4	Record Office	" 9	to 4
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4	Resident Magistrates' Courts	" 9	to 4
Education	" 9	to 4			



## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Orders on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1890.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command,

NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary

## 1897. HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK. 1897.

New Year's Day	-	-	Jan. 1	Whit Monday	-	-	June 7
Ash Wednesday	-	-	Mar. 3	Monday	-	-	Aug. 2
Good Friday	-	-	April 16	Christmas Day	-	-	Dec. 25
Easter Monday	-	-	April 19	The day after	-	-	Dec. 26
Queen's Birthday	-	-	May 24				

## TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations were issued on the 9th November, 1886, by Governor Sir Henry Norman, based on the Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council which was adopted by the Council on the 21st October, 1886, in regard to the reimbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty :—

The following charges will be allowed :—

- i. The amount actually disbursed for hire of conveyance or for keep of man and horse, or for fares by railway, mail coach, or steamer, on an account to be rendered and to be supported by vouchers where practicable.
- ii. Officers using their own vehicles and horses, instead of hiring or travelling by public conveyance, fifteen shillings a day.
- iii. In addition to either of the foregoing a daily allowance to cover all personal expenses of 20s. to Heads of Departments and of 15s. to all other officers.
- iv. In cases, however, in which the duty permits of the officer returning to his home or office on the same day only actual expenses disbursed.

All claims are to be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders the following officers are excepted from the operation of this scale :—

- (a.) Judges and other Officers of Courts who now receive either fixed amounts, allowances or rates ;
- (b.) The Inspector of Schools, the Government Surveyor, and the Assistant Government Surveyor, who under the letters of their respective appointments draw a fixed allowance ;
- (c.) District Engineers, to whom a special annual allowance has been made as more suitable, or whose salaries have been fixed to include cost of travelling ;
- (d.) Inspectors of Immigrants who draw one shilling for every mile travelled ;
- (e.) Assistant Inspectors of Schools who also have a fixed annual allowance as more suitable ;
- (f.) Inspectors of Police who have a daily forage allowance as more suitable and a special allowance when out of their districts ;
- (g.) Officers of the Internal Revenue Department who have limited fixed allowances.

## REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(The Numbers on these Regulations are from the Colonial Office List of 1892.)

118. THE Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satis-



fied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such cases must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case £100. If the Officer is paid by fees they must report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorized allowance is on no account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned, and an absent Officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil Officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the Colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by Law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the Officer on leave must report himself, either personally or by letter, to the Colonial Office, producing or transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and he must notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subjected to Imperial audit, should also leave their address at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will



any Officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia	
Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence nor for him with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the Officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the Officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an Officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the Officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and to give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations.

#### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885,) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."



Provision was made by Law 34 of 1885 for the granting of pensions and gratuities to Officers who were in the Public Service at the time of the passing of that law and who may thereafter retire from the same, as well as for securing and making permanent the pensions which had been previously granted and had appeared annually in the Estimates. No provision was made in the law for any pension or gratuities to persons who may enter the Public Service after the passing of this law.\*

These cases are now provided for by Law 26 of 1892, under which Public Officers who may elect to contribute 2 o/o from their salaries towards a Pension Fund, are entitled to pension on their retirement.

## PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			£ s. d.
E. N. Harrison	... Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	12 0 0
R. G. Harrison	...	"	40 0 0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell	...	"	75 0 0
J. W. Ratty	...	"	25 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Reid	...	"	75 0 0
W. W. McGowan	...	25th March, '66	20 0 0
			247 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Catherine McGhie	...	1st Oct., '85	12 0 0
Alma Alberga	...	20th Aug., '93	30 0 0
			42 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES (1.) Ecclesiastical—			
R. B. Lynch	... Island Curate	9th Oct., '75	130 6 8
J. Williams	... Island Curate	11th March, '77	280 0 0
D. B. Morris	... Rector St. James	1st Jan., '81	393 6 8
H. Scotland	... Island Curate	1st June, '91	221 0 0
J. S. Woollett	... Roman Catholic Priest	1st April, '94	58 6 8
Hy. Clarke	... Island Curate	12th Sep., '90	226 13 4
C. R. Chandler	... Island Curate	1st Feb., '95	226 13 4
J. E. Miller	... Stipendiary Curate	1 Jan., '96	99 3 4
(2.) General—			
H. W. Austin	... Receiver-General	17th April, '68	380 0 0
G. B. Pennell	... Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	100 0 0
Solomon D. Lindo	... Clerk of the Peace St. Mary	1st Oct., '68	100 0 0
Dr. J. Deleon	... Coroner St. James	1st Oct., '68	8 0 0
Edward Kemble	... Puisne Judge	1st Feb., '70	600 0 0
S. C. Burke	... Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk Met- calfe	...	80 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson	... Ditto Clarendon	"	194 6 8
E. B. Lynch	... Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court	1st Sep., '72	145 0 0
G. Ffrench	... Collector of Taxes	1st Jan., '80	84 9 4
J. Sherbon	... Accountant Director of Roads' Office	1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
William Gray	... Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '85	50 12 8
Carried forward			3,493 18 8

\* For Law see Handbook of 1887-88, page 218-220.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
	Brought forward ...	...	£ s. d. 3,493 18 8
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>			
Mary Wilkins	... Matron Mandeville District Prison	15th July, '85	6 13 4
Sarah Gray	... Matron St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	19th July, '88	8 1 0
Elizabeth A. Dryden	... Matron Lock Hospital	1st Oct., '87	20 8 4
R. Elworthy	... Head Master Bull Bay School	1st July, '88	156 10 7
J. T. Wigham	... Stipendiary Magistrate Portland	1st April, '88	20 0 0
W. G. McFarlane	... Clerk Central District Court	1st April, '88	260 0 0
C. F. Douet	... Principal Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	66 2 2
T. P. Cox	... Tutor Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	143 2 3
K. H. A. Mainwaring	... Stipendiary Magistrate, Kingston	1st June, '91	90 0 0
Total for offices abolished	...	...	£4,264 16 4
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE IN USUAL ROUTINE SINCE 1866, AND WHOSE PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED UP.			
William Ewen	... Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	8th March, '70	£136 16 6
John W. Straton	... Auditor-General	2nd March, '75	230 0 0
J. Levy	... Chief Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	1st Oct., '75	47 2 11
Ann E. Freshney	... Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st Dec., '75	53 11 0
M. Whitmore	... Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Oct., '77	15 12 0
S. D. Scholar	... Matron General Penitentiary	12th March, '78	21 2 0
S. S. Plues	... Chief Clerk Governor's Secretary's Office	13th March, '78	73 6 8
C. Rampini	... District Court Judge	20th March, '78	250 0 0
R. Thomson	... Botanic Gardener	1st Sep., '78	163 6 8
F. J. Stephenson	... Chief Clerk Customs Kingston	1st Oct., '78	104 3 4
J. Duncan	... Superintendent of Roads and Works	21st Feb., '79	66 13 4
T. S. Cushnie	... Head Night Watchman General Penitentiary	17th March, '79	31 5 8
Dr. John Wilson	... Parochial Medical Officer, St. James	1st Nov., '79	70 0 0
George Ffrench	... Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	1st Jan., '80	120 0 0
	Carried forward ...	...	1,383 0 1



PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	1,383 0 1
John Savage ...	Inspector of Schools ...	1st Oct., '80	62	326 13 4
Robert Matthews ...	Master Carpenter General Penitentiary ...	21st Aug., '80	62	41 18 7
Eliza R. Scott ...	Postmistress Black River ...	1st Oct., '80	67	18 0 0
William Martin ...	Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol ...	1st Nov., '80	62	90 0 0
F. S. Chamberlaine ...	Collector of Customs Sav-la-Mar ...	1st Sep., '81	48	150 0 0
Francis Reid ...	Messenger Colonial Secretary's Office ...	8th April, '82	60	18 0 0
C. G. Thompson ...	Matron Reformatory ...	15th June, '82	60	19 4 0
M. S. Farquharson ...	Clerk Petty Sessions Clarendon ...	1st Oct., '82	64	52 6 8
Francis Hopkins ...	Taskmaster St. Catherine's District Prison ...	3rd April, '83	54	23 2 9
E. Newton ...	Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary ...	7th June, '83	50	175 0 0
Police Pensions ...	(Old Force) ...	...	...	30 5 0
T. McKay ...	Officer St. Catherine District Prison ...	1st Dec., '83	37	13 0 0
S. Edwards ...	Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	8th Mar., '84	62	6 10 0
W. Y. Garsia ...	Inspector of Immigrants ...	12th Nov., '74	65	133 6 8
W. A. Hamilton ...	Collector of Taxes Manchester ...	1st April, '85	70	201 13 4
T. Brown ...	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary ...	1st May, '85	60	43 16 2
Samuel Hinds ...	Head Turnkey St. Catherine District Prison ...	1st Aug., '85	44	19 5 9
H. D. Lawes ...	Late Dispenser General Penitentiary ...	20th April, '86	41	56 8 5
J. R. Mann ...	Director Public Works ...	1st Nov., '86	63	450 0 0
Lydia Henriques ...	Matron Lepers' Home ...	1st April, '87	34	18 0 0
H. Jervis ...	Inspector of Immigrants ...	1st June, '81	...	30 0 0
St. Leger Tivy ...	Inspector of Constabulary ...	1st July, '87	41	156 10 6
G. G. Little ...	District Court Judge ...	12th July, '87	56	531 13 4
C. McHardy* ...	Salesman General Penitentiary ...	19th Nov., '87	60	64 0 0
T. W. Rodgers ...	Asst. Collector Taxes ...	7th Nov., '87	40	57 7 3
Felix Gordon ...	Customs Boatman ...	7th Nov., '86	55	11 13 6
William Ernst ...	District Court Judge ...	2nd April, '85	58	383 3 4
James Bailey ...	Foreman Platelayer, Jamaica Railway ...	27th April, '88	69	96 0 0
Eliza Hyde ...	Matron Lunatic Asylum ...	1st March, '88	61	49 15 7
Clarissa Kay ...	Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	20th July, '88	61	5 4 0
Chas. Williamson ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Oct., '88	60	14 8 0
Jno. Cunningham ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	13th Oct., '88	47	13 17 6
Richard Gillard† ...	Collector General ...	1st Jan. '89	56	600 0 0
W. S. Groves ...	First Class Superintendent of Roads ...	26th Feb., '89	40	126 16 9
A. R. Fitch ...	Out-Door Officer, Customs ...	1st Sept. '89	66	66 0 0
T. Bravo ...	Parochial Treasurer of Clarendon ...	15th Sept., '89	53	250 0 0
	Carried forward ...	...		5,726 0 6

\* Pension reduced.

† In addition to £66 13s. 4d. per annum paid by the Imperial Government.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	5,726 0 6
W. B. Mais	Clerk Audit Office ...	25th July, '89	33	42 3 6
G. N. Broderick	Inspector of Police ...	1st March, '90	44	100 0 0
W. Allwood	Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office ...	1st April, '90	43	170 0 0
B. L. Rivett*	Inspector of Police ...	1st April, '90	38	200 0 0
C. E. Bodden	Postmistress ...	16th April, '90	51	20 0 0
S. C. Burke	Crown Solicitor ...	1st May, '90	...	120 0 0
R. A. Silva	Government Dispenser ...	1st Sept., '90	63	36 13 8
Alex. Gordon	Injuries received when working on the Public Roads ...	25th June, '73	...	15 0 0
J. W. Ramsay	Runner Revenue Depart- ment ...	9th May, '90	58	8 2 0
Jas. Hall	Customs Boatman ...	11th May, '90	48	11 13 6
C. J. Mathie	Runner Revenue Depart- ment ...	1st June, '90	61	14 2 0
Henry Lee	Secretary Water Commis- sioners, Kingston ...	7th Aug., '90	41	27 16 3
G. Dunn	Customs Boatman ...	7th Sept., '90	63	5 7 4
J. J. Bowrey†	Curator Jamaica Institute ...	1st Oct., '90	45	21 0 0
A. E. Robertson	Postmistress ...	8th Nov. '90	61	36 8 0
S. Pinnock	Sub-Officer Boys' Reforma- tory ...	14th Dec., '90	44	10 17 5
A. W. Lundie	Customs ...	1st Jan., '91	44	30 0 0
Ann Mercier	Hospital Nurse ...	25th Jan., '91	60	4 8 5
C. Plummer	Assistant Inspector of Schools ...	1st Aug., '91	62	112 10 0
W. S. Spence	Customs Officer ...	1st Feb., '92	43	62 7 0
J. B. Cameron	Revenue Runner ...	1st April, '92	57	14 8 0
Chas. Wood	Customs Officer ...	6th April, '92	55	103 16 8
Geo. M. Duff	First Class Clerk General Penitentiary ...	1st Aug., '92	44	114 9 11
J. H. Williams	Headman Public Works Department ...	23rd July, '92	60	12 9 7
Frances Mason	Matron Montego Bay Hos- pital ...	24th April, '92	55	9 16 0
Jane Muir	Nurse Public Hospital ...	28th May, '92	70	6 12 7
Alex. Lake	Resident Magistrate ...	12th Dec., '93	62	265 12 9
G. G. Nix	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	7th Jan., '93	55	100 0 0
Benj. Williams	Headman Public Works Department ...	1st July, '92	72	11 14 0
C. B. Mosse, C.B.,‡	Chief Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital and Superintending Me- dical Officer ...	24th Feb., '93	62	200 0 0
T. Gayleard	Superintendent Roads ...	17th Feb., '93	48	100 0 0
Alex. Barton§	Messenger Customs, King- ston ...	1st May, '93	63	5 4 4
Danl. McBean	Headman Public Works Department ...	1st Feb., '93	60	17 19 11
	Carried forward ...	...	...	£7,736 13 4

\* Law 25 of 1890.

† In abeyance £320.

‡ Paid out of Jamaica Institute Funds.

§ Reduced by £9 18s. 3d. per annum.



PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	7,736 13 4
T. G. Black ...	Inspector of Constabulary...	1st June, '93	52	163 6 8
W. T. Jamison ...	First Class Collector of Taxes Internal Revenue Department	1st Sept., '93	53	275 0 0
Sarah Smith ...	Warden at Girls Reforma- tory	1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
Mary J. McDermon ..	Head Nurse Public Hospi- tal	19th Aug., '93	50	8 2 2
A. C. Neyland ...	District Medical Officer ...	28th Sept., '93	55	106 17 4
J. S. Brown ...	First Class Clerk Customs, Kingston	23rd Sept., '93	34	87 10 0
K. H. A. Mainwaring	Harbour Master	11th Oct., '93	56	150 0 0
Jas. Dyken ...	Head Sorter General Post Office	4th March, '90	52	22 14 8
Louis T. Morris ...	Messenger Audit Office ...	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
John Pringle ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st Dec., '93	47	86 13 4
S. C. Burke ...	Asst. Attorney General ...	1st Jan., '94	60	193 6 8
G. C. Hutchings ...	First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes	1st April, '94	56	162 10 0
S. T. Scharschmidt ...	District Engineer	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Isabella Thibau ...	Warder General Peniten- tiary	1st April, '94	...	12 3 4
G. F. Coward ...	Inspector of Police	16th Mar., '94	...	126 7 9
Thos. Walker ...	Headman Cinchona Plan- tation	22nd April, '94	60	9 12 1
Jos. Wilson ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st June, '94	66	15 12 0
Mary Ann Barnes ...	Under Nurse Public Hos- pital	1st April, '94	60	5 17 4
Isaac Johnson ...	Sub-Officer, General Peni- tentiary	5th May, '94	55	26 1 5
Thomas Colliard ...	Labourer at Lepers' Home	5th Aug., '94	65	6 0 0
H. Bogle ...	1st Class Clerk Customs ...	3rd Jan., '95	63	96 0 0
F. Condé Williams ...	District Court Judge ...	17th Oct., '94	59	92 17 4
G. C. Osborne ...	Runner Rev. Department...	1st Mar., '95	59	13 16 0
Alex. Robertson ...	Collector of Taxes	1st April, '95	56	232 10 0
Sarah D'Oyley ...	Nurse Public Hospital Spa- nish Town	1st April, '95	84	9 2 10
Bobt. Allen ...	Warder Genl. Penitentiary	1st May, '95	52	14 12 0
Jas. Boggis ...	Watchman Customs Ware- house	28th April, '95	68	6 0 0
Mary Crooks ...	Matron Hanover District Prison	1st April, '95	62	7 5 10
J. G. Smart ...	Watchman Government Workshop	1 Oct., '88	...	12 0 0
UNDER LAW 26 OF 1892.				
Sir Neale Porter ...	Colonial Secretary ...	18th Jan., '95	68	130 0 0
Thomas Ford ...	Labourer Public Hospital	1st Sept., '95	44	4 6 11
Jas. Gordon ...	Lime-washer Public Hos- pital	1st Oct., '95	76	20 17 1
George E. Cooke ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Oct., '95	55	12 0 0
	Carried forward ...	...	...	10,221 19 4

PENSIONERS, *continued*.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pensions.
UNDER LAW 26 OF 1892, <i>continued</i> .				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	10,221 19 4
Joseph Beckford ...	Letter Carrier General Post Office ...	1st April, '95	63	15 12 10
Daniel Bailey ...	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	21st March, '95	42	63 0 0
Ann McCalla ...	Under Nurse Public Hospital ...	9th Oct., '95	69	5 17 4
John Mattick ...	Warder General Penitentiary ...	1st Jan., '96	64	21 17 11
Edwd. Hylton ...	Ditto ...	21st Jan., '96	52	29 19 7
Allan T. McDougall ...	Ditto ...	12th Feb., '96	52	19 2 7
Thos. Hendrick ...	Registrar Supreme Court and Clerk Kingston Circuit Court	11th Oct., '95	71	393 4 1
W. M. G. Cooke ...	Out-Door Officer of Customs	19th Dec., '95	30	22 16 10
Sir H. H. Hocking ...	Attorney General ...	7th March, '96	...	475 0 0
Jas. Gray ...	Messenger Treasury ...	1st April, '96	60	9 5 6
Jas. Cooper ...	Messenger Courts Office, Spanish Town	1st May, '96	67	9 0 9
Henry Doco ...	Porter Lunatic Asylum ...	15th Nov., '95	55	15 5 2
Jas. Lawson ...	Boatman Customs ...	22nd March, '96	59	6 1 8
Edwin Butler ...	Medical Storekeeper ...	25th June, '96	51	131 5 0
Maria Williamson ...	Head Nurse Port Maria Public Hospital ...	1st Dec., '95	60	7 3 4
Matilda D'Costa ...	Matron St. Ann's Bay Public General Hospital ...	10th Jan., '96	48	9 2 0
Eliza Wiles ...	Matron Hordley Public Hospital ...	1st July, '96	56	11 4 0
F. P. McD. Dallas ...	Third Class Clerk Audit Office ...	1st Aug., '96	53	35 0 0
J. W. E. Hall ...	Sorter General Post Office ...	1st July, '96	52	21 16 7
H. W. Livingstone ...	Island Treasurer ...	1st Aug., '96	63	550 2 2
J. C. Macglashan ...	Auditor-General ...	4th Sept., '96	56	666 13 4
	Total ...	...	...	£12,740 10 0

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per



annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. The change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Fred. Evans, C.M.G.	£1,300 0 0	13th Dec., '67
Asst. Colonial Secretary	James Allwood	700 0 0	July, '62
Chief Clerk	F. S. Sanguinetti	500 0 0	10th Sep., '63
First Class Clerk	T. L. Roxburgh	400 0 0	1st Jan., '82
Ditto	J. B. Lucie Smith	400 0 0	3rd March, '7
Ditto	Alfred Cork	300 0 0	1st May, '76
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Casserly	285 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Ditto	G. M. Wortley	225 0 0	1st April, '80
Ditto	F. L. Pearce	150 0 0	19th Aug., '84
Third Class Clerk	J. F. Osmond	100 0 0	15th Sep., '92
Ditto	A. C. Finlay	110 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	D. H. Hall	78 0 0	22nd April, '9
Sorter (Acting)	C. E. T. Stewart	78 0 0	April, '94
Copyist	W. S. Evans	78 0 0	Sep., '96

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. This arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause were of frequent occurrence."†

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued

\* Temporary. First permanent appointment dated 1st February, 1886.

† Phillipps's Past and Present State of Jamaica.

until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue, loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river.\* Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll-bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863, consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time the expenditure on the main roads has been entirely defrayed out of the general revenues of the island.

Since the year 1889 the length of the main roads has been increased to 881 miles, 68 chains. The following are some of the new roads constructed or reconstructed during that period :—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Annotto Bay to Port Maria.  | Chapelton to Cave Valley.                |
| Annotto Bay Junction Road (completed.)  | Montego Bay to Adelphi.                  |
| Free Town to Rules Pen.   | Port Antonio to Sandy River.             |
| Milk River to Old Toll Gate at St. Jago.  | From Hope Bay up the Swift River Valley. |
| Lucea to Glasgow.   |  |
| Loop Road from Linstead Market by the Railway Station to the Rio Magno Bridge.          |  |
| Barquadier Road at Chapelton.   |  |
| Riversdale by Williamsfield, Kendal, Richmond and Highgate to White Hall.               |  |
| Richmond to Augualta Vale.  |  |
| Barnstaple <i>via</i> Ulster Spring, Albert Town, Troy and Oxford to Greenhill and by   |  |
| Balaclava to Lilliput.  |  |
| Cabbage Hall to Woodhall.   |  |
| From the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar           |  |
| Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay.   |  |
| From the Johnson River Bridge, in St. Thomas, <i>via</i> Spring, etc., to the Main Road |  |
| at Potosi near Bath.  |  |

The following important Bridges were also erected during this period :—

- Nightingale Grove near Old Harbour.
- Rock near Falmouth.
- Flint River between Montego Bay and Lucea.
- Rio Minho at May Pen.
- Middle River at Annotto Bay.
- Warner's Pond at Port Maria.
- Black River at Linstead.
- Bodles Gully near Old Harbour.
- Horse Savanna in Portland.
- Cane River in St. Ann's.
- Church Spring at Yallahs.
- Potosi River near Bath.
- Sulphur River at Bath.
- Caneside River near Port Antonio.

\* Sir Charles Darling's Blue Book Report for 1859.



Orange Hill, Moore Hall, Dunder Gully, Dry Gut, Richmond and Whitehall, in St. Mary.

Tryall Gully in Hanover.

Mighty Gully near Old Harbour.

Orange River at Sutherlands Fording.

Dry Gut Gully in St. Mary.

Pear Tree Bottom in St. Ann.

Duppy River, Leith Hall River, Hog River, (three crossings) and Pompey River, in St. Thomas.

Annotto River in Portland.

Mahogany Vale Bridge in St. Andrew.

Lloyds Gully Bridge in St. Catherine.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear, and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

The main roads have also in many parts been widened and otherwise improved. The average annual cost of maintenance per mile during the financial year ended 31st March, 1896, was £36 17s. 11d.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, the Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland, and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Law and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public on the dates set against them in the following list:—

Harbour Head River, August, 1890

Roach's Gully, August, 1890

Priestman's River, October, 1890

White River, November, 1890

Buff Bay River November, 1890

Devil's River, December, 1890

Pencar River, January, 1891

Dry River, January, 1891

Spanish River, February, 1891

Swift River, August, 1891

Rio Grande, May, 1892.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject, the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous beaches on an inhospitable coast, formed another formidable difficulty which had to be overcome.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these Bridges completed, and is the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was hailed with great rejoicing by the inhabitants of the Parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

The following Bridges on the new interior main road in the Parish of St. Thomas have also been erected :—

Easington Bridge Negro River Bridge Palmetto Gully Bridge Sandy Gully Bridge  
Ramble do. Allan Spring do. York River do. Johnson River do.

In addition to the foregoing, the following bridges have been or are being built from funds provided by Law 20 of 1892 :—

St. Andrew—Falls River (2), Cassava River.

St. Thomas—Plantain Garden River at Hordley, White River, Island, and Plantain Garden River at Bath.

Portland—Banana River, Low Layton Swamp, Breast Works River, Jackass River, Downs River (Negro), Seaman's Valley, Muirton River, Mulatto River, Christmas River, Little Spanish River, and Canewood River.

St. Mary—Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo, Forked River, Tryall River, Pond Mouth River, Rio Sambre, Jack's River, and May Hill Fording.

St. Ann—Pedro River, Laughlands River, Cove River, Cave Valley Gully & Cave River, St. James—Boggy Gut River, Running Gut River, Worcester River, Split Hill River, Tangle River (2), John's Hall River (2).

Hanover—Bamboo Bottom River, Big River, and Grange River.

Westmoreland—Dunbar and Goodens Rivers.

Manchester—One Eye River Bridge.

Clarendon—Rio Minho at Hermitage, Springfield Gully, Milk River, Sandy River, and Congo Gully.

St. Catherine—Rio D'Oro, and Gully at Dover (2).

By Law 17 of 1890 revenues were appropriated for the maintenance of additional main roads, sufficient to provide for a length of nearly 1,000 miles, and a loan of £180,000 was authorized for the reconstruction of the parochial roads to be taken over under that Law. The following list gives the number and the aggregate mileage of roads in each parish which have been so taken over and reconstructed :—

					M.	CHNS.
In St. Andrew	34 roads with a mileage of	.	81	20½		
" St. Thomas	26 " " "	.	67	47		
" Portland	8 " " "	.	52	20		
" St. Mary	16 " " "	.	76	21½		
" St. Ann	16 " " "	.	98	61½		
" Trelawny	5 " " "	.	44	31		
" St. James	7 " " "	.	49	68		
" Hanover	7 " " "	.	41	08		
" Westmoreland	13 " " "	.	72	33		
" St. Elizabeth	12 " " "	.	109	26½		
" Manchester	15 " " "	.	94	29½		
" Clarendon	15 " " "	.	85	59		
" St. Catherine	16 " " "	.	116	65		
Total	190 " " "	.	990	10½		

The aggregate length of the main roads of the island is therefore now 1,871 miles, 78½ chains.

By Law 1 of 1891, authority was given to spend a portion of the Loan to be raised under Law 7 of 1881 in constructing a new main road from the 11th mile on the Windward Road through the interior of the Parish of St. Thomas to Morant Bay. This road passes over Cambridge Hill, through Llandewy, Ramble, Windsor Forest, Monklands, Cedar Valley, Trinityville, Coley, Serge Island and Morant. It is now completed.



The expenditure on new works for main roads during the past year, 1894-95, has been as follows :—

From General Revenue	.	.	£7,271	9	2
Under Law 17 of 1890	.	.	9,908	10	9
Total	.	.	£17,174	19	11

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. The following are the most important new works carried out during the period of 24 years ending the 30th March, 1894 :—

Lepers Home at Spanish Town  
 Lazaretto at Green Bay  
 Twelve new Court Houses  
 Twenty-two new Police Stations  
 Eight Public Hospitals  
 Enlargement of the Public General Hospital at Kingston  
 " " Lunatic Asylum  
 " " General Penitentiary  
 " " St. Catherine's District Prison  
 Extensions and improvements at King's House, St. Andrew  
 " " at Boys' Reformatory at Stony Hill  
 Girls' Reformatory at Admiral's Pen  
 Boys' Industrial School at Hope  
 Girls' " " Shortwood  
 Government Printing Establishment.  
 Nine Residences for Inspectors of Police.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montego Bay.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.		£ s. d.	
Director of Public Works	Hon. V. G. Bell, M.I.C.E.*	1,200 0 0	1st Aug., '86
Assistant ditto	J. Richmond, M.I.C.E.*	800 0 0	22nd Mar., '73
Engineer Eastern District	D. Sanftleben*	380 0 0	1st April, '92
Engineer Southern District	John D'Aeth, A.M.I.C.E.*	450 0 0	17th Jan., '73
Engineer Western District	C. Renwick, A.M.I.C.E.*	450 0 0	1st Jan., '80
Superintendent for Irrigation	F. E. Taylor	200 0 0	10th July, '95
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

\* The Director of Public Works and Assistant Director of Public Works and the District Engineers are reimbursed travelling expenses according to the scale at present in force.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued*.

Office,	Name of Holder,	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.			
*First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan†	£ s. d. 300 0 0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	T. C. Garrett	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	G. A. Mould, A.M.I.C.E.	270 0 0	1st Oct., '83
Ditto	R. J. deCordova	270 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	W. A. Miller, A.M.I.C.E.	250 0 0	13th May, '91
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. A. Smith	300 0 0	1st Oct., '79
*Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. E. Streadwick	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	M. L. Hendricks	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	E. M. Morales	220 0 0	2nd March, '94
Ditto	H. Hollis	220 0 0	1st April, '94
Ditto	E. Foster	220 0 0	1st April, '94
Ditto	A. H. N. Jones	210 0 0	1st Oct., '94
Ditto	E. H. Eveleigh	200 0 0	1st April, '96
Chief Clerk	C. W. Tait	400 0 0	25th Oct., '66
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	400 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan	250 0 0	27th April, '74
Ditto	M. H. Cooke	250 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Second Class Clerk	George R. Taylor	200 0 0	17th Jan., '81
Ditto	H. M. Pearson	150 0 0	10th Jan., '85
Ditto	T. R. Mould	170 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	R. H. R. Payne	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	G. A. Henriques	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	C. Hendrick	80 0 0	9th March, '96
Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	350 0 0	6th April, '75
Assistant Draughtsman	E. V. Acton, Stud. I.C.E.	220 0 0	11th Nov., '93
PUBLIC WORKS STORES.			
Superintendent	E. L. DuQuesnay	250 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Second Class Clerk	E. J. Wolfe, jnr.	200 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Acting Clerk	R. C. Samuel	85 0 0	22nd May, '95

## CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

The necessity for such a department had long been felt, for there was no officer before the appointment of the Government Surveyor whose special duty it was to look after the lands belonging to the Government, and these were scattered about in every part of the island, most of them neglected and many unknown. These lands have all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

To correct this state of things the Legislature passed Law 37 of 1867, whereby persons in possession of lands without any legal or equitable title could be proceeded against by the Government as squatters. Under this Law, amended by Law 22 of 1874,

\* The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

† Mr. Brennan receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.



further amended by Law 43 of 1887, the Government became the trustees of all lands acquired thereunder for a period of seven years. During that time the owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 26,514 acres have been recovered from 1,531 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these and other lands amounted to £1,576 14s. 3½d. for the Financial Year 1895-66.

Law 5 of 1871 (amended by Law 14 of 1884 and further amended by Law 32 of 1888) now amended by Law 13 of 1896, declares that all lands in arrear for quit rents for a period of ten years previous to the passing of this law, and all lands in arrear for five years after the passing of the law, shall be liable to forfeiture if the arrears are not paid, after certain legal formalities, extending over a period of about nine months. Under these laws the particulars of no less than 849,750 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 104,600 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the northern portion of the Parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It is rich in minerals—copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities, and the Government Cinchona Plantations are situated on portions of this land, which have already proved that cinchona bark can be successfully produced in Jamaica.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston . . .	16½	1,200	—	1,216½
St. Andrew . . .	309	57	—	366
St. Thomas . . .	1,287	877½	—	2,164½
Portland . . .	25,872	1,946	2,170	29,988
St. Mary . . .	—	14	—	14
St. Ann . . .	600	157	4,660	5,417
Trelawny . . .	11,100	—	16,300	27,400
St. James . . .	496	—	1,700	2,196
Hanover . . .	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland . . .	300	—	—	300
St. Elizabeth . . .	—	10	10,600	10,610
Manchester . . .	—	—	—	—
Clarendon . . .	718½	340	7,300	8,368½
St. Catherine . . .	860½	5,379	6,200	12,439½
Grand Totals . . .	41,559½	9,980½	48,930	100,469½

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 53,425 acres have been actually surveyed and 225 leases have been effected, covering 88,234½ acres.

The Government have realized £24,260 from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £1,552.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch, which was formerly attached to the Public Works' Department, was organised into a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

In 1889 the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk. The Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,077a. 3r. 14.35p. of land acquired from 915 land-owners, and have cost, to 31st March, 1896, £60,157. It is hoped that the total cost of both tracks will not exceed £75,000.

Under the 34th Section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway are entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 45,020 acres, or 72 square miles of land have been conveyed to them, and 24,336 acres, or 38 square miles, are now being conveyed, leaving 6,400 acres, or 10 square miles, selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	W. C. Liddell*	£ 500 s. 0 d.	1st May, '81
Assistant Surveyor	O. B. Parry*	200 0 0	1st May, '95
Accountant	W. M. Fraser	170 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	90 0 0	1st March, '93
Ditto	B. O. Clunie	80 0 0	1st March, '96

\* Re-imbursed travelling expenses.



## RAILWAY.

UNDER Section 88 of the Jamaica Railway Company's Law 12 of 1889, the Government appoints a "Government Director" to the Board of Directors of the Company. He has the right to see and examine all books, papers, accounts and invoices of the Company, and no contract for goods or stores in excess of one hundred pounds is binding on the Company, except with his concurrence. Nor may the Company grant any salary in excess of that amount without his concurrence.

By Section 125 of the Law, the Governor is empowered to appoint an "Inspector of the Railway and assistant Inspectors," for the purpose of inspecting the Railway as well during construction as afterwards, and of making any enquiry with respect to the Railway and generally "of enabling the Governor to carry the provisions of the Agreement for the sale of the Railway and the Law based upon it into execution.

The most important duties of the Inspector are during construction to certify to the Governor that each Section of the extension as it is tendered by the Promoters to be taken over, has been "built in accordance with the Agreement and is safe for public traffic and is properly and adequately equipped with station buildings, sidings, rolling stock, &c. Until such report is received the Law enacts that no Section shall be considered "completed," and to hold enquiries as to accidents, and see that the rolling stock, station buildings, &c., are kept in good repair.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Govt. Director	R. S. Haughton	£200 0 0	April, 1891
Govt. Inspector	H. Blomfield Smith, M.L.C.E.*	800 0 0	2nd March, '90
Clerk	Chas. C. Ware	100 0 0	1st April, '95

## AUDIT OFFICE.

IN consequence of the discovery of serious defalcations in the Public Treasury and of great irregularities in the public accounts the late House of Assembly appointed a Committee in their session of 1851 "to consider whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the mode of managing the Treasury." The Committee reported that it was "indispensably necessary that provision should be made for the speedy and correct keeping and adjusting of the accounts of the public revenue and for securing the regular and punctual collection, receipt and expenditure of the public funds." Thereupon an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for the appointment of an Auditor General to assist the Commissioners of Public Accounts, which body consisted of the Members of Assembly.

The Auditor General was required (among other things) "to countersign all receipts for money paid to the Receiver General on account of the public; to examine every demand upon the Public Treasury, with the accompanying certificate or document, previous to the same being presented to the Receiver General for payment; and to countersign the same; and to attend every month on the Commissioners of Accounts with the public books of accounts and vouchers, in order that the same may be examined and called over and their correctness ascertained."

In 1855 the Legislature passed an Act providing that in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners the survivor should become sole Commissioner and should discharge all the duties originally performed by the Auditor General. In 1857, another Act was passed constituting the Executive Committee the Board of Audit in the place of the Commissioners of Accounts, and dividing the duties of the Audit Department between the Auditor General and the Auditor of Prisons. Since that time, these officers being designated First and Second Commissioners of Audit

\* Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

In 1862 a Committee of the Assembly reported, "that the duties of a large staff of officers maintained in the Audit Office appeared to be devoted principally to the task of ascertaining the arithmetical correctness of the returns of the several Collectors of the Revenue throughout the island, and that beyond the mere revision of numbers there existed in several cases none, and in others only an illusory and inefficient check over the several officers and departments charged with the collection of the different branches of the revenue."

In 1867 the then Auditor General (Mr. Alexandre Bravo) represented to the Government that "it was utterly impossible to carry on the two offices of Accountant General and Auditor General in one person and one office, more particularly with the present limited and totally inefficient staff of Clerks and Assistants, the consequence of which is that of necessity the work done in the Audit Department is done hurriedly and imperfectly, and a great deal that should be done and done well is either left undone altogether or hurried through in a manner at once as unprofitable to the public as it is unsatisfactory and disgusting to the Auditor." These assurances were in excuse or explanation of the failure of the Audit Office to discover the defalcations of an Officer of Customs amounting to three thousand pounds and extending over a period of more than a year.

On investigation it was ascertained that the warrants and other vouchers of the Customs had not been examined for two years; that the books of the Post Office Department had only been examined from time to time as a Junior Clerk in the Audit Office could secure time to do so; and that the accounts of the Police had not been examined for three years.

The necessity for reform having thus forced itself on the consideration of the Government Mr. Bravo was transferred to another Department and Mr. J. W. Straton of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department was appointed Auditor General of Jamaica.

Mr. Straton re-modelled the system of bookkeeping in the Treasury. The system which had existed previously to his appointment "admitted of large defalcations without hope of discovery."\* He also in a great measure re-organized the Audit Office, but retired from office before the pre-audit system could be dealt with.

This system, which had been condemned by Mr. Straton on the ground of delay, was subsequently strongly objected to by Mr. Macglashan, the present Auditor General, who urged its entire abolition. Among the reasons given by Mr. Macglashan was that "it practically constituted the Auditor into a Paymaster with no one to check his payments, and that the functions of an Auditor was to examine the working of other people and not to transact business that ought to be done by some one else."

These representations led to the introduction of an amended system of disbursing and accounting for public moneys (including the abolition of pre-audit), an improved mode of preparing the annual estimates, the investment of the Auditor General with the functions of Comptroller and the consequent annual presentation of appropriation accounts. The Audit Office was in 1879, on the recommendation of Mr. Harris Nicholas, who had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to inquire into the audit system in the West Indian Colonies, relieved of the detailed examination of the revenue accounts, which besides being examined in the Collector General's Office had been again examined in the Audit Office, and a test examination of those accounts, in accordance with the English practice was substituted therefor.† In short, the Government introduced into the colony the system of accounts which has come into operation in Great Britain since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1886, and these various improvements in system have been accompanied by a gradual reduction of the clerical staff from 16 in 1879 to 11 in 1882,—a reduction of more than 31 per cent.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Accounts are subjected to a strict examination in the Audit Office and half yearly inspection of the Boards' Accounts is

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave to Secretary of State, 14th July, 1879.

† Mr. Nicholas had reported in regard to these accounts that "all the security a strict and efficient departmental audit can afford seemed to him provided."



made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General	- Vacant.	...	...
Chief Clerk	- W. C. G. Arrowsmith	*400 0 0	1st May, '66
Senior Clerk	- G. McN. Livingston	400 0 0	16th Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	- William Duff	300 0 0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	- H. E. Laidman	300 0 0	20th Oct., '73
Ditto	- A. A. Samuel	300 0 0	5th April, '75
Second Class Clerk	- E. DuMont	200 0 0	1st Feb., '75
Ditto	- A. S. Finzi	200 0 0	14th June, '75
Ditto	- G. W. Taylor	170 0 0	6th Oct., '79
Ditto	- J. L. Pietersz	130 0 0	10th Dec., '85
Ditto	- C. C. Kelly	110 0 0	1st June, '88
Third Class Clerk	- C. B. Taylor	100 0 0	1st Oct., '88
Ditto	- S. W. Royes	95 0 0	1st Mar., '92
Ditto	- P. L. Arscott	95 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	- Vacant	...	...
Copyist	- S. C. McCutchin	5s. a day	...

## TREASURY.

THE Receiver General's Office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was by a law passed in 1733 prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent. is payable by the Bank on the minimum monthly balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £1,500.

Law 3 of 1868 grants to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repeals all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolishes the office of Receiver General and creates the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law places the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commission appointed under Law 8 of 1866.

\* Also receives £50 a year for parochial inspections.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of	£5	and under	£6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6	"	7	8d.	
" of £2	4d.	" of 7	"	8	9d.	
" of 3	5d.	" of 8	"	9	10d.	
" of 4	6d.	" of 9	"	10	11d.	
		For sums of £10	1s.			

## SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James "	1838	St. Mary "	1856
Trelawny "	1842	Westmoreland "	1866
St. Ann "	1845	Vere "	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made



by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property ; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required ; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration ; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1895-96 were as follows :—

Under Letters of Administration	...	...	£436 13 10
" Letters Testamentary	...	...	795 9 2
" Revenue Commissioner's authority	...	...	181 3 6
" Power of Attorney	...	...	308 14 2
			<u>£1,722 0 8</u>

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1886 to 1896 :—

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1886-87	3,706	2,979	29,000	28,666	£174,466 15 8	£183,064 0 9
1887-88	4,100	2,837	28,593	29,422	204,935 15 8	185,615 0 6
1888-89	4,084	3,899	30,671	32,910	230,706 12 6	227,114 16 3
1889-90	4,200	4,000	32,000	33,000	214,000 0 0	213,800 0 0
1890-91	4,112	2,972	31,729	30,997	215,440 12 1	220,703 9 3
1891-92	3,703	2,647	27,321	33,785	211,175 7 3	225,729 15 3
1892-93	3,416	2,354	26,037	29,481	197,613 2 2	219,686 2 9
1893-94	3,734	2,098	29,676	30,239	235,941 9 1	208,192 1 7
1894-95	3,801	2,343	31,009	32,456	220,983 9 6	237,645 15 6
1895-96	4,027	2,709	34,528	34,037	240,542 12 6½	242,251 8 4½

There were on the 31st March, 1896, 28,385 depositors, including charities societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1896 :—

Administrator-General's Account	.	£6,581 3 4
Bankrupt Estates	.	4,963 7 10
Charities	.	875 15 10
Chancery Accounts	.	16,276 11 9
Government Accounts	.	4,164 10 0
Old Savings Bank Balances	.	1,585 4 2
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	.	427,240 19 9
Government Trusts	{	
Other Trusts	{	2,396 16 5
Turks Islands	.	643 0 7
Surplus Fund	.	9 16 0
Total	.	<u>£464,737 5 8</u>

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £227,437 12s. 1d. During the year 1895-96, the amount was £12,570 11s. 0d.

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. On 31st March, 1896, they stood thus :—

Consols	.	£20,404 17 3
Debentures and Inscribed Stock	.	411,529 18 7
Treasury Debt	.	32,802 9 10
Total	.	<u>£464,737 5 8</u>

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places :—

	OPEN DAILY.	
Kingston.	St. Ann's Bay.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Falmouth.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Montego Bay.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Lucea.	Spanish Town.
	Savanna-la-Mar.	

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places :—

Buff Bay, open on every Friday.	Santa Cruz, open on every Monday.
Manchioneal, every Tuesday and Saturday.	Porus, open every day.
Annotto Bay, open on every Friday.	Alley, open each Friday.
Brown's Town, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	Chapelton, open each Tuesday.
	Linstead, open each Tuesday.
	Old Harbour, open each Tuesday.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 31st December, 1895, (the close of the financial year) there were 107 Penny Banks in existence with 21,974 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £8,074 15s. 11d. and the amount withdrawn was £7,050 11s. 6d. Mr. H. W. Livingston, Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<b>TREASURY BRANCH.</b>			
Treasurer	S. P. Musson*	£ 600 0 0	1st April, '66
Chief Clerk	E. J. Andrews	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
Bookkeeper	C. W. Chapman	355 0 0	8th Sep., '76
Cashier	D. P. Fouché	250 0 0	16th May, '81
First Class Clerk	T. B. Hendriks	270 0 0	1st May, '74
Ditto	E. W. Astwood	270 0 0	1st May, '75
Ditto	E. F. Wilson	240 0 0	21st May, '80
Second Class Clerk	H. Priest	239 0 0	Oct., '73
Ditto	A. L. Harris	200 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Ditto	F. H. McDermott	140 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	J. C. Royes	140 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	A. H. dePass	130 0 0	1st June, '88
Third Class Clerk	W. H. Burke	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	A. J. Durant	95 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	C. G. Arrowsmith	85 0 0	1st April, '95
<b>SAVINGS BANK.</b>			
Manager	S. P. Musson	200 0 0	1st April, '66
Accountant	James Sinclair	400 0 0	15th Feb., '68
Cashier	J. M. Tuckett	270 0 0	25th Nov., '67
First Class Clerk	A. L. Savage	240 0 0	4th Feb., '81
Second Class Clerk	H. C. Livingston	170 0 0	1st Oct., '85
Ditto	C. A. Logan	110 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Third Class Clerk	C. B. Dignum	95 0 0	18th Oct., '92
Ditto	W. W. Kelly	90 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	F. H. Smith	80 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Ditto	Vacant	80 0 0	

\* The Treasurer also receives £200 per annum as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.



## STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, Land Surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps, in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs' warrants and receipts.

The denomination at present in use is 3d., available also for postal purposes.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. There are also a few persons in the chief towns who add the sale of stamps to their private business, charging 5 per cent. commission. Stamps are supplied on credit and returns rendered monthly. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on purchases made by vendors of revenue and postage stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and bills of lading, cannot be stamped after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of execution. All other documents can be stamped on the following conditions: If brought within three months after the first signing or execution, and it shall appear that the document was not stamped before preparation from some good and sufficient cause, it may be stamped without any penalty. If brought beyond three months and within twelve months, the penalty is one half; beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months in amounts not less than five shillings, for which impressed stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking copartnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are impressed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now by Law 31 of 1886 made liable thereto, according to the rates laid down in the schedule attached to Law 33 of 1868, with the exception of mortgages, which are not taxable till they exceed £500. (See schedule).

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887. Revenue therefrom for twelve months to 31st March, 1896, £184 19s. 6d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on legacies of the value of £20 and upwards. If the legatee is of kin to the testator the duty is two-and-a-half per cent.; if a stranger in blood, five per cent. Legacies to husband or wife, children or grandchildren, are exempt. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing respective payments for the three succeeding years.

Probate duty received for the financial year ending 31st March, 1896, was £1 10s. 4d. Legacy duty for the same period, was £1,948 6s. 7d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1895-96, £23,743 15s. 3½d.

Stamps of £2 15s. and upwards are impressed in red coloured printing ink ; as also all stamps on parchment, irrespective of enfaced value.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to the Stamp Law :—

32 of 1869—Amendment Law 33 of 1868, &c.

38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping, of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

5 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

5 of 1886—Amending Law 33 of 1868, in respect of agreements, &c.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

18 of 1887—Postage and Revenue Stamp Law.

27 of 1896—Stamp Duty Law, 1868, Amendment Law, 1896.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

“ 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

“ 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

There were ninety-six Stamp Distributors on the 31st March, 1896, including fifty-six District Postmasters.

#### SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand only	£0 0 6
Agreement for rent of Land, not exceeding £5 per annum	0 0 6
Articles of Clerkship	50 0 0
Award	0 15 0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland)—	
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 3
Exceeding 20 “ 30	0 0 6
“ 30 “ 50	0 0 9
“ 50 “ 100	0 1 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 0
The duties imposed by the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, (Law 33 of 1868) on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland, apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island, and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed, or negotiated.	
Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in this Island must be drawn in sets of two, with the word “first” or “second” written or printed on the face of each respective bill or part—	
On each part or bill of or above £10 and not exceeding £50	0 0 4½
Above £50 and not exceeding £100	0 0 9
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 0 9
N.B.—Sole Bills of Exchange (foreign) take double the single rate.	
Bills of Lading (drawn in sets of two as above)—	
On each part or bill	0 0 9
Coastwise receipt	0 0 3
Bonds—	
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100	0 4 0
“ 100 “ 200	0 8 0
“ 200 “ 300	0 12 0
“ 300 “ 500	0 15 0
“ 500 “ 1,000	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0 10 0
Certificates—	
Of the admission of a Barrister	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100 0 0
Charter-party	0 10 0
Cheques—	
On any Banker	0 0 1
On any person or firm other than a Banker, or any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0 0 1
Conveyances on sale—	
Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	0 0 6



Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	£0	1	0
" 10 " 15	0	1	6
" 15 " 20	0	2	0
" 20 " 25	0	2	6
" 25 " 50	0	5	0
" 50 " 75	0	7	6
" 75 " 100	0	10	0
" 100 " 125	0	12	6
" 125 " 150	0	15	0
" 150 " 175	0	17	6
" 175 " 200	1	0	0
" 200 " 225	1	2	6
" 225 " 250	1	5	0
" 250 " 275	1	7	6
" 275 " 300	1	10	0
Exceeding £300. For every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value 5s.			
The above scale does not apply to transfers of shares in any duly registered Building Society within this Island, but on all such transfers in all other duly registered Companies the following stamp duty is imposed:—			
For every sum not exceeding £10	£0	0	6
" " " 30	0	1	0
" " " 50	0	1	6
" " " 100	0	2	6
and for every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0	2	6
Copartnership Articles	1	10	0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	0	0	3
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—			
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.			
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.			
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	3	10	0
But if any such Deed or Instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.			
On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0	15	0
Exchange—			
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	2	0	0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.			
Leases—			
If annual rent less than £1	0	0	6
Of or above £1 and less than £5	0	2	6
" 5 " 10	0	5	0
" 10 " 15	0	7	6
" 15 " 20	0	10	0
" 20 and not exceeding £100	0	15	0
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1	0	0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	10	0
Powers of Attorney—			
Ordinary Power	1	10	0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0	10	0
To manage an estate	4	0	0
Licenses—			
To retail firearms	4	0	0
To sell gunpowder	4	0	0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	65	0	0
Marriage License	5	0	0
Mortgages—			
Not exceeding £25	0	0	8

Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50 . . . . .	£0 1 3
“ 50 “ 100 . . . . .	0 2 6
“ 100 “ 150 . . . . .	0 3 9
“ 150 “ 200 . . . . .	0 5 0
“ 200 “ 250 . . . . .	0 6 3
“ 250 “ 300 . . . . .	0 7 6
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100 . . . . .	0 2 6
Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured . . . . .	0 0 6
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred, assigned or disposed . . . . .	0 0 6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—	
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured . . . . .	0 0 6
Plat or Diagram . . . . .	0 2 0
Policies of Insurance, Fire—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20 . . . . .	0 1 0
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500 . . . . .	0 1 0
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof . . . . .	0 3 0
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof . . . . .	0 1 6
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £5,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof . . . . .	0 0 9
And where it shall exceed £5,000 . . . . .	0 10 0
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—	
For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.	
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one half thereof.	
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.	
Above six months, the full annual rate.	
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—	
Not exceeding £200 . . . . .	0 5 0
Above £200 and not exceeding £500 . . . . .	0 10 0
And for every additional £500 or fractional part . . . . .	0 5 0
Marine, Coastwise (Under Law 5 of 1882)—	
For every £20 or fractional part of £20 below £500 . . . . .	0 0 1
Every £500 or fractional part of £500 . . . . .	0 2 6
Policies of Insurance. Life.	
Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 . . . . .	0 0 1
Exceeds £10, but does not exceed £25 . . . . .	0 0 3
Exceeds £25, but does not exceed £50 . . . . .	0 0 6
For every full sum of £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured . . . . .	0 0 6
Exceeds £500, but does not exceed £1,000.	
For every full sum of £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured . . . . .	0 1 0
Exceeds £1,000.	
For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000 of the amount insured . . . . .	0 10 0
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property . . . . .	0 0 6
Private Bills—	
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature . . . . .	50 0 0
Probate Duty. Two per cent. on personalty above £100.	
Protests—	
On every Protest or other notarial act . . . . .	0 0 0



## Receipts—

Of and above forty shillings and not exceeding £50 . . .	£0 0 1
Above £50 . . .	0 0 3
In full of all demands or of that nature . . .	0 1 6

## Settlements—

Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* pecuniary consideration—

Not exceeding £500 . . .	0 15 0
Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000 . . .	1 10 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part . . .	1 10 0

## Paper Stamps—

All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—

When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words . . .	0 1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part . . .	0 1 0

Stamp Distributors are authorised to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—

On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6 or 3/ . . .	0 0 1
Above 3/ . . .	0 0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post . . .	0 0 1½
Medium Paper . . .	0 0 3
Royal ditto . . .	0 0 9
Imperial ditto . . .	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange . . .	0 0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading . . .	0 0 6
On each Coastwise Receipt . . .	0 0 1½
On each Form of Title . . .	0 1 0
On each Surveyor's Notice . . .	0 0 1

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps . . .	Philip E. Chapman* . . .	£ 800 0 0	1st Oct., '56
Cashier . . .	George S. Thomson . . .	270 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Clerk . . .	Thomas E. Fray . . .	95 0 0	1st March, '93

## CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—Parochial as well as General—are collected and accounted for by a well organized Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Supervisor of Revenue Offices, a Chief Clerk and fourteen other Clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

At Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of Customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties is performed by the Collector of Taxes or by Subordinate Officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of Customs business at the Port of Kingston consists of a Collector, who is also Shipping Master and Inspector of Invoices; four First Class Clerks; five Second Class Clerks; five Third Class Clerks; a Surveyor, an Assistant Surveyor who is also Chief Tide Surveyor, nine Landing Waiters; a Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-six Outdoor Officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a First Class Collector; a First Class Assistant Collector; a First Class Clerk; a First Class

\* Also Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy at same salary.

Locker and Gauger; a Second Class Clerk; and two Second Class Lockers and Gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a Collector, one or more Assistant Collectors, Landing Waiters, Lockers and Gaugers and Clerks.

Each Collector of Taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other Collector of Taxes. The Collectors, except the Collector for St. Andrew, do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and electors, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for money, and during the past twenty-three years the whole of them have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of three collecting officers, which amounted to £307 10s. 0d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

#### PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay. Port Royal.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Manchioneal	
Port Antonio	Hope Bay. Buff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay.
Annotto Bay	
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	
Falmouth	Rio Bueno.
Montego Bay	
Lucas	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	Negril. Bluefields.
Black River	Whitehouse. Parker's Bay. Pedro Bay.
Alligator Pond	
Milk River	Carlisle Bay.
Salt River.	
Old Harbour	Cockpit.



## SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAND TAX.		RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.	
<i>Quit Rent</i> —8 Vic., c. 16; 21 Vic., c. 34; and Law 2 of 1875.		<i>Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets</i> —Law 31 of 1890.	
Upon every acre of land patented as such	1d.	*Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £4 and upwards, 9d. in the pound.	
<b>PROPERTY TAX</b> —LAW 26 OF 1868, AMENDED BY LAW 17 OF 1890.		*Each house below £4	£0 3 0
Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in cane, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables, bananas, coconuts or ground provisions	3d.	Each head of horsekind used in the city	0 3 6
Upon ditto in Guinea grass	1½d.	Ditto solely for livery stable purposes	0 2 6
Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento	½d.	Each wheel of a vehicle, with springs, used in the city	0 5
Upon ditto in ruinat or wood	½d.	Ditto solely for livery stable purposes	0 3 6
<b>TAX ON HOLDINGS</b> —LAW 17 OF 1890, AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1891.		Each wheel of a vehicle, without springs, used in the city	0 3 0
Holding not exceeding 5 acres	£0 2 0	Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8
" " " 10 "	0 3 4	Unoccupied lands each lot	0 3 0
" " " 20 "	0 4 8	<b>FIRE RATE, KINGSTON</b> —LAW 44 OF 1872 AND LAW 11 OF 1887.	
" " " 50 "	0 5 4	Such rate as may from year to year be fixed by the Mayor and Council, but not to exceed 5d. in the £ of assessed annual value.	
" " " 100 "	0 6 8	The rate for 1896-97 is 3d. in the pound annual value.	
" " " 200 "	0 10 0	Ditto other parishes where imposed, section 18 of Law 17 of 1875.	
" " " 500 "	1 0 0	<b>KINGSTON GAS RATE</b> —LAW 12 OF 1876.	
" " " 800 "	1 10 0	Fixed by the City Council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council.	
" " " 1,000 "	1 16 8	The rate for the year from 1st August, 1896, to 31st July, 1897, is 9d. in the pound.	
" " " 1,500 "	2 13 4	<b>SANITARY RATE</b> —LAW 14 OF 1873.	
" exceeding 1,500 "	3 0 0	The rate is fixed according to the sanitary requirements of each parish.	
<b>GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES</b> —LAW 30 OF 1867 AND LAW 17 OF 1890.		<b>GENERAL PURPOSES RATE</b> —LAW 10 OF 1886.	
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 11 0	The rate is fixed according to the requirements of each parish.	
Each head of horsekind used solely for hire and for livery stable purposes	0 7 0	<b>RUM DUTIES</b> —LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAW 12 OF 1894.	
Each ass	0 3 6	On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 6s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer.	
Each wheel of a carriage	0 15 0	<b>LICENSES.</b>	
Each wheel of a carriage solely for hire and livery stable purposes	0 10 0	Exclusive of Stamps.†	
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars</i> —Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893.	
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0	For each personal license	£2 0 0
Each firearm to be used on the premises of the owner	0 2 0	For each transferable license	2 10 0
Ditto to be used otherwise	0 8 0	<i>Metal</i> —19 Vic., c. 32, extended by Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.	
<b>POOR RATE</b> —LAW 27 OF 1869, AMENDED BY LAW 28 OF 1890.		License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals	5 0 0
On every house of the annual value of four pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of such value.	4s.	License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	5 10 0
On every other house a tax or duty of	4s.	(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)	
Or such rate as may be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner after consideration of Estimates prepared and furnished to him by the several Parochial Boards.			
<b>DOG TAX</b> —LAW 10 OF 1868.			
On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucan, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal	4s.		

\* Collection suspended under Law 1 of 1892.

† See Schedule of Stamp Duties, page 131.

<i>Spirits—Law 28 of 1896.</i>		Auctioneers in other parishes	£2 10 0
For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	£10 0 0	Retail Storekeepers—Class 1.	5 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0	Ditto—Class 2.	2 10 0
For each Retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal	25 0 0	Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston	1 0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Half-way-Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour Market, Ewarton, Chapelton, May Pen, Milk River, Four Paths, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Shaws, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Dry Harbour, Moneague, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Manchioneal, Morant Bay, and Bath	20 0 0	Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere	0 10 0
In any other part of the island	10 0 0	Wharfinger	2 10 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0	Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes	5 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0	Proprietors of Newspapers	1 10 0
<i>Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.</i>		<i>Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Law 37 of 1896</i>	
For each Still	5 0 0	<i>Class I.</i>	
<i>Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873 and Law 1 of 1885.</i>		Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, kola or bissie, annatto	
Merchants	12 10 0	<i>Class II.</i>	
Storekeepers	7 10 0	Bananas, oranges, shaddock, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit, and cocoanuts	
Auctioneers in Kingston	7 10 0	<i>Class III.</i>	
		Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof	
		SCHOOL, LAW 31 of 1892, AS AMENDED BY LAW 34 of 1893.	
		On every house under the value of £4	
		On every house of the annual value of £4	
		On every house exceeding £4 and not exceeding £6 annual value	
		On every house exceeding £6 but not exceeding £12 annual value	
		On every house exceeding £12 annual value	

## SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &amp;C.

## ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83th section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	£6 0 0
Do. from 50 to 100	1 10 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	7 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	2 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	8 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	3 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	9 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	4 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	5 0 0		

## WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 15 of 1895.

All goods, after having been stored for fourteen days are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every succeeding month or part thereof.

The cost of drayage to the Warehouse is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse, in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/ per half brl.; 6d. per qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.



IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867, AMENDED BY LAWS 19 AND 26 OF 1890, 1 OF 1892,  
13 OF 1894 AND 34 OF 1896.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ale, Beer and Porter, per gallon	0	0	9	Petroleum and its products, crude			
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	1	or refined, per gallon	0	0	6½
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0	0	4	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
Beef, wet salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	11	3	— undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4	Salt, per 100lbs.	0	1	0
Bread or Biscuits, per 100lbs.	0	3	0	Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb.	0	0	2
Butter, Oleomargarine, Butterine or othersubstitute for butter, per lb.	0	0	1	Soap, per 100lbs.	0	5	6
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4	Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0	12	6
Candles, composition, per lb.	0	0	2	— Gin, per gallon	0	12	6
— wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0	0	2	— Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	12	6
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1	— Whisky, per gallon	0	12	6
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	6	Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other spirits, cordials or spiritous compounds, per gallon	0	12	6
Cocoa, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	Spirits, methylated, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.			
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	Sugar, refined or unrefined, per lb.	0	0	1
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	3	Tea, per lb.	0	1	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	3	6	Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per lb.	0	1	6
— smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0	0	0½	— Unmanufactured, per lb.	0	0	9
— Alewives, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	2	6	— Cigars, per lb.	0	5	0
— Herrings, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	2	6	Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0
— Herrings, smoked, per lb.	0	0	0½	Wheat, per bushel	0	0	6
— Mackerel, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	4	6	Wines in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	3	6
— pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described per brl. of 200lbs.	0	4	6	And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0	1	6
— Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0	0	2	Wood, per every 1,000 ft. of pitch-pine lumber, in rough or prepared for buildings, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
— Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	10	6	— per every 1,000 ft. of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
Flour Rye, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	8	0	— Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
— Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	8	0	Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	0	6	0
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	1	0	— Boston Chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
Hams, per lb.	0	0	1	On all other Goods, Wares, Merchandize and effects of every description not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 value	12	10	0
Indigo, per lb.	0	0	3	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.			
Lard and its compounds, per 2lbs.	0	0	0½				
Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0	5	0				
Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0				
Meal, not wheat meal, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	1	6				
Oats, per bushel	0	0	3				
Oil, other than petroleum and cotton seed oil, per gallon	0	0	9				
Pease, (not being split pease), per bushel	0	0	4				
Pork, wet salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	11	3				

## EXEMPTIONS.

Animals, alive, and poultry	Belting for machinery, of leather, canvas or India-rubber
Apparatus and appliances used for generating, storing or conducting electricity	Birds
Asbestos and tar paper for roofing	Boats and lighters
Bags and Sacks made entirely of flax, hemp or jute	Books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages
Beef, smoked and dried	Bones and horns
Beef and pork preserved in cans, not being wet salted or cured	Bottles of glass or stone ware
	Bran, middlings and shorts

EXEMPTIONS, *contd.*

Bricks (not bath bricks)	Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer
Bridges of iron or wood or of both combined	Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power and all parts of the said mills
Brooms, brushes and whisks of broom straw	Molasses
Bullion and Coin	Oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals
Candles of tallow	Oysters, preserved in cans
Carts, waggons, cars and barrows, with or without springs, of all descriptions not being such as are ordinarily used as vehicles of pleasure	Paper of all kinds, whether for printing, writing, wrapping or packing or other purpose, to include envelopes and bags of paper
Clocks and parts thereof	Patent fuel
Coals and Coke	Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron
Cotton seed and its products, to include meal, mealcake, oil and cottolene	Photographic apparatus and chemicals
Cotton wool	Pipes for conveying fluids
Crucibles and pots of all kinds for melting metals	Printer's ink, all colours
Diamonds	Printing presses, types, rules, spaces and all accessories for printing
Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs	Pumps for raising water
Drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations of all kinds including patent or proprietary medicines	Quicksilver
Dyewoods	Resin, tar, pitch and turpentine
Eggs	Railway truck wheels
Fertilizers of all kinds natural and artificial	Salt, rock
Fish, fresh or on ice	Sarsaparilla
Fishing apparatus of all kinds	Sewing machines and all parts and accessories thereof
Flax	Shooks, tierce, puncheon and hogshead, and all descriptions of shoofs, also tierces, hogsheds and casks, including box shoofs
Fruits and vegetables, fresh or dried, when not canned, tinned or bottled	Slates
Gas fixtures including pipes and stoves, and all apparatus for generating, measuring or storing gas	Soda, ash or sub-soda
Gold and silver coin and bullion	Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology
Guano and other manures	Starch of Indian corn or maize
Hand machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool	Steam and power engines and machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand for agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and industries of all kinds and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or for the communication of motive power thereto
Hay and straw for forage	Steam boilers and steam pipes
Hemp	Still or any part of a still
Hides, raw	Sulphur
Houses of wood complete	Tallow and animal greases, grease or slush
Hydraulic Presses	Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground
Ice	Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination
Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, including axes, bill-hooks, cutlasses, diggers, forks, grass knives, hatchets, hoes, picks, shovels and spades.	Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones
India-rubber and gutta-percha goods, including water proof clothing made wholly or in part thereof	Tongues, smoked and dried
Iron, galvanized	Tortoiseshell
Iron for roofing, doors and shutters, and every kind of iron doors and shutters	Tow
Lamps and lanterns not exceeding ten shillings each in value as defined in Section 24 of Law 18 of 1877	Trees, plants, vines and seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation
Leeches	Turtle
Lime of all kinds	Varnish not containing spirits
Locomotives, railway rolling stock, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances for railways and tramways	Wall paper
Lymph or serum to be used for vaccination, or as a prophylactic, or remedial agent.	Watches and parts thereof
Malt dust	Water-pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions and water-meters
Maps	Wax, bees'
Marble or alabaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for building purposes or monuments	
Meat, fresh	



EXEMPTIONS, *contd.*

Wire fencing, iron standards and also tomb railings	Wood hoops
Wire for fences, with the hooks, staples, nails and the like appliances for fastening the same	Wood, staves and headings, red or white oak or ash
	Yeast, cake and baking powders
	Zinc, tin and lead, in sheets.

## THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

The packages or coverings in which any articles imported into the Island are contained being only the usual or proper packages or coverings, but not including the cans, tins, bottles, cases, boxes or other receptacles, or covering immediately inclosing or containing any articles or substances liable to any duty or importation according to the value thereof, in which any such articles or substances are ordinarily, or from the nature of such articles or substances, necessarily, put up, preserved, contained, packed or kept, until the same are required for consumption, together with the labels, coverings or wrappers, covering or attached to the same.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the Officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Storekeeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this Island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for use of the Army or Navy aforesaid.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.

All Arms, Ammunition Appointments and other Public Stores, and all Uniform and Musical Instruments imported for the use of the Militia [Sec. 60, Law 35 of 1879].

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

All goods imported by the Governor for the use of his household or for himself as Governor.

Articles imported for use in or for furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulate of any Foreign Country, provided the Country is named by Proclamation as one to which Law 13 of 1893 applies.

## DRAWBACKS.

Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous law of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under this law or any previous law shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation a drawback equal to the duty so paid.

Flour, Bread or Meal, not less than ten barrels of each article	Beef, Pork or Pickled Fish, not less than ten barrels of each
Lard or Butter, not less than ten firkins of each article	Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five bags
Candles, not less than ten boxes	Dried Fish, not less than one thousand pounds weight
Soap, not less than twenty boxes	Tongues, not less than ten barrels
Ale, Beer or Porter, not less than five hogsheads of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each, if in bottles	Lumber, not less than five thousand feet
	Shingles, not less than five thousand.

On the exportation of Bread or Biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on Bread or Biscuit imported.

On the exportation of preserved fruit or ginger in quantities of not less than 20lbs. in weight: for every pound of preserved fruit one penny, and for every pound of preserved ginger three pence on the person exporting the same producing a certificate from the manufacturer thereof duly declared to before a Justice of the Peace, or the Chief Officer of Customs, setting forth that the said preserved ginger or fruit has been manufactured solely with sugar imported into this island and on which duty has been paid.

Drawback is allowed on shipbuilding materials or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding (not being rope or cordage, or wire rope of any kind) which shall have been imported into the Island and used in the construction, equipment or repairs, of vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief of Customs at the Port of Importation of a Certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used aforesaid under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used



the same together with a Declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the island. Drawback of excise duty, after the rate of 6s. upon every imperial gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1894, and Regulations published in Gazette of 8th October, 1885.

Drawback of excise duty paid on rum used in the manufacture of cordial is also allowed at the rate of 1/7½ for each gallon cordial exported, on its being proved to the Officer of Customs at the port of shipment that the cordial is of island manufacture and that such cordial contains not less than 20 per cent. of rum distilled in the island. See section 46 of Law 10 of 1878 as amended by Law 12 of 1894.

## LIGHT DUES.

*Island Lights—Law 22 of 1893.*—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics, shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

*Port Lights—Law 17 of 1886.*—For the Folly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform rate of ½d. per register ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War are exempt from Light Dues.

## WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfrage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfrage at the rates specified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing, while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged, column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given three clear days notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfrage.
- IX. For the use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

## SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 2 0
Arms, chests of	3 0	4 0



	Column	Column
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 4½
For every cubic feet above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce	0 9	1 1½
Ditto per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Bellows, Smith's, each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 7
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each	0 3	0 4½
Candles in boxes, 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt	0 1½	0 2½
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Coals or slate, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per bag of two bushels	0 2	0 3
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon	0 0½	0½
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	1 0	1 6
per box	0 4	0 6
per half box	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 3	0 4
" " " per half box	0 1½	0 3
" red herrings, per small box	0 0½	0 1
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 6	0 6
per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Gunpowder, per barrel	6 0	6 0
" half barrel	3 0	3 0
" keg	1 6	1 6
Hoops, truss per set	0 6	0 9
wood per 1,000	4 0	6 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs.	0 2	0 3
per hogshead	2 0	3 0
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton	10 0	15 0
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt.	0 4	0 6
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	1 0	1 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tun	6 0	9 0
per butt	3 0	4 6
per hogs head	1 0	1 6
per barrel	0 9	1 1½
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 6	0 9
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs	0 3	0 4
Oars and handspikes, per doz.	0 9	1 1
Oil, kerosine, per case of eight gallons	0 4	0 6
Ditto per barrel	1 6	2 3
Oil, other than kerosine, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Ox bows, per dozen	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow	1 0	1 6
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs.	0 3	0
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 1½	0

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs	0 4½	0 6
" per barrel	0 4	0 6
" " hogshead	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogshead	0 3	0 4½
" puncheons	0 6	0 6
" barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 5	0 7½
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000	7 6	11 3
" " hogsheads and puncheons per 1,000 of 1,200	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks per doz.	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Stones, dripstones, each	0 9	1 1½
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ditto above two tons by agreement.		
paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each	0 1½	0 2½
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt	3 0	4 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Ditto per quarter cask	1 0	1 6
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case	0 4	0 6
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120lbs.	0 9	1 1½
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Turtle each, by agreement.		

## SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the exports of this Islands.

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Annotto, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Cocoanuts, loose, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Ditto in bags of 100, per bag	0 3	0 4½
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112lbs	0 3	0 4½
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Ginger, per tierce	1 6	2 3
in bags and barrels, each	0 4	0 6
Hides, wet, each	0 1½	0 2
dry, each	0 1½	0 2
Honey, per quarter cask	0 6	0 9
per keg	0 3	0 4½
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 4	2 0
Pimento in bags, per bag	0 3	0 4
Rum per puncheon	1 4	2 0
per hogshead	1 0	1 6
per quarter cask	0 8	1 0
Sugar per hogshead	2 0	3 0
per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3 6	5 3
Lancewood spars not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen	2 0	3 0
Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid by special agreement		
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	6 0	9 0
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3 0	4 6
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2 0	3 0
Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 4	0 6
Ditto loose, per 100	1 0	1 6
Wool, sheep's, in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 3	0 4½



## SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston	—	—	—	—
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months	—	—	—	—
in all, per ton	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

## SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0½	0	0½
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.	—	—	—	—
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0½	0	0½

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<b>HEAD OFFICE.</b>			
Collector-General	Robert Batten	£ 900 0 0	July, 1862
Supervisor of Revenue Offices	B. C. Orgill	600 0 0*	Nov., 1875
Chief Clerk	A. H. Miles	400 0 0	Feb., 1874
First Class Clerk	H. E. Ramson	270 0 0	Jan., 1878
Ditto	W. B. Isaacs	240 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	J. A. Marshall	230 0 0	Sept., 1865
Ditto	J. C. Bonitto	210 0 0	Aug., 1877
Second Class Clerk	C. L. Scarlett	150 0 0	Jan., 1887
Ditto	T. S. Chapman	130 0 0	Mar., 1880
Ditto	O. G. Gauntlett	126 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	A. W. L. Laing	110 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	D. N. Norman	100 0 0	Mar., 1899
Third Class Clerk	G. A. Gauntlett	95 0 0	Mar., 1886
Ditto	C. M. Arscott	95 0 0	Mar., 1888
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	85 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	80 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	G. M. Baines	80 0 0	Mar., 1896
<b>Kingston Customs.</b>			
Collector and Inspector Invoices.	Charles Goldie	600 0 0	Nov., 1863
Shipping Master	"	150 0 0	...
First Class Clerk	B. de S. Bell	270 0 0	Oct., 1879
Ditto	R. O'C. J. Livingston	220 0 0	Jan., 1880
Ditto	B. Daniel	245 0 0	Jan., 1874
Ditto	W. E. M. Drummond	210 0 0	June, 1881
Second Class Clerk	A. S. Spratt	140 0 0	Mar., 1885
Ditto	W. Douglas	130 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	A. K. McDermott	130 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	110 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	E. B. Levy	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Third Class Clerk	F. E. Holtz	95 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	W. A. E. Sutton	90 0 0	Mar., 1894
Ditto	A. P. Williams	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	H. W. Hart	80 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	80 0 0	Mar., 1896
Surveyor	A. W. Hitchins	450 0 0	Nov., 1888
Assistant Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	300 0 0	Oct., 1877
Senior Landing Waiter	G. A. Burke	210 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	J. M. V. Thomson	210 0 0	June, 1881
Ditto	C. H. V. Hall	210 0 0	Feb., 1883
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	210 0 0	May, 1883

\* A per diem allowance when travelling of £1 with cost of conveyance paid.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	G. D. Garsia	150 0 0	Nov 1876
Ditto	G. E. R. Pearce	150 0 0	Sept., 1884
Ditto	G. P. McGrath	130 0 0	June, 1888
Ditto	G. C. Brown	130 0 0	July, 1895
Ditto	A. A. O'Meally	130 0 0	Feb., 1890
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. H. C. Holwell	200 0 0	Nov., 1876
First Class Out-Door Officer	H. J. Katon	100 0 0	April, 1869
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	J. A. Kildare	100 0 0	Mar., 1871
Ditto	S. H. Byng	100 0 0	July, 1872
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	90 0 0	Oct., 1884
Second Class Out-Door Officer	W. C. Plummer	85 0 0	Feb., 1874
Ditto	T. P. Walton	85 0 0	May, 1877
Ditto	F. Luke	85 0 0	Apr., 1885
Ditto	A. E. Leeson	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	W. T. Huggard	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	R. D. Barclay	75 0 0	Oct., 1891
Ditto	J. Roberts	75 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto	E. W. Campbell	75 0 0	April, 1891
Ditto	J. F. L. Henry	75 0 0	June, 1891
Third Class Out-Door Officer	C. Lambert	70 0 0	Oct., 1886
Ditto	H. E. Nix	70 0 0	June, 1892
Ditto	A. B. McCatty	70 0 0	Jan., 1894
Ditto	E. V. W. Mellad	65 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	P. St. L. Bacquie	65 0 0	Aug., 1894
Ditto	R. B. Stuart	65 0 0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	W. S. Brown	60 0 0	June, 1895
Ditto	H. C. O'Meally	60 0 0	June, 1895
Ditto	A. E. Hart	60 0 0	Aug., 1895
Ditto	E. B. Depass	60 0 0	June, 1896
Ditto	Vacant	60 0 0	
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	T. F. Clarke	550 0 0	April, 1865
First Class Assistant Collector	J. B. Chadwick	270 0 0	Sep., 1880
First Class Clerk	W. C. Gauntlett	140 0 0	Jan., 1887
Senior Locker and Gauger	W. M. Lewin	130 0 0	May, 1885
Junior Locker and Gauger	H. W. Mortlock	100 0 0	Feb., 1887
Ditto	E. T. Reed	100 0 0	Sep., 1892
Second Class Clerk	G. L. Facey	80 0 0	Mar., 1896
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	T. J. Breakspear	350 0 0	Mar., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector	A. Taylor	200 0 0	Nov., 1871
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. S. Foote	190 0 0	May, 1873
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	I. L. Elliott	108 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	O. M. Seaton	95 0 0	Feb., 1892
Junior Landing Waiter	H. F. J. Read	110 0 0	July, 1882
Ditto	J. E. Davis	105 0 0	Oct., 1889
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. S. Trench	450 0 0	May, 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. G. B. Murray	190 0 0	Sep., 1881
Ditto	J. P. K. King	180 0 0	April, 1880
Ditto	C. M. Muir	190 0 0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	D. A. Hudson	100 0 0	Jan., 1890
Out-Door Officer	D. G. Archer	85 0 0	Jan., 1893
Ditto	A. C. Murray	85 0 0	May, 1894



ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Out-Door Officer	R. F. Cooper	£ s. d. 85 0 0	March, 1895
Ditto	D. O. Ramson	80 0 0	March, 1896
Ditto	J. S. Bennett	80 0 0	Feb., 1891
First Class Clerk	O. L. DePass	108 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	S. Cross	90 0 0	March, 1894
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector	H. James	450 0 0	Feb., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector.	G. H. Davidson	220 0 0	May, 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	M. H. Bogle	190 0 0	Dec., 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	H. F. Isaacs	108 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	90 0 0	March, 1894
Junior Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	105 0 0	June, 1886
Ditto	C. W. K. Bovill	100 0 0	June, 1895
Ditto	E. A. Davis	105 0 0	Feb., 1891
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. E. Pullar	370 0 0	Jan., 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector.	A. G. Davidson	220 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Ditto	J. Addison	190 0 0	April, 1878
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	R. H. Brice	190 0 0	March, 1877
First Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	108 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	H. F. Simmons	90 0 0	March, 1894
Junior Landing Waiter	F. A. D. Eves	105 0 0	Feb., 1890
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
First Class Collector	R. C. J. Baquie	550 0 0	Oct., 1867
Second Class Assistant Collector.	J. A. S. Monaghan	220 0 0	April, 1869
Ditto	J. L. Lord	220 0 0	July, 1879
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
First Class Clerk	K. A. Smith	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	W. F. Jacobs	80 0 0	March, 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	A. J. Rogers	100 0 0	Dec., 1891
Out-Door Officer	E. E. Gray	85 0 0	March, 1895
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector	J. W. Gruber	550 0 0	Feb. 1868
First Class Assistant Collector	E. A. Savage	270 0 0	Jan., 1874
Second Class Assistant Collector.	S. Binns	220 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. K. Collymore	130 0 0	Dec., 1883
Ditto	J. J. Orgill	140 0 0	Aug., 1876
First Class Clerk	L. Smythe	140 0 0	July, 1875
Second Class Clerk	E. E. Brown	90 0 0	March, 1894
Ditto	S. G. V. Thompson	85 0 0	March, 1896
Out-Door Officer	F. M. Turner	80 0 0	Dec., 1895
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector	L. A. Rattigan	370 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector.	G. L. Gifford	230 0 0	Jan., 1874
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	T. E. R. Gordon	140 0 0	Jan., 1887
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Dignum	80 0 0	March, 1894
Out-Door Officer	C. A. Guy	85 0 0	March, 1897
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	Vacant	350 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector	E. Wilson	260 0 0	Jan., 1870
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector.	S. E. Payne	220 0 0	Aug., 1875

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *cont'd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Westmoreland, continued.</i>		£ s. d.	
Senior Landing Waiter	W. M. Robertson	140 0 0	Oct., 1882
First Class Clerk	L. G. Carvalho	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	J. S. Collymore	100 0 0	March, 1895
Junior Landing Waiter	E. J. Kennedy	110 0 0	Dec., 1880
Out-door Officer	A. E. Marshall	80 0 0	Sept. 1895
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	A. G. Facey	370 0 0	May, 1869
First Class Assistant Collector	W. J. Pearson	270 0 0	Oct., 1871
Second Class Assistant Collector	S. H. W. Allwood	190 0 0	June, 1884
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	D. M. Robertson	130 0 0	May, 1885
First Class Clerk	E. L. Fiddis	132 0 0	June, 1885
Second Class Clerk	A. J. DePass	95 0 0	March, 1893
Ditto	T. A. Ashman	90 0 0	March, 1894
Out-Door Officer	J. A. Marshall, jr.	80 0 0	July, 1896
Ditto	A. P. Sutherland	80 0 0	May, 1895
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. H. E. Maclaverty	450 0 0	June, 1865
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. M. Gifford	220 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. A. Pasmore	190 0 0	Jan., 1873
First Class Clerk	E. A. Millingen	108 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	M. L. Ford	80 0 0	March, 1896
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. C. Baines	370 0 0	Oct. 1870
First Class Assistant Collector	R. N. Berwick	270 0 0	Aug., 1868
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	L. J. Lee	220 0 0	July, 1878
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. Barned	190 0 0	March, 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. H. Packer	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	F. L. Nicholas	116 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	R. Z. Johnston	80 0 0	March, 1896
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
First Class Collector	W. Cork	500 0 0	Aug., 1868
First Class Assistant Collector	C. Baquie	270 0 0	Oct., 1866
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. E. Sherlock	190 0 0	Aug., 1879
Ditto	E. P. Mudie	190 0 0	June, 1881
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. Smyth	210 0 0	Aug., 1874
First Class Clerk	P. J. Browne	132 0 0	July, 1883
Junior Locker and Gauger	H. B. Battley	100 0 0	Oct., 1889
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Rankine	100 0 0	Nov., 1878
Ditto	J. C. White	80 0 0	March, 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	R. E. Walker	120 0 0	Feb., 1874
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Second Class Collector	R. R. S. Spalding	370 0 0	July, 1868
First Class Clerk	D. W. Virtue	100 0 0	March, 1893
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Fonseca	85 0 0	March, 1895



## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## I.—POSTAL.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such information may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shews that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly "that Richard Banks, Francis March, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organized Post Office in this island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1776, for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to enquire into the state of the Post Office of the island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "sixpence for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that, and so in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly to shew cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each such summons was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was so cited to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband; that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this island.

On the 17th of December, 1814, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statute 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III., c. 25, and that the rates of postage, island as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1/10 double, 2/6 treble, and 3/4 per ounce for inland letters; and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1/3 single, 2/6 double, 3/9 treble, and 5/ per ounce, so that for a packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8/4 was charged. Correspondence with the mother country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent. not warranted by law, is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and of 7½d. for letters sent to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for men-of-war, which sums appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent. on postage collected at 10 per cent. on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Millbourne Mar at a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,450, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £7,200.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until they 1860, when it was transferred to local rule.



The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1859, when Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in a letter which formed an enclosure to a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, had visited the island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favourably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, *i.e.*, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the office and the date of the assumption of the office by the colony. The question was debated in both Houses time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities; and further, that in the present financial condition of the island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department;" and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, London, shewing that the revenue of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £9,595 17s. 6d., while the expenditure amounted to £9,898 19s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £303 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the Department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day, but as the Assembly had so amended the bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of his Government" and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly and on the 13th April the bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated "that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shewn, the 1st June 1860, at latest; but on the representation of the Governor the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but on the reduction of



the salary, under the new arrangement, to £600 per annum Mr. Morris resigned and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederick Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office, which he held until the 1st December, 1891, when he retired on a pension and was succeeded by Mr. George Henry Pearce, Chief Clerk.

The following is a brief epitome of the principal improvements and changes which have been effected in the service of the Jamaica Post Office since its management has been assumed by the Colony:—

November, 1863.—Money Order System with the United Kingdom: Money Order Exchanges now exist with the other Colonies, the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, the Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Barbados, British Honduras and Turks' Islands, as well as with certain other places via United Kingdom. 1st January, 1872.—Compulsory prepayment of Inland Postage and House Delivery by Letter Carriers in Kingston: prior to this date a partial delivery only existed. Limits of House Delivery extended on 1st October, 1894. The House Delivery by Letter Carrier was inaugurated in Spanish Town on 21st August, 1896. 1st April, 1877.—Entrance of the Colony into the Universal Postal Union under the auspices of the Mother Country, the result being a gradual reduction of the Foreign Letter rate of postage from one shilling per half ounce to two-pence halfpenny per half ounce; a corresponding reduction being also made in other classes of mail matter. Inland and Foreign Post Cards were issued on the same date and Reply Post Cards were introduced on the 16th June, 1883. On the 4th November, 1878, the Mail Coach Service was established.\* During 1879 the American Private Letter Box System was established at the head office, Kingston, and has since been extended to Falmouth, Montego Bay and Port Antonio. 1st October, 1885.—Parcel Post Exchange with the United Kingdom, since extended to the United States, the other Colonies and the Dominion of Canada: for regulations and rates of postage see pages 166–174. 12th October, 1887.—Postage and Revenue Stamp Law, 1887, sanctioning the unification of the Postage and Revenue Stamps came into force. 1st September, 1888.—Newspaper wrappers with embossed half-penny postage stamps issued. 1st April, 1890.—Introduction of Postal Order System: for regulations see pages 164–166. On the same date, 1st April, 1890, the pre-payment of Official Postages was authorized, and the Franking privilege discontinued. In 1860, when the Colony took over the control of the Post Office, the Inland rate of postage on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles; over 60 but not exceeding 100 miles 6d.; over 100 miles 8d. Since that time gradual and material reductions have been made and the Colony now enjoys the Penny Postage System which was introduced on the 1st January, 1890. On the 14th August, 1891, the Money Order Commissions to Canada were reduced to the rates now charged. 28th November, 1892.—Daily Mail Service by Train extended to Balaclava. 1st June, 1893.—Further reduction in the Inland and Foreign rates of postage and of the fee for Registration. 8th February, 1895.—Daily Mail Service by Train extended to Montego Bay. 21st August, 1896.—Extension of Mail Service by Train to Port Antonio via Bog Walk. 30th October, 1896.—Number of Street Letter Boxes in Kingston increased. For rates of Inland Postage see page 154.

Fuller details of the above changes and improvements will be found in chronological order in previous issues of the Handbook.

The following are the days of departure and arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers conveying mails, *fortnightly*, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, via Barbados and Jacmel:—

*To Jamaica.*—Leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 6 p.m. Arrive Jamaica every alternate Friday at 8 a.m.

*From Jamaica.*—Leave Jamaica every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m. Arrive Plymouth every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

\* For lines of Coaches now in existence see Travelling in Jamaica.



The return Packet Express Mails leave the Terminal Post Offices for Kingston every alternate Monday and are due in Kingston on the morning of Tuesday, the day of the departure of the Steamer.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours:—

Registered letters, 9 a.m.; newspapers and Book packets, 10 a.m.; ordinary letters 11.30 a.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 12.30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

There is not any Contract Mail Service between Jamaica and the United States of America, although there are frequent opportunities for the exchange of mails in Kingston and at the outports. The most frequent and regular opportunities in Kingston are by the Steamers of the Atlas Company which at present leave on each alternate Thursday at 6 a.m. The opportunities at the outports are by the Steamer of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. of Montego Bay and of the Boston Fruit Company at Port Antonio.

There is a monthly mail service between Jamaica, Halifax, Bermuda and Turks Islands, by means of the Steamers of Messrs. Pickford & Black which arrive here about the 25th of each month and leave three days after. The steamers are subsidized by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

#### POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

For a Letter per ½ ounce.	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Patterns per 2 ounces.	*Registra- tion Fee.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
2½d.	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

- 1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles.
- 2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.
- 3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length

\* The sender of a registered article addressed to any Country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.



or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of weight is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in weight.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved lithographed or autographed: in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and cardboard, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, except the copying press, and the type writer.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

#### LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Argentine Republic, viz.:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan and including Eastern part of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego. | Colombia, Republic of; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.   |
| Ascension.   | Congo, including Black Point, Masjumbasi, Nyanza.   |
| Australia.   | Costa Rica.   |
| Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.  | Cyprus.   |
| Belgium.   | Denmark, including Iceland and the Far Islands.   |
| Bolivia.   | Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.   |
| Bosnia.  | Dominican Republic (San Domingo).   |
| Brazil.  | Ecuador.  |
| British Borneo.  | Egypt (including Nubia and Soudan).   |
| Bulgaria, Principality of.   | France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.  |
| Cameroons.   | French Colonies, viz.:—   |
| Canada, Dominion of, viz.: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.   | Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies, French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Ahgwey, Gaboon, Grand Bassam and Half Jack, (also Sette Cama and Assinee), Réunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and Dependencies. |
| British Bechuanaland.  | French establishments in Madagascar, viz. Amboetra, Andevovante, Antananarivo, Diego-Suarez, Fenerive, Flaranantsoa, Foulpointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Maintirano,                             |
| Cape Colony, (including Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Pondoland, Griqualand East and West, Namaqualand (Little), St. John's River Territory, Tanskel, Tembuland, Walwich Bay).   |   |
| Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.   |   |

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

- Majunga, Mananjary, Morandava, Morotsangana, Nossi-Vé, St. Mary, Tamatave, Vatomaniry, Vohemar, New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India (Pondichery, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanam) Annam, Cambodge Tonkin, and in Cochinchina. French Establishments in Morocco, viz.:—Casablanca. El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi and Tangier.
- Germany:—  
German Colonies, viz.: Marshall Islands *New Guinea* (portion of) Samoa (*Apia*), Togo Territory, including Bageida, Little Popo, Lome, and Porto Seguro, and territory in South West Africa, viz., Grand Namaqua, the Damaras Country, and Southern portion of Ovambo, Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Tanga, in East Africa.
- Gibraltar, (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Tetuan Fez. Larache; Rabat; Casablanca Safi; Mazagan and Mogado.)
- Great Britain and Ireland.
- British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, Hong Kong, Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.
- British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.
- British East Africa.
- Greece, including Ionian Islands.
- Grey Town.                      Hawaii.
- Guatemala.                      Hayti.
- Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).                      Herzegovina
- Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.
- Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).
- Liberia.
- Luxemburg.
- Malta and its dependencies, i.e., Cozzo, Comino and Ciminotto.
- Marquesas Islands.
- Mexico.
- Montenegro.
- Natal including Zulu Land.
- Netherlands.
- Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curacao and Dependencies (viz.: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba), Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca and Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).
- New Zealand.
- Nicaragua.
- Norway.
- Paraguay.
- Patagonia.
- Persia, via Russia, and via Persian Gulf.
- Peru.
- Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
- Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd Islands and Dependencies (Bissau and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, Angola, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.
- Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
- Russia, including Finland.
- Salvador.
- St. Helena.
- St. Pierre et Miquelon.
- Servia.
- Seychelles.
- Siam.
- South African Republic (Transvaal).
- Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
- Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies.
- Phillippine Islands and Marian Islands.
- Sweden.
- Switzerland.
- Tahiti.
- Turkey, European and Asiatic.
- United States of America.
- Uruguay.
- Venezuela.
- Zanzibar.

*Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.*



## RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION,	For a Letter, per ½ oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, per 2 oz.	Registration Fee.	For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
<i>c.</i> Abyssinia . . . . .	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
<i>c.</i> Afghanistan . . . . .							
<i>c. a.</i> Africa (West Coast Native Possessions) . . . . .					in. 4		
<i>c.</i> Arabia . . . . .							
Bechuanaland . . . . .							
" Protectorate . . . . .							
Including Kanye, Lake Ngami, Macloutsie, Molepolole, Palachwe, (Khamas Town), Rhodesia (comprising Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Northern Zambesi) Shoshong and Tati River . . . . .	5	1	2	1	4		
British Central Africa . . . . .							
Including—British Nyassaland, Barotse, Lake Moero, Tanganyika, and Upper Zambesi . . . . .					none		
China . . . . .							
Friendly Islands . . . . .							
<i>c. a.</i> Madagascar via Marseilles (except French Establishments . . . . .							
<i>c.</i> " via Mauritius . . . . .					in. 4		
<i>c.</i> Morocco (except places given in note)					none		

Prepayment to Morocco is *compulsory*, with the exception of Casablanca, Fez, Larrache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, and Tetuan, to which places only registration extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar.

Navigators Islands (Samoa) . . . . .							
Niger Coast Protectorate, viz.:—							
Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar (New and Old), Opobo, and Warree or Fercados . . . . .	5	1	2	1	4		
Orange Free State . . . . .							
<i>c. a.</i> Sarawak . . . . .					in. 4		
<i>c.</i> Society Islands . . . . .					4		
<i>c.</i> Other parts . . . . .					in. 4		

(*c.*) denotes that payment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (*a.*) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (*in.*) that the Registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

## INLAND POSTAGES.

The following are the existing Regulations with respect to Inland Postage:—

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		NEWSPAPERS	PRICES CURRENT	BOOK PACKETS.	PARCELS.	REGISTRATION
For each Half-ounce or fractional part thereof.	Single.	Reply Paid.	each.	each.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	Fee.
e-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Two-pence.

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are wholly unpaid

will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Post cards which have been issued to the Post Office Department *only* are available for inland circulation. Any other card will be surcharged at the *letter-rate of postage*.

The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

A Parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides *so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination*. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter-rate of postage.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post :—

OLD LETTERS which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

COPIES OF LETTERS which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

LETTERS which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

CIRCULARS, *i.e.* which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewelry or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter-rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, *viz.*, eight-pence.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any Letter which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, has been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. for each service.

Applications for the detention, or re-direction of correspondence, from places abroad *must* be made prior to the arrival of the Mail.

NOTE.—Parcels intended for transmission by Mail Coach, or which are addressed to places abroad, *must not be put into the Letter Box*, but must be handed to the Postmaster.

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under :—

	Due at.	Depart.		Due by.	Depart by.
Windward	6.40 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside	By	
Portland	9.5 a.m.	4 p.m.	Southside	Train.	8.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m.

Mails are exchanged daily by each Passenger Train between Kingston, Gregory Park, Spanish Town, Bog Walk, Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, Porus, Williamsfield, Mandeville, Shooter's Hill, Mile Gully, Balaclava, Siloah, Ipswich, Cambridge, Montpelier, Anchovy and Montego Bay; and to Riversdale, Troja, Albany, Richmond, Annotto Bay, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, St. Margaret's Ray and Port Antonio. There are also daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, and Cold Spring, and between Kingston and Ux-Park Camp, and between Kingston and Port Royal.



The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, viz :—9.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.45 a.m., and 3.15 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours :—

	Newspaper, Books, &c.	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Late Letters.	
				1d. Extra.	2d. Extra.
Southside Mails	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Northside " }					
Windward " via Bath	2.00	2.15	2.50	3.00	3.10
Portland " via An-					
notto Bay					
Daily Mails to Port Roy-	2.00	2.15	3.00	...	...
al, Gordon Town, &c. }					

There are 17 Street Letter Boxes at the following places, which are cleared as under:

LOCALITY.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Fortnightly Packet Mail.
1. North-st. and King-st.	A.M. 6.25	A.M. 8.25	A.M. 10.25	P.M. 12.10	P.M. 2.10	A.M. 10.25
2. Parade	6.35	8.35	10.35	12.20	2.20	10.35
3. Harbour & Princess-sts.	6.45	8.45	10.45	12.30	2.30	10.45
4. Port Royal-st. and Luke-	6.50	8.50	10.50	12.35	2.35	10.50
lane						
5. Victoria Market	6.55	8.55	10.55	12.40	2.45	10.55
6. Cross Roads	6.00	8.00	10.00	11.55	1.50	10.00
7. Torrington Bridge	6.15	8.15	10.15	12.05	2.05	10.15
8. Race Course	6.25	8.25	10.25	12.10	2.15	10.25
9. Constabulary Station	6.35	8.35	10.35	12.20	2.25	10.35
(South Camp Road)						
10. Kingston Gardens	6.45	8.45	10.45	12.30	2.35	10.45
11. Fire Brigade Station	6.55	8.55	10.55	12.40	2.45	10.55
12. Rae Town	6.15	8.15	10.15	12m.	2.05	10.15
13. Browns Town Constabu-	6.25	8.25	10.25	12.10	2.15	10.25
lary Station						
14. Park Lodge	6.40	8.40	10.40	12.25	2.30	10.40
15. Highholborn and Laws	6.45	8.45	10.45	12.30	2.35	10.45
Streets						
16. Myrtle Bank Hotel	6.55	8.55	10.55	12.40	2.45	10.55
17. Regent Street and Span-	6.40	8.40	10.40	12.20	2.20	10.40
ish Town Road						

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Arrival from Kingston.			Distance in miles from Kingston.	Departure for Kingston.	
	Hour.				Hour.	
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Up-Park Camp	10.20	12.40	& 3.35	2	8.40, 10.35, 12.55	& 2.45
Halfway-Tree	10.20	12.40	1.40 & 4.00	4	8.15, 10.40, 1.00	& 2.45
Gordon Town		4.55		10	7.25	
Cold Spring		7.00		16	5.20	
Port Royal		4.45		5	9.00	

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &amp;C. †

Names.	Distance of Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Spanish Town	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. ...	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. ...
*Linstead	26	"	"	"	"
*Ewarton	31	"	5 35	"	7 24
Moneague	41	"	8 15	"	4 30
Claremont	49	"	9 30	"	3 15
Lime Hall	55	"	10 35	"	1 50
Saint Ann's Bay	79	"	11 20	"	P.M. 1 05
Laughlands	63	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 12 35	Wed. Fri. Mon.	11 50
Runaway Bay	69	"	1 35	"	10 55

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &amp;C. †

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE, <i>contd.</i>					
Dry Harbour	73	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 2 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 15
Rio Bueno	78	"	3 15	"	9 15
Duncans	84	"	4 20	"	8 05
Falmouth	94	"	5 55	"	6 30
Little River	105	"	7 45	"	4 40
*Montego Bay	116	"	9 25	"	3 00
Flint River	128	"	11 45	"	12 15
			P.M.		A.M.
Luca	141	"	1 30	"	10 30
Green Island	153	"	5 5	"	6 30
BRANCH OFFICES.					
			A.M.		P.M.
Lluidas Vale	39	"	7 20	"	2 40
Point Hill	45	"	9 15	"	...
Crofts Hill	45	"	9 15	"	12 45
Walkers' Wood via Moneague	49	"	7 0	"	4 0
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
Bensonton	61	"	8 15	"	3 25
York Castle	55	"	7 0	"	5 0
Ocho Rios	67	"	1 35	"	10 15
Retreat	76	"	3 30	"	8 20
Oracabessa	84	"	5 10	"	6 40
Port Maria	91	"	6 50	"	5 0
Davis Town	67	"	7 0	"	4 0
Bamboo via St. Ann's Bay	67	"	7 40	"	3 20
Gayle	88	"	6 0	"	5 25
Guy's Hill	96	"	8 45	"	3 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	11 10	"	12 30
Brown's Town	81	"	3 51	"	7 15
Stewart Town	87	"	5 26	"	5 30
Alexandria	90	"	7 20	"	3 30
Cave Valley	96	"	9 45	"	1 0
					A.M.
Boroughbridge via Cave Valley	102	"	11 50	"	7 0
					P.M.
Clark's Town	89	"	5 20	"	6 05
Jackson Town	92	"	6 40	"	4 45
Ulster Spring	103	"	9 40	"	1 45
Hampden	103	"	8 5	"	4 0
Adelphi	110	"	10 10	"	1 45
Deeside	110	"	10 15	"	1 45
			P.M.		A.M.
Mount Moriah via Luca	148	"	3 40	"	8 0

\* See also page 162.

† Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 1896.



## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &amp;c.†

		Distance	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.		
Names.		in Miles	from Kingston.	Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.							
*Old Harbour	By Train	34		Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. ...	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. ...
*May Pen		33		"	"	"	"
*Four Paths		37		"	"	"	"
*Porus		47		"	6 20	"	"
*Williamsfield		49		"	7 15	"	4 45
Mandeville		59		"	9 0	"	3 45
Spur Tree		66		"	10 40	"	2 05
					A.M.		P.M.
Santa Cruz		80		Wed. Fri. Mon.	1 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	11 0
Lacovia		86		"	2 05	"	9 55
Middle Quarters		90		"	2 45	"	9 10
Black River		99		"	4 10	"	7 45
Whitehouse		111		"	6 40	"	5 20
Bluefields		119		"	8 15	"	3 45
Savanna-la-Mar		129		"	10 0	"	2 0
					P.M.		A.M.
Grange Hill		138		"	1 30	"	8 30
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.							
Guanaboa Vale via Spanish Town		22		"	A.M. 8 30	"	P.M. 2 40
Bartons via Old Harbour		32		"	7 40	"	3 20
Hayes	via May Pen	41		"	6 10	"	6 8
Alley		48		"	7 25	"	4 53
Salt River		57		"	10 5	"	2 10
					P.M.		A.M.
Chapelton	via Chapelton	45		Daily	12 24	"	5 0
Frankfield		57		"	3 30	"	9 0
							P.M.
Rock River		51		"	2 30	"	4 0
					A.M.		
Milk River	via Four Paths	49		Wed. Fri. Mon.	7 30	"	4 0
Mocho		44		"	7 20	"	4 00
*Shooter's Hill	via Mandeville	64		"	6 0	"	6 58
*Mile Gully		73		"	7 41	"	5 17
*Balaclava		85		"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport		65		"	7 0	"	4 40
Cross Keys		70		"	8 30	"	3 0
Devon	via Mile Gully	71		"	9 50	"	2 40
Maidstone		71		"	10 10	"	2 40
Harry Watch		78		"	9 30	"	3 20
Christiana	via Shooters Hill	65		"	9 15	"	4 0
Walderston		59		"	7 10	"	5 50
Spaldings via Walderston		63		"	8 30	"	4 30
					P.M.		A.M.
Troy via Balaclava		91		"	4 25	"	8 0
							P.M.
Pratville via Newport		75		"	9 45	"	2 0
Watson's Hill	via Spur Tree	73		"	6 45	"	5 5
Southfield		83		"	9 20	"	2 30
Alligator Pond via Watson Hill		80		"	8 50	"	3 0
Malvern via Santa Cruz		90		"	7 40	"	4 0
Siloah via Lacovia		98		"	9 0	"	1 30
Newmarket via Middle Quarters		100		"	4 50	"	6 30

\* See also Page 162.

† Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 1896.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &amp;C.\*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES <i>contd.</i>					
Bethel Town .	111	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 6 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 4 25
Chester Castle .	114	"	7 30	"	3 50
Ramble .	117	"	8 20	"	3 0
Copse via Chester Castle .	120	"	9 30	"	1 40
Lambs River via Bethel Town	115	"	A.M. 8 20	"	2 40
Mountainside via Black River	107	"	7 40	"	3 20
Little London	138	"	P.M. 3 15	"	A.M. 8 0
Petersfield	135	"	1 30	"	8 30
Darliston	144	"	4 10	"	5 30
Negril	139	"	6 10	"	5 00
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay .	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	5 40	Tu. Th. Sat.	5 00
Saint David .	19	"	7 15	"	3 25
Morant Bay .	31	"	9 20	"	1 20
Port Morant .	38	"	10 35	"	12 05
Bath .	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 50	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 50
Plantain Garden River .	53	"	1 05	"	9 35
Manchioneal .	62	"	2 55	"	7 45
Priestman's River .	71	"	4 35	"	6 05
Port Antonio .	83	"	6 40	"	4 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Llandewey via Bull Bay .	18	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 3 40
B. M. Valley	37	"	6 42	"	4 18
Trinityville } via Morant Bay	43	"	8 30	"	2 30
Bowden via Port Morant .	41	"	6 30	"	5 15
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Halfway-Tree .	3	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 4 30	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 8 40
Stony Hill .	9	"	5 47	"	7 23
Castleton .	19	"	7 52	"	5 5
Annotto Bay .	30	"	10 10	"	3 0
Buff Bay .	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 35	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 55
Hope Bay .	50	"	5 00	"	7 30
St. Margaret's Bay .	55	"	6 45	"	5 45
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Belvedere .	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 7 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 5 40
Glengoffe } via Stony	20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 8 14	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 3 0
Lawrence Tavern } Hill	15	"	6 43	"	4 31
Enfield via Annotto Bay .	38	"	7 40	"	3 20
Hampstead via Port Maria .	52	"	8 45	"	3 0
Guava Ridge .	13	"	6 0	"	6 10
Hagley Gap .	17	"	7 05	"	5 5
Cedar Valley .	22	"	8 25	"	3 45
Spring Hill via Cold Spring	23	"	7 40	"	3 0

\* Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 1896.



## DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Spanish Town	Tuesday	10 31 a.m.
Bog Walk	"	10 8 "
Linstead	"	9 57 "
Ewarton	"	9 41 "
Moneague	"	4 30 "
Claremont	"	3 15 "
Lime Hall	"	1 50 "
Saint Ann's Bay	"	1 05 a.m.
Laughlands	Monday	11 50 p.m.
Runaway Bay	"	10 55 "
Dry Harbour	"	10 15 "
Rio Bueno	"	9 10 "
Duncans	"	8 5 "
Falmouth	"	6 30 "
Little River	"	4 40 "
Montego Bay	"	3 0 "
Flint River	"	12 15 a.m.
Lucea	"	10 30 "
Green Island	"	6 30 "
BRANCH OFFICES.		
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton	"	4 55 p.m.
Crofts Hill	"	3 0 "
Point Hill	"	3 0 "
Walker's Wood via Moneague	"	5 0 "
Pedro	"	5 0 "
Benson-ton	via Claremont	3 25 "
York Castle	"	5 0 "
Ocho Rios	"	9 35 "
Retreat	via St. Ann's Bay	7 40 "
Oracabessa	"	6 00 "
Port Maria	"	5 0 "
Davis Town	"	4 0 "
Bamboo	"	3 20 "
Gayle	via Salt Gut	4 25 "
Guy's Hill	"	2 00 "
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	"	11 00 a.m.
Brown's Town	"	6 45 p.m.
Stewart Town	via Dry Harbour	5 00 "
Alexandria	"	3 00 "
Cave Valley	"	12 30 "
Boroughbridge via Cave Valley	"	7 0 a.m.
Clark's Town	"	5 30 p.m.
Jackson Town	via Duncans	4 00 "
Ulster Spring	"	1 00 "
Hampden	via Falmouth	4 0 "
Adelphi	"	1 45 "
Deeside via Hampden	"	1 45 "
Mount Moriah, via Lucea	"	8 00 a.m.
SOUTH WEST TRUNK. POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Old Harbour	Tuesday	10 00 a.m.
May Pen	"	9 35 "
Four Paths	"	9 22 "
Porus	"	8 53 "
Williamsfield	"	4 45 "
Mandeville	"	3 45 "

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE  
FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
SOUTH-WEST TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE, <i>continued</i> .		
Spur Tree	Tuesday	2 05 a.m.
Santa Cruz	Monday	11 00 p.m.
Lacovia	"	9 55 "
Middle Quarters	"	9 10 "
Black River	"	7 45 "
Whitehouse	"	5 20 "
Bluefields	"	3 45 "
Savanna-la-Mar	"	2 00 "
Grange Hill	"	12 00 noon
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.		
Guanaboa Vale via Spanish Town	"	2 40 p.m.
Bartons, via Old Harbour	"	3 20 "
Hayes	"	6 15 "
Alley	"	5 0 "
Salt River	"	2 0 "
Chapelton	Tuesday	5 0 a.m.
Rock River	Monday	4 0 p.m.
Frankfield	"	3 0 "
Milk River via Four Paths	"	4 0 "
Mocho, via Four Paths	"	4 1 "
Shooter's Hill	"	7 58 "
Mile Gully	"	6 17 "
Harry Watch, via Mile Gully	"	3 20 "
Balaclava via Mandeville	"	4 0 "
Troy via Balaclava	"	8 0 a.m.
Newport	"	6 0 p.m.
Cross Keys	"	4 30 "
Devon	"	3 30 "
Maidstone	"	3 0 "
Christiana via Shooter's Hill	"	5 0 "
Walderston, via Shooter's Hill	"	6 50 "
Spaldings via Walderston	"	5 30 "
Pratville via Newport	"	3 0 "
Watson's Hill	"	5 45 "
Southfield	"	3 0 "
Alligator Pond via Watson Hill	"	3 30 "
Malvern via Santa Cruz	"	4 0 "
Siloah via Lacovia	"	2 0 "
Newmarket	"	6 30 "
Bethel Town	"	4 25 "
Chester Castle	"	3 50 "
Ramble	"	3 00 "
Copse Chester Castle	"	11 30 a.m.
Lamba River	"	2 40 p.m.
Little London	"	11 15 a.m.
Petersfield	"	12 00 noon
Darliston	"	9 00 a.m.
Negril via Little London	"	5 00 "
Mountainside via Black River	"	3 30 p.m.
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Bull Bay	Tuesday	1 00 "
Saint David	Monday	11 25 "
Morant Bay	"	9 20 "
Port Morant	"	8 05 "
Bath	"	6 50 "
Plantain Garden River	"	5 35 "
Manchioneal	"	3 45 "
Priestman's River	"	2 05 "
Port Antonio	"	12 0 noon



## DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
<b>SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.</b>		
Llandewy via Bull Bay	Monday	3 40 p.m.
B. M. Valley	"	5 18 "
Trinityville } via Morant Bay	"	3 30 "
Bowden via Port Morant	"	5 15 "
<b>NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.</b>		
Stony Hill	Tuesday	4 13 a.m.
Castleton	"	2 8 "
Annotto Bay	Monday	11 50 p.m.
Buff Bay	"	7 15 "
Hope Bay	"	3 45 "
St. Margaret's Bay	"	2 0 "
<b>NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.</b>		
Belvedere via Halfway-Tree	Tuesday	5 40 a.m.
Glengoffe via Stony Hill	Monday	4 0 p.m.
Lawrence Tavern	"	5 31 "
Enfield } via Annotto Bay	"	3 20 "
Hampstead via Port Maria	"	5 0 "
Guava Ridge	"	6 10 "
Hagley Gap	"	5 5 "
Cedar Valley	"	3 45 "
Spring Hill	"	8 0 "
Cold Spring	Tuesday	6 0 a.m.
Gordon Town	"	8 5 "
Halfway-Tree	"	8 55 "
Up-Park Camp	"	9 10 "
Port Royal	"	9 0 "

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE.

Offices.	Despatch.				Arrivals.			
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.
<b>DOWN:</b>	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
<i>Kingston to Montego Bay—</i>								
Kingston	8.00	1.40	4.15		...	...	...	
Spanish Town	8.31	2.13	4.48		8.31	2.13	4.48	
Old Harbour	8.59	2.44	5.17		8.59	2.44	5.17	
May Pen	9.24	3.13	5.42		9.24	3.13	5.42	
Four Paths	9.35	3.28	5.53		9.35	3.28	5.53	
Porus	10.04	3.58	...		10.04	3.58	6.20	
Williamsfield	10.29	4.23	...		10.29	4.23	...	
Shooter's Hill	10.36	4.32	...		10.36	4.32	...	
Mile Gully	10.58	...	...		10.59	4.55	...	
Balaclava	11.40	...	...		11.40	...	...	
	P.M.				P.M.			
Siloah via Appleton	12.01	...	...		12.01	...	...	
Ipswich	12.38	...	...		12.38	...	...	
				A.M.				A.M.
Cambridge	1.30	...	...	6.59	1.30	...	...	7
Montpelier	1.52	...	...	7.22	1.52	...	...	7
Anchovy	2.01	...	...	7.31	2.01	...	...	7
Montego Bay	...	...	...	...	2.30	...	...	8
<i>Kingston to Ewarton—</i>								
Kingston	8.00	1.40	4.15		...	...	...	
Spanish Town	8.33	2.15	4.50		8.33	2.15	4.50	
Bog Walk	8.55	2.37	5.12		8.55	2.37	5.12	
Linstead	9.06	2.48	5.23		9.06	2.48	5.23	
Ewarton	...	...	...		9.20	3.02	5.37	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE, *contd.*

Offices.	Despatch.				Arrivals.			
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.
<b>UP.</b>								
<i>Montego Bay to Kingston—</i>			A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Montego Bay	...	...	10.35	4.00	...	...	...	...
Anchovy	...	...	11.06	4.31	...	...	11.06	4.31
Montpelier	...	...	11.15	4.41	...	...	11.15	4.41
Cambridge	...	...	11.37	...	...	...	11.37	5.04
			P.M.				P.M.	
Ipswich	...	...	12.36	...	...	...	12.36	...
Siloah via Appleton	...	...	1.07	...	...	...	1.07	...
Balaclava	...	...	1.29	...	...	...	1.29	...
Mile Gully	...	7.45	2.07	...	...	...	2.07	...
Shooter's Hill	...	8.07	2.28	...	...	8.07	2.28	...
Williamsfield	...	8.16	2.35	...	...	8.16	2.35	...
Porus	6.35	8.43	3.02	...	...	8.43	3.02	...
Four Paths	7.04	9.12	3.29	...	7.04	9.12	3.29	...
May Pen	7.16	9.26	3.41	...	7.16	9.26	3.41	...
Old Harbour	7.42	9.52	4.06	...	7.42	9.52	4.06	...
Spanish Town	8.13	10.22	4.33	...	8.13	10.22	4.33	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...	8.45	10.52	5.02	...
<i>Enarton to Kingston—</i>								
Ewarton	7.24	9.34	3.45	...	...	...	...	...
Linstead	7.39	9.49	4.01	...	7.39	9.49	4.01	...
Bog Walk	7.50	10.00	4.12	...	7.50	10.00	4.12	...
Spanish Town	8.13	10.22	4.33	...	8.13	10.22	4.33	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...	8.45	10.52	5.02	...
<b>DOWN.</b>								
<i>Kingston to Port Antonio—</i>		P.M.				P.M.		
Kingston	...	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riversdale	...	3.01	...	...	...	3.01	...	...
Troja	...	3.17	...	...	...	3.17	...	...
Richmond	...	3.36	...	...	...	3.36	...	...
Albany	...	4.04	...	...	...	4.04	...	...
Annotto Bay	...	4.32	...	...	...	4.32	...	...
Buff Bay	...	4.58	...	...	...	4.58	...	...
Hope Bay	...	5.23	...	...	...	5.23	...	...
St. Margaret's Bay	...	5.34	...	...	...	5.34	...	...
Port Antonio	...	...	...	...	...	5.52	...	...
<b>UP.</b>								
<i>Port Antonio to Kingston—</i>		A.M.				A.M.		
Port Antonio	...	6.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Margaret's Bay	...	7.04	...	...	...	7.04	...	...
Hope Bay	...	7.15	...	...	...	7.15	...	...
Buff Bay	...	7.39	...	...	...	7.39	...	...
Annotto Bay	...	8.07	...	...	...	8.07	...	...
Albany	...	8.37	...	...	...	8.37	...	...
Richmond	...	9.08	...	...	...	9.08	...	...
Troja	...	9.26	...	...	...	9.26	...	...
Riversdale	...	9.41	...	...	...	9.41	...	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	10.54	...	...

The daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Office as under:—

Offices.	Due at G. P. O.		Depart from G. P. O.	
Up-Park Camp	9 a.m., 11.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9.40 a.m. 12 m.	3.15 p.m.
Halfway-Tree	9 a.m., 11.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9.40 a.m. 12 m.	3.15 p.m., 4 p.m.
Gordon Town and Cold Spring	9 a.m.	.	3.15 p.m.	.
Port Royal	10.30 a.m.	.	3.15 p.m.	.



The Mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Ewarton and Montego Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the last train; and mails are closed *daily* at 7 a. m. for transmission by the Mail Coaches between Williamsfield and Mandeville, Balacava and Santa Cruz, Ipswich and Black River, and Montpelier and Sav.-la-Mar; and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office by last Train *daily*. The Mails by Coach between Richmond and Port Maria are closed *daily* at 12.45 p.m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office *daily* at 11 a.m. Mails for transmission by the Coaches between Montego Bay and Lucea, and Lucea and Green Island, are closed at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a. m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office on the *same days* by last Train

#### MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commission on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—  
 For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 9d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 2s. 3d.  
 Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 6d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 3s. 0d.  
 The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States and Canada are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	-	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	-	1	6
" 5 " "	7	-	2	3
" 7 " "	10	-	3	0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4 87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Windward and Leeward Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 6d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 1s. 6d.  
 Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 0d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 2s. 0d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the mail for England and the United States.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to *one-third* of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable. The Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

#### INLAND POSTAL ORDERS.

The following are the Regulations relating to the issue and payment of Postal Orders within Jamaica—

1. Every Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and in respect thereof the following commission shall be paid:—



Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence	- Half-penny	Two Shillings & Sixpence	Half-penny
One Shilling	- Half-penny	Five Shillings	- One-penny
One Shilling & Sixpence	Half-penny	Ten Shillings	- Two-pence

2. Postal-Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable *only* at the Treasury, Kingston, or at any Parochial Treasury in the island.

3. Postal Orders will, however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open; and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated-Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in *cash*. Postage stamps will *not* be accepted in payment for Postal Orders; but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the name of the Treasury at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus: "\_\_\_\_\_ & Co." or of two parallel transverse lines simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.



17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.

18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer may pay it to any responsible person known to him, as well as through a Banker.

19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.

20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.

21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.

24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of any such period of three months over and above any complete period.

25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.

26. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.

27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.

28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order; but such cancellation must *only* be done at the several Treasuries. A Postal Order which may be cashed by a District Postmaster, an Assistant Collector of Taxes, or be received in payment of taxes or other public dues, shall not be so stamped by them or either of them as it will not be considered to have been paid until it has been presented, accepted, and dealt with, as before directed, at the Treasury at which it is made payable.

29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must *not* be re-issued, but must be included in the first remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.

30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collector of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public dues.

31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding any thing whatsoever.

#### PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places



via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; the United States of America and Canada is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, ("Blundel Hall") and at the District Post Offices in places called at by the Mail Coaches, the Coastal Steamer and Railway and such other offices as may be notified from time to time.

Parcel mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Wednesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to 12 o'clock on that day.

Parcel mails for the United States and Canada are closed for despatch by each direct opportunity from the Port of Kingston—the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

The Parcel Post rates of postage to all places, as well as the limit of size and weight, and general conditions, will be found in the Table below.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom and British Colonies:—

The postage must in all cases *be paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addresses of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the re-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.\*

The following are the *special* Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America:—

\* This rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.—See page 168.



A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required, be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violates the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and condition with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada:—

A parcel may not exceed seven pounds in weight, two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following:—

I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.

II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *singly* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels or the mails or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be redirected to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers subsidized by the Canadian government and conveying mails directly between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office, Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.



PARCEL POST BETWEEN JAMAICA AND PLACES OVER SEA.  
TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Aden (see India)	1/5d.	.	.	1/1d.	3/6d.	5/.	6/10	11 lbs.	A. Africa, West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quetta, Accra, Lagos).
*Adrianople	.	.	.	1/2d.	.	5/.	.	11	
*Africa, West Coast of	(A)	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Algeria	.	.	.	.	.	4/5d.	6/4	11	
*Annam	.	.	.	.	3/.	7/1	8/10	11	
*Antigua	6d.	.	.	6d.	5/7d.	.	.	11	
*Argentine Republic	4/1	.	.	7d.	.	.	.	7	
*Ascension	1/1d.	.	.	1/1d.	.	.	.	11	
*Australia (see respective Colonies)—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Austria Hungary	.	.	.	.	2/8d.	4/2	6/1	11	
*Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)	.	.	.	.	5/6d.	5/.	6/10	11	B. Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (including Alexandria, Calta, Candia, Canoe, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedesgh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebisond, Tripoli (Syria) Valona, Vathi).
*Azores via United Kingdom	1/3d.	.	.	1/2d.	3/9	5/2d.	.	7	
*Bahamas	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Barbados	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Belgium	1/3d.	.	.	1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
*Belize (British Honduras) via United Kingdom	1/1d.	.	.	1/1d.	2/4d.	3/10	5/11	11	
*Belize (direct)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Beyrout	.	.	.	.	2/4d.	3/5d.	5/.	11	
*Borneo (North)	1/4d.	.	.	1/1d.	.	.	.	11	
*Bosnia	.	.	.	.	3/4	5/.	7/2	11	
*British Guiana	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	3/9	5/2d.	.	7	
*Burnah (see India)	1/5d.	.	.	1/1d.	.	.	.	11	
*Cameroons	.	.	.	.	4/4d.	5/10	7/9	11	
*Canada—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*New Brunswick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Prince Edwards Islands and Province of Quebec	10d.	.	.	10d.	.	.	.	7	
*Province of Ontario	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Yuba and North West Territories	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	

\*In each case marked thus \* refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Cayenne	.	.	.	.	4½d.	5/10	7/8	11	
Columbia (British) (see Canada)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
•Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	1½d.	.	.	1½d.	.	.	.	11	
•Out of Cape Town, including British Bechuana Land—	1½d.	.	.	1½d.	.	.	.	11	
•Ceylon	1½d.	.	.	11½d.	5½d.	6/8	7/7	11	
Chili	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
China, (see Hong Kong)—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
•Cochin China	.	.	.	.	5½d.	6/8	8/5	11	
•Colombia, Republic of	.	.	.	.	3½d.	6/8	9/9½	11	
•Congo Free State	3/2	3/9	4/4	1/	3/	4½d.	6/4	7	
•Corsica	.	.	.	.	5/4	6/0½d.	9/2	11	
•Costa Rica	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
•Cyprus	1½d.	.	.	10½d.	.	.	.	11	
•Danish West Indies	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
•Demerara	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
•Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
•Diego Suarez (Iceland)	.	.	.	.	2½d.	4/2	6/2	11	C. Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)
•Dominica (W.I.)	.	.	.	.	2½d.	4/2	6/2	11	
•Dutch East Indies	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
•Egypt	5/1d.	5/8	6/3	1/4	.	.	.	7	
•Falkland Island	1/10	2/5	3/	1/7	.	.	.	11	
•Fiji	1½d.	.	.	1½d.	.	.	.	11	
•Finland	2/5½d.	2/11	4/4½d.	1/5½d.	.	.	.	11	
•France	1/11	3/1	4/8	1/2	.	.	.	7	
•French Guiana	.	.	.	.	2/7	4/4½	5/11	11	
•French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (see B)	.	.	.	.	4/4½d.	5/10	7/8	11	
Gambia	.	.	.	.	3/6½d.	5/	6/10	11	
•Germany (by sea)	1½d.	.	.	1½d.	.	.	.	11	
•Gibraltar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
•Greek Ports	1½d.	.	.	9½d.	2/3½d.	3/9	5/9	11	
•Great Britain and Ireland	9d.	3/7	.	9d.	.	.	.	7	

Note.—In each case marked \* refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.



TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Grenada	6d.	.	.	6d.	4½d.	5/10	7/8	11lbs.	D. Hong Kong (including Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hobeow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow). <i>Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk for other places in China.</i>
*Guadaloupe	.	.	.	.	2/3	3/9	5/9	11	
*Heligoland	.	.	.	.	3/4	5/	7/2	11	
*Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	2/2	3/10½d.	5/11	11	
*Holland	1/3½d.	.	.	1½d.	.	.	.	11	E. India (including Aden and Burmah; also following places on Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Busrub, Guadur, Jask, Linga and Muscat)
*Hong Kong and places via Hong Kong (D)	1/5½d.	.	.	1/7½d.	2/11	3/4½d.	6/5	11	
*India and places via India	.	.	.	.	3/6½d.	5/	6/10	11	
*Italy (via France)	.	3/7	.	.	3/6½d.	5/	6/10	11	
*Jenina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	F. Italy (including Assab and Massawah).
*Java	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Jerusalem	1/4½d.	.	.	1/7½d.	.	.	.	11	
*Labuan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Leeward Islands (see respective Colonies (G))	.	4/5	.	.	2/4½d.	3/10	5/9	7	G. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
*Little Popo (West Africa)	.	.	.	.	4/4½d.	5/10	7/9	11	
*Luxemburg	.	.	.	.	3/4	4/9½d.	.	11	
*Madagascar	1/1½d.	.	.	9½d.	.	.	.	11	
*Madeira	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	G. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
*Malta via Gibraltar	3/2½d.	2/11	3/4½d.	3/3½d.	4/4½d.	5/10	7/8	11	
*Martinique	2/5½d.	4/10	.	1/11½d.	.	.	.	7	
*Mashonaland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Mauritius and Dependencies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	G. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
*Mayotte	1/5	.	.	1/5d.	3/4	4/9½d.	6/9	11	
*Mexico	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Montenegro	2/9	3/4	3/11½d.	1/2	.	.	.	7	
*Montserrat	1/5½d.	.	.	1/5½d.	.	.	.	7	G. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
*Morocco	1/2½d.	.	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	11	
*Natal (including Eshowe, Zululand) to all places other than Durban and the Point Natal to Durban and the Point only	6d.	.	.	6d.	5/2½.	9/8	8/5	11	
*Nevis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*New Caledonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	

*Note.*—In each case marked thus \* refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb.	Up to 2 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb.	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Newfoundland	1/2d.			11d.				11 lbs.	
* New South Wales (including Norfolk Island)	1/11d.	1/11d.		1/2d.				11	
* New Zealand	1/11d.	1/11d.		1/2d.	2/0d.	3/9	5/10	11	
* Norway	1/4d.			1/1d.	4/4d.	5/10	7/9	11	
North Borneo				3/4		5/10	7/2	11	
* Nossi-Bé								7	
* Novi Bazar	1/8d.			1/8d.				7	
* Orange Free State					4/4d.	5/10	7/9	7	
* Philippopolis					3/4	4/4d.	7/8	11	
* Portugal (direct)					4/4d.	5/10	6/9	11	
* Reunion					3/4	4/9d.		11	
* Roumania	1/1d.			1/1d.				11	
* St. Helena	6d.			6d.				11	
St. Kitts	6d.			6d.				11	
St. Lucia								7	
St. Vincent (W.I.)								7	
* St. Marie de Madagascar	4/1d.	4/8	4/10	2/4				7	
Salvador	1/9d.		5/3	1/9				7	
* Samoa (Apia)								7	
Sardinia	1/9d.			1/5	2/11	3/4d.	6/5	11	
Sicily								11	
Siam (Bangkok only)	1/5d.				3/6d.	5/10	6/10	11	
* Senegal					3/1	4/8d.	6/7	11	
* Servia					3/6d.	5/10	6/10	11	
* Smyrna	1/11d.	1/11d.		1/2d.	3/4	4/4d.		7	
* South Australia								11	
* in its Settlements	1/2d.			11d.				11	
* H. M. Ships on China Station charge									
* as to Hong Kong									

H.  
Straits Settlement, (including Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).  
Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong in the Malay Peninsula.

Note.—In each case marked thus \* refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.



TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Sweden	.	.	.	.	2/4d.	4/7	6/2	lbs. 7	
*Switzerland (via France)	.	.	.	.	2/8d.	4/2	.	7	
Tabiti	6/1	6/8	7/3	1/	.	.	.	7	
*Tangiers	1/1d.	1/1d.	1/1d.	10d.	.	.	.	11	
*Tasmania	1/1d.	1/1d.	1/1d.	1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
Tobago	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
Togo	.	.	.	.	4/4d.	5/10	7/9	11	
Tonga (see Samoa)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tortola	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Transvaal	1/5d.	1/5d.	1/5d.	1/5d.	.	.	.	11	
Trinidad	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	3/6	4/11d.	6/10	11	
Tunis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Turks Islands	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	5/7d.	7/1	8/10	11	
*Tonquin	.	.	.	.	3/1	4/6d.	6/5	11	
*Tripoli (Africa)	.	.	.	.	3/6d.	5/	6/10	11	
Turkey, French and Austrian Post Offices	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*United States of America	5/1	5/1	5/1	7d.	.	.	.	11	
Uruguay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Victoria (Australia)	1/11d.	1/11d.	.	1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
*Western Australia	1/11d.	1/11d.	.	1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
Windward Islands (see respective Colonies), (1)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	The Windward Islands include: Grenada. Grenadines. St. Lucia. St. Vincent.
Zanzibar	1/5d.	.	.	1/1d.	.	.	.	11	

Note.—In each case marked \* refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

PARCEL POST, *continued.*

## DIMENSIONS.

## CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.

For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

## CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.

For Canada.

## CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.

French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

## CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Denmark, France, Germany, Greek Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Maderia via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

## I.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

## 1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo-Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

*Except that* if a parcel addressed to any place in the *United States of America* be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall *not* be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

## 2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

## 3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &amp;c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below).

## II.—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

## ADEN.

(See India.)

## ADRIANOPLE.

Letters.

## AFRICA, WEST COAST OF.

Nil.

## ALGERIA.

Letters, counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated) parts of the vine, plants, bulbs, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.



## ANNAN.

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

## ANTIGUA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Letters, articles of gold and silver, vine plants.

## ASCENSION.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

## AUSTRALIA.

(See several Colonies under their respective names.)

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Letters, potatoes, &c., foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots.

## AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

(Including Alexandretto, Caifa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inéboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adrianople, Janina, Jerusalem and Phillippolis.)

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

## AZORES.

(See Portugal.)

## BAHAMAS.

Nil.

## BARBADOS.

Nil.

## BELGIUM.

Letters, plants, fresh-meat, rags, shoddy airguns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, pistols and revolvers of small calibre, foreign, bronze, copper or nickle coins.

## BELIZE.

(See British Honduras.)

## BEYROUT.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, except cigars and plants, salt and plants.

## BORNEO.

(See North Borneo.)

## BOSNIA.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, foreign lottery tickets, plants.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Nil.

## BULGARIA.

Letters, old clothes, worn-out articles of linen, cotton, wool, or similar material, skins, furs, wool, hair, butter, cheese, fatty products, oil in leather bottles, fish, meat, fresh or dried fruit, with the exception of lemons, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates.

## BURMAH.

(See India.)

## CAMEROONS.

Letters and liquids.

## CANADA.

Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Including British Buchuana-land.)

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco.

## CEYLON.

Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty.

## CHILI.

Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurious to health.

## CHINA.

(See Hong Kong.)

## COCHIN CHINA.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &amp;c.

## COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

## COSTA RICA.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

## CONGO—FREE STATE.

Letters.

## CORSICA.

(See France.)

## CYPRUS.

Locust eggs, salt, silver and copper coins, tobacco, cigars, and snuff.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

(Including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)

Letters.

## DEMERARA.

(See British Guiana.)

## DENMARK.

Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, or bills, potatoes, almanacks.

## DIEGO SUAREZ.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &amp;c.

## DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Letters, opium, arms and salt (except fine table salt, coffee plants or seeds.)

## DOMINICA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

## EGYPT.

Letters, military arms (unless addressed to members of the British Army), materials for the composition of gunpowder, salt, poisons (unless addressed to chemists or druggists), books of the Mussulman religion and (via France and Italy) gold, silver, jewelry, tobacco, plants, pork, bacon, sausages, &amp;c.

## FRANCE.

Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine, gold or silver articles, jewelry, lace, objects of art.

## FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

Letters.

## FRENCH GUIANA, CAYENNE.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &amp;c.

## GERMANY.

Letters, plants with roots, all parts of the vine plant (except grapes), books of a social democratic or socialistic tendency.

## GIBRALTAR.

Arms, ammunition.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Foreign reprints of British registered copyright works; false money, counterfeit sterling and British silver coin below standard; indecent or obscene articles, inclusive of prints, photographs, &c., tobacco stalks; clocks, watches and metals generally, bearing imitations of British-assay mark or stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea, and tobacco may not be imported for home consumption. Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages such as could be contained in a postal parcel; but they will be admitted, provided they are bonâ fide for the consumption of the addressee, or in small quantities for use as trade samples. Foreign or Colonial manufactures bearing the names, addresses or trade-marks of British manufactures, unless imported with their consent, are also restricted. There are also restrictions on spirits unless in bottle.

All customs prohibitions and restrictions apply equally to the importations from any British colony or possession or Foreign country.



## GREEK PORTS.

Letters, tobacco, fresh meat, sausages, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper. (See Italy for articles which cannot be sent through that country.)

## GRENADA.

Unmanufactured tobacco.

## GUADELOUPE.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

## HELIGOLAND.

Same as Germany.

## HOLLAND.

Letters, fresh meat, pork, bacon, sausages, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.

## HONG KONG.

(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.)

*Parcels will also be accepted but at Sender's risk for other places in China.*

## Opium.

## INDIA.

(Including Aden and Burmah, also the following places on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Bagdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jaak, Linga, and Muscat.)

## Opium.

To Burma—fire-arms and ammunition (except for the Government), preparation of hemp.

To Bagdad or Busrah—worn clothes, arms, ammunition, poison, and caricatures of royal or other notable persons.

## ITALY.

(Including Assab and Massawah.)

Letters, tobacco, sea salt, pork in any form, bacon, plants, or living parts of plants (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms or chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour or to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy. *Via France, articles of gold or silver, jewelry, objects of art.*

## JAVA.

Letters, opium, arms, salt (except fine table salt, coffee, plants or seeds.)

## JANINA.

(See Turkey.)

## JERUSALEM.

(See Turkey.)

## LABUAN.

## Nil.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

## Nil.

## LITTLE POPO.

(See Cameroons.)

## LUXEMBURGH (Grand Duchy of.)

## Letters.

## MADEIRA.

(See Portugal.)

## MALTA.

Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewelry, &c., tobacco, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh-cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.

## MARTINIQUE.

Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

## MAURITIUS.

Letters, worn clothes, &c., (if intended for sale, *via France only*) articles of gold or silver jewelry, &c.

## MAYOTTE.

Letters, articles of gold, silver jewelry, &c.

MONTSERRAT.  
(See Leeward Islands.)

NATAL.  
Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fire-arms except by permission of the Government.

NEVIS.  
(See Leeward Islands.)  
NEW CALEDONIA.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewelery, &c.  
NEWFOUNDLAND.  
Nil.

NEW SOUTH WALES,  
(Including Norfolk Island).  
Letters, tobacco in any form (except samples addressed to a manufacturer or dealer), opium.  
NEW ZEALAND.  
Letters, tobacco in any form, vine cuttings, grapes.

NORWAY.  
Letters.  
NORTH BORNEO.  
(The territory of the British North Borneo Company).  
Tobacco and opium.

NOSSI BE.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewelery.  
PHILIPPOPOLIS.  
Same as Bulgaria.  
PORTUGAL.

Letters, silver money, tobacco, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (*via France*), gold, silver, jewelery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.

REUNION.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewelery, &c.  
ROUMANIA.

Letters, tobacco in any form, plants or parts of plants, except seeds and dried roots, arms, ammunition, playing cards, salt, Roumanian bronze money, rags, cotton waste, &c., patent medicines, special pharmaceutical preparations.

ST. HELENA.  
Gold (unless manufactured), Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente.

ST. KITTS.  
(See Leeward Islands.)  
ST. LUCIA.  
(See Windward Islands.)  
ST. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.

Letters.  
ST. VINCENT.  
(See Windward Islands.)

SAMOA.  
Letters.  
SARAWAK.  
Nil.

SARDINIA.  
(See Italy.)  
SENEGAL.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewelery.  
SERVIA.  
Letters, parts of the Vine.  
SICILY.  
(See Italy.)

SMYRNA.  
Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, (except cigars or snuff), salt, plants, sword-sticks, materials for the composition of gunpowder, books unfavourable to the Ottoman Government; and (*via France*) gold silver, jewelery, &c.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Letters, Vine cuttings.

## SPAIN.

Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, a reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)

*Parcels will also be accepted, at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungie, Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.*

Letters, Opium, spirits,

## SWEDEN.

Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.

## SWITZERLAND.

Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, (unless addressed to a Post Office, plants with roots, alcohol, spirits of wine, meat, (unless dried, smoked or tinned) bacon, sausages, and (*via France*) gold and silver articles, jewelry objects of art.

## TANGIERS.

Letters, arms, ammunition, opium, sulphur, saltpetre, lead.

## TASMANIA.

Letters, tobacco (except in quantities not exceeding 5lb. for the personal use of the addressee, or as *bonâ fide* samples).

## TOBAGO.

Nil.

## TONQUIN.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

## TORTOLA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

## TRINIDAD.

Letters, cocoa, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhang, cannabis-indica, opium.

## TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.

Letters, arms and ammunition of war, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, tobacco plants, parts of the vine, fresh vegetables, gold and silver articles, jewelry, lace, kif, chira, nachid.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence. (See Prohibitions.)

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and moveable lids; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

## VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

Letters, coin, plants or parts of plants, opium, spirits (except perfumed or medicinal spirits or *bonâ fide* samples), tobacco in any form.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Letters, coin, gold or silver bullion.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Nil. *Except* Grenada (which see).

## ZANZIBAR.

Opium.

## 3.—TELEGRAPHS.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island

appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration as a public work, which would, I think, fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment. "From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments and the matter has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of the late Mr. Frederic Sullivan, then Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a law authorising the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this school as well as at the District Stations all the Telegraph Operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica. Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th of October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places in addition to Kingston:

Spanish Town	Falmouth	Balaclava	Priestman's River
Bog Walk	Montego Bay	Porus	St. Margaret's Bay
Linstead	Ramble	May Pen	Cold Spring
Gayle	Lucea	Chapeltown	Hope Bay
Retreat	Green Island	Alley	Buff Bay
Ewarton	Whitehouse	Milk River	Annotto Bay
Moneague	Savanna-la-Mar	Salt River	Port Maria
Claremont	Grange Hill	Old Harbour	Oracabessa
St. Ann's Bay	Black River	Yallahs	Ocho Rios
Runaway Bay	Middle Quarters	Morant Bay	Port Royal
Dry Harbour	Santa Cruz	Blue Mt. Valley	Halfway Tree
Brown's Town	Malvern	Trinity Ville	Stony Hill
Cave Valley	Mandeville	Port Morant	Castleton
Rio Bueno	Newport	Bowden	Gordon Town
Stewart Town	Shooter's Hill	Bath	Port Antonio
Ulster Spring	Christiania	Plantain Garden River	Up-Park Camp.
Duncans	Mile Gully	Manchioneal	



The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1s.) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, *i.e.*, for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid :—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions :—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in *cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

#### FOR HOUSE DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in *all* parts of the City, including "Smith Village," "Hannah Town," "Campbell Town," "Franklin Town," "Brown's Town," "Passmore Town," and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin's Land. The hours of delivery from the General Post Office are stated at page 151.

#### OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

## DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

## Kingston—Port Royal

## St. Andrew—

Bull Bay  
Belvedere  
Cold Spring  
Gordon Town  
Guava Ridge  
Halfway-Tree  
Lawrence Tavern  
Stony Hill  
Up-Park Camp

## St. Thomas—

Bath  
Blue Mtn. Valley  
Bowden  
Cedar Valley  
Llandewey  
Morant Bay  
Plan. Gar. River  
Port Morant  
Yallahs  
Trinity Ville  
Hagley Gap

## Portland—

Buff Bay  
Hope Bay  
Port Antonio  
Priestman's River  
Manchioneal  
Spring Hill  
St. Margaret's Bay  
Friendship  
Moore Town  
Skibo

## St. Mary—

Annotto Bay  
Castleton  
Enfield  
Gayle  
Guy's Hill  
Hampstead  
Highgate  
Oracabessa  
Port Maria  
Richmond  
Retreat  
Abany  
Troja

## St. Ann—

Alexandria  
Bamboo  
Bensonton  
Boroughbridge  
Brown's Town

## St. Ann, continued—

Cave Valley  
Claremont  
Davis Town  
Dry Harbour  
Laughlands  
Lime Hill  
Moneague  
Ocho Rios  
Pedro  
Runaway Bay  
St. Ann's Bay  
York Castle  
Walker's Wood

## Trelawny—

Clark's Town  
Deeside  
Duncans  
Falmouth  
Hampden  
Jackson Town  
Rio Bueno  
Ulster Spring  
Stewart Town  
Trot

## St. James—

Adelphi  
Anchovy  
Cambridge  
Little River  
Montego Bay  
Montpelier

## Hanover—

Chester Castle  
Copse  
Flint River  
Green Island  
Lucea  
Mount Moriah  
Ramble

## Westmoreland—

Bethel Town  
Bluefields  
Darliston  
Grange Hill  
Whitehouse  
Lamb's River  
Little London  
Negril

Petersfield  
Savanna-la-Mar

## St. Elizabeth—

Balacava  
Black River

## St. Elizabeth, continued—

Ipswich  
Lacovia  
Malvern  
Middle Quarters  
Mountainside  
Newmarket  
Santa Cruz  
Siloah  
Southfield

## Manchester—

Alligator Pond  
Christiana  
Cross Keys  
Devon  
Harrywatch  
Maidstone  
Mandeville  
Mile Gully  
Newport  
Porus  
Pratville  
Shooter's Hill  
Spur Tree  
Walderton  
Watson's Hill  
Williamsfield

## Clarendon—

Alley  
Chapelton  
Croft's Hill  
Four Paths  
Frankfield  
Hayes  
May Pen  
Milk River  
Mocho  
Rock River  
Salt River  
Spaldings

## St. Catherine—

Bartons  
Bog Walk  
Ewarton  
Glengoffe  
Gregory Park  
Guanaboa Vale  
Linstead  
Lluidas Vale  
Old Harbour  
Pear Tree Grove  
Point Hill  
Riversdale  
Spanish Town

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	G. H. Pearce	£ 700 0 0	1st Feb., '60
	T. H. McBayne	360 0 0	1st May, '69
Chief Clerk	W. MacKinnon	270 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	F. G. M. Lynch	270 0 0	19th July, '74
	D. G. Parsons	250 0 0	30th Dec., '74
	P. C. Cunha	250 0 0	14th March, '74
First Class Clerks			



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Second Class Clerks	C. W. Magnan .	200 0 0	1st June, '77
	W. J. Heath .	150 0 0	1st Jan., '78
	W. R. Thomas .	140 0 0	1st June, '88
	R. H. Fletcher .	130 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	C. G. Kerr .	120 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	A. J. Mohrman .	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Third Class Clerks	G. W. Heron .	95 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	J. E. Fletcher .	85 0 0	1st March, '94
	K. O. DePass .	85 0 0	1st March, '95
	Vacant .	...	
	Vacant .	...	
	Vacant .	...	
Travelling Supervisor	E. N. Marshall .	270 0 0	15th April, '72
Superintendent of Telegraphs	H. C. Wilson .	400 0 0	1st April, '79
Assistants to Supt.	C. F. Duff .	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart .	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there is a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers; and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the Newspapers.

## GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

FOR years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." "The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and which contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate; and



to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health ; and for such public duties (vaccination excepted) no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments vary from £150 to £250 per annum. In some of the districts extra pay is receivable for attendance on the immigrants indentured to estates, and it is thought that additional remuneration may be derived from a successful working of the Government Dispensaries.

7. The District Medical Officer are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees and also Vaccination Fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half-pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years' service : it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their districts in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service ; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary. In calculating the pensions of Medical Officers the Governor will make an addition of five years in respect of service in an intertropical colony, but no addition will be made in respect of professional qualifications.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension, will not be claimable as a right ; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course. [Medical Officers joining the Department after the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (16th November, 1885), and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law 26 of 1892, (23rd May, 1892) or who may subsequently be appointed will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund under the provisions of the last mentioned Law.]

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

During the year 1886-87 a medical tariff of fees was approved of by the Legislative Council, which it was decided should regulate the charges of all District Medical Officers who should be appointed to the service after their promulgation. The fees are as follows :—

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.
  - For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.
  2. For each visit in Town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of the Town—6s.
  3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.
  4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile and not exceeding five miles from District Medical Officer's residence, at the rate of 2s. per mile or part of a mile.
  5. Mileage over five miles and not exceeding twelve miles, 2s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile.
  6. Mileage over twelve miles, 3s. per mile.
- The above charges to include ordinary medicines.

Mileage to be charged only one way.

For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.

If asked to stay for a day or night according to agreement.

Consultation as Physician or Surgeon 21s. with mileage at the above rates.

Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.

Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.

A medical certificate—21s.

Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.

MIDWIFERY.

Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage.

Instrumental cases : Extra according to circumstances.



## SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Minor operations—10s. 6d.

Fractures of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra.

Capital operations according to agreement.

This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with

any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to forty-eight, the whole being under the charge of 48 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

The accommodation that can be afforded in the Public General Hospitals, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	60 beds	Lucia Hospital	25 beds
Hordley	150 "	Sav.-la-Mar	100 "
Port Antonio	70 "	Black River	55 "
Buff Bay	50 "	Mandeville	30 "
Annotto Bay	100 "	Chapelton	40 "
Port Maria	50 "	Dry River	82 "
St. Ann's Bay	30 "	Lionel Town	100 "
Falmouth	47 "	Spanish Town	77 "
Montego Bay	45 "	Linstead	54 "
		Total	1,165 "

But the number of beds fully equipped in the several Public General Hospitals depends on the demand, and for the year ended 31st March, 1896, did not exceed a daily average of 782 beds occupied, though the equipment had necessarily to be kept somewhat in excess of this.

Government Dispensaries have been established in the remote districts of Sandy Bay, Glengoffe and Moore Town, where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, as they now stand with subsequent amendments, are given below. The system has now been in operation for sixteen years and is believed to work satisfactorily:—

1. That the Chairman of a Parochial Board shall nominate to the Governor for appointment as Distributors of Tickets such gentlemen as he may select; and they will on appointment by the Governor be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s. as respects all parishes other than Kingston, and of values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston, and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation on the advice of the said Chairman.

2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll who is unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. will if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the district.\*

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.\*

6. The fees represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for support of, and medical attendance on the poor.\*

\* The payment of mileage from poor rates has been discontinued as it has been held to be under Law 6 of 1886, an improper appropriation of the money derived from those rates, and the attendance of Medical Officers at the houses of patients is no longer required.



7. In the case of prescription prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m., on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 14 students undergoing a course of instruction.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 168 beds, and during the year 1895-96, 112 cases of leprosy, 1 case of framboesia, 2 cases of elephantiasis and 1 case of scrofulosa deformans were treated there.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenue for the working of the Medical Department during the past ten years.

1886-87	£34,925 16 4	1891-92	£33,284 9 7
1887-88	34,888 0 7	1892-93	33,868 9 1
1888-89	30,559 7 11	1893-94	33,645 2 6
1889-90	29,890 5 10	1894-95	34,087 8 11
1890-91 (half-year.)	14,269 11 7	1895-96	33,760 16 11

As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

#### QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 38 of 1893.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board: provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame rules for the same.

The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—



1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 6/ per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 3/6 per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 1/6 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from, quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.



The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purposes of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	6 days	Measles	18 days
Diphtheria	4 "	Whooping Cough	14 "

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Lazaretto at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment :

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions at the Lazaretto the Quarantine Establishment shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions, to visit the Lazaretto daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed necessary, with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Lazaretto are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Lazaretto to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S. S. "Californian" were transferred to the Establishment, having arrived from Colon where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consist of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely, first class passengers; second class passengers; hospital; matron's and servants' quarters; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 32 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c. An apparatus for disinfecting passengers clothing and other articles has been erected at the Lazaretto.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.



Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side ; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica ; conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the Establishment ; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident Superintendent, one house-cleaner and a watchman are permanently employed ; but the staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th Section of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893, for the Ports opposite their names :—

Dr. James Neish	•	Health Officer, Port Royal
F. H. C. Holwell	•	Port Royal
T. J. Breakspear	•	Morant Bay
C. Foote	•	Port Morant
J. E. Davis	•	do. (Deputy)
A. Taylor	•	Port Antonio
J. S. Trench	•	do. (Deputy)
H. C. B. Murray	•	Annotto Bay
E. A. Davis	•	do. (Deputy)
M. H. Bogle	•	Port Maria
J. Addison.	•	St. Ann's Bay
F. A. D. Eves	•	do. (Deputy)
R. H. Brice	•	Dry Harbour
J. A. S. Monaghan	•	Falmouth
S. Binns	•	Montego Bay
J. J. Orgill	•	do. (Deputy)
L. A. Rattigan	•	Lucea
S. E. Payne	•	Savanna-la-Mar
W. J. Pearson	•	Black River
C. A. Passmore	•	Alligator Pond
H. Barned	•	Milk River
R. E. Walker	•	Salt River
J. Smythe	•	do. (Deputy)
J. Smythe	•	Old Harbour.

#### QUARANTINE BOARD.

Dep. Surgeon Genl. Hon. C. B. Mosse,	E. A. H. Haggart, Esq., Merchant
Superintending Medical Officer.	Dr. H. E. Maunsell
Dr. Frank Saunders	E. A. Foster, Secretary.
F. B. Lyons, Esq., Merchant	

#### BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health ; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes,

now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

#### *Central Board of Health.*

Dep Surgeon Genl. Hon. C. B. Mosse, C. B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, St. Andrew.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.

Dr. G. C. Henderson, Kingston.

Colonel M. J. Fawcett, Inspector General of Police.

Dr. H. E. Maunsell, Kingston.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel E. N. Joynt, Army Medical Staff.

Mr. E. A. Foster, Secretary.



Mr. Foster receives a salary of £100 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outposts also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

For rules made under this Law see p. 127 of Book for 1891-92.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	*1,000 0 0	June, '76
Chief Clerk	E. A. Foster	400 0 0	5th Mar., '66
First Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	240 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	150 0 0	6th Oct., '88
Third ditto	A. M. Strachan	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Medical Storekeeper	C. D. Moffatt	200 0 0	21st Oct., '96
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	...	June, '76
Senior Medical Officer	W. H. Strachan, L.B.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng.	600 0 0	18th Sept., '82
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. V. Lockett, M.B.C.M., F.R.C.S. Eng.	†400 0 0	1st Dec., '90
Junior ditto	J. A. Allwood	†300 0 0	1st Feb., '94
Clerk and Purveyor	Turner Pearson	260 0 0	Aug., '69
Warden and Issuer	W. Carr	†100 0 0	March, '91
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	†100 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	C. E. Williamson	90 0 0	1st Jan., '86
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S.	†780 0 0	July, '78
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	M. P. C. McCormack, L.R.C.S., Ed.	†400 0 0	April, '75
Junior ditto	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.S.	325 0 0	11th Oct., '93
Chief Clerk	J. M. Simpson	270 0 0	3rd Sep., '66
Warden	J. W. A. Van Cuylenberg	†250 0 0	4th Dec., '88
Matron	A. E. Blake	†187 6 0	18th Oct., '88
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Nicholas	95 0 0	1st March, '93
Dispenser	J. B. Armstrong	80 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	450 0 0	16th Dec., '89
Superintendent and Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	140 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Matron	G. Burnside	60 0 0	...
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	Jas. Neish, M.D.	500 0 0	17th Oct., '76

\* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale.

† And residence.

‡ And furnished residence.

§ Receives an allowance of £50 per annum for Quarters.

|| Receives daily rations and £12 per annum for Quarters.

## DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	H. L. Clare, M.B., B.S., Irl.
St. Andrew	Western or Stony Hill	Y. T. G. Moore, L.R.C.P., Ed.
	Halfway-Tree	M.R.C.P., Eng.
St. Thomas	Eastern	J. Cargill, M.D., New York,
	Southern	L.R.C.P., Lon.
	St. David	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Morant Bay	A. J. Thomas, L.R.C.P. & S.,
		Edin.
		T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
		V. ff. Mullen.
Portland	Bath	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Plantain Garden River	G. J. Neish.
	Manchioneal	J. C. E. Roberts.
	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley, M.D.
	Buff Bay	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.
		C.P.
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	L. Gifford, M.B., M.S.
	Belfield	P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Port Maria	J. Hobbs, L.R.C.S., L.M., L.R.Q.
		C.P., Irl.
	Gayle	L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., Edin.,
		L.R.C.S.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	J. L. Cox, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.
	Moneague	D. M. Macphail, M.B., M.S.
	Brown's Town	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., Edin.
		L.R.C.S.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Swanswick	O. T. Dewar, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Falmouth	A. W. Thomson, M.B., M.S.
	Good Hope	A. M. Mills, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
St. James	Montego Bay (Leeward and	J. DeLeon, M.R.C.S.
	Windward Districts)	
Hanover	Bandon	I. Costa, M.B., Lond., M.R.C.S.,
		L.R.C.P.
	Central District	E. H. Cooke, M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
	Lucea	E. R. O. Earle, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
		L.R.C.P.
	Green Island	J. J. Rogers, L.M., L.R.C.S., Irel.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar, No. 1	C. E. Harvey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
		M.B., C.M.
	Eastern, Westmoreland	O. C. Harvey, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
		M.D.
	Western do.	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	J. A. L. Calder, M.B. & M.S.,
		Edin.
	Santa Cruz	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S.,
		L.R.C.P.
	Siloah	E. G. H. Williams, M.R.C.S.,
		L.R.C.P.
	Pedro Plains	W. J. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.
Manchester	Mandeville	George Cooke, F.R.C.S., Irl.,
		L.R.C.P.
	Newport	G. E. Cheyne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Mile Gully	B. M. Beckwith.
	Porus	J. P. Rerrie, L.S.A.
	Christiana	E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P. & S., Ed.



DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *continued.*

Parish.	District,	Name of Medical Officer.
Clarendon	Chapelton	H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Dry River or Four Paths	R. G. S. Bell, M.B., M.S., Edin.
	Vere	H. G. Tillman, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Ed.
	Spanish Town	D. M. M. Ross, M.B., C.M.
	St. John's	T. M. Drummond, M.D.
	Linstead	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.C.P.
	Supernumerary Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	Ditto	H. D. B. Castle, L.S.A.
	Ditto	C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.CH.

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	H. Robins, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Sav-la-Mar.
J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	A. Harry, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.	C. H. B. Armstrong, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
J. A. Wegg, M.D., Ohio, Spanish Town.	J. J. Edwards, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. Spanish Town.
E. E. Bronstorff, L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.	F. W. Guiselin, M.R.C.S., Kingston.
G. F. A. DaCosta, B.M., M.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.	S. A. Isaacs.
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon., Kingston.	A. C. Jackson, L.M.
R. C. Gibb, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Vere.	P. W. D. Lyon, M.B., M.S.
J. M. Ferguson, M.D., Edin., St. Mary.	A. E. Mayner, L.S.A., Kingston.
James Johnston, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.	A. C. Neyland.
Alex. J. McCatty, Montego Bay.	C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M.
Aug. Nicoll, M.B., M.S., Edin., Kingston.	J. Pringle, M.B., M.S.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	J. Stewart, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.
L. D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., Spanish Town.	G. W. Thomson.
A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin., Kingston.	S. T. Vine, M.B., M.S.
H. B. Knox, M.B., Edin., Kingston.	L. O. Crosswell, M.B., M.S.
Gerald Tait.	E. E. Murray, M.B., Lon., Kingston.
H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Irl., Kingston.	P. M. Ragg, M.B., M.S., Ed., Kingston.
W. H. Miller, M.B., Brown's Town.	F. G. B. Grossett, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed. Port Antonio.
H. F. Malabre, M.B., Edin., Kingston.	

## BOARD OF VISITORS PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

Hon. J. T. Orrett.	A. R. Saunders, M.B.
L. P. Branday, Esq.	F. B. Lyons, Esq.
Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	Surgeon Major Joynt, A.M.S.

## BOARD OF VISITORS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Rev. W. Gillies, Chairman.	Hon. W. Bourke.
Right Revd. C. Gordon, D.D.	Dr. A. R. Saunders.
A. H. Jones, Esq.	Rev. A. James, B.A.
Captain Forwood.	

## VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from General Revenue. The Institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour, and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for

which Her Majesty has done so much, and of which she continues to be so ennobling and illustrious an example of all that is humane and good.

The Hospital was taken over from the Public Works Department in presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Director of Public Works and the Acting Superintending Medical Officer, at the close of the year 1891, and is well adapted to its purpose.

It is a substantial brick building in the Tropical style (with open verandahs along the sides) lighted by electricity and has accommodation for sixteen (16) patients and seven (7) Pupil Nurses besides the Matron and Assistant Matron, both of whom are residents.

The rules for the Pupil Nurses and the admission of Patients can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Visiting Surgeon	M. Grabham	£100 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Matron	Jessy Davis	120 0 0	6th Jan., '92
Clerk	T. Pearson	25 0 0	Aug., '69
Dispenser	R. A. M. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89
Assistant Matron	L. J. McGahan	50 0 0	April, '94

POLICE.

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force and a Law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. The allowed strength of the force in 1896 is as follows:—

CONSTABULARY.

Inspector General	1
First Class Inspectors	4
Second Class Inspectors	5
Third Class Inspectors	5
Sub-Inspectors	5
Sergeants-Major	15
Sergeants	38
Corporals	80
First Class Constables	100
Second Class Constables	565

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 5 Corporals	6
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constable)	2
Water Policemen	26
	<u>852</u>

The Detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At



Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the Police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a Semi-Military Police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Black River, Port Antonio, Sav-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Old Harbour Bay are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The Rural Police Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of Constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary. If a Rural Headman of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The Rural Headmen of Police are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their parishes, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headmen to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves



periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a baton and the Rural Policemen by a baton alone; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police for 1897 is:—

Rural Headmen	218
Rural Policemen (being six Policemen to each Headman)	1,308
	<u>1,526</u>

The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony for 1897 may thus be stated:—

Constabulary	818*
Water Police	34
Rural Police	<u>1,526</u>
Total	<u>2,378,</u>

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866, of which 4,412 belonged to the Rural Constabulary.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows:—

† Inspector General, salary	£850 0 0†
First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £82 2s. 6d.; } servant, £27 7s. 6d.	409 10 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above	359 10 0
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above	309 10 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 1s. 3d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	198 8 9
Sergeants Major from the Royal Irish Constabulary at £140 per annum and forage of 30s. per month	
Sergeant-Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Dépôt Sergeant-Major at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston at 4/6 per day	82 2 6
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	48 13 4
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	42 11 8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12 4 0
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	3 0 0

#### WATER POLICE.

Coxswains—Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Ditto Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
Actg. ditto First Class Constables at 2/8	48 13 4
Water Policemen at 2/6 per day	45 12 6

A Rural Headman of Police receives £1 a month and is allowed to keep one horse free of tax.

A Rural Policeman receives pay at the rate of 1/6 for each day on which he is employed.

The Inspector General may increase the pay of a Rural Policeman on special occasions, as far as two shillings and sixpence for each day.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. A certain number of Constables in the country parishes, who keep horses and use the same for Police purposes, receive 6s. 8d. per month forage allowance for each horse and are exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

On the 1st January, 1889, the system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) was introduced. Under this system the holder of a good conduct badge is entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable is qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termina-

\* This includes the Inspector General.

† The Inspector General receives travelling allowance according to the authorized scale.

‡ For both offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons.

§ Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.



tion, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at a fire or accident, &c. These rewards are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in Courts of Justice to the Constabulary in their character of informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force.

Officers of the Force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885 are entitled to pensions under that law, but Officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1892.

The new Rural Police Law (8 of 1889) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the Officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the Rural Police.

All fines so inflicted will be paid into the "Rural Police Fund," which fund will be used for the benefit of the Rural Police alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow :—

22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 8 of 1889 and Law 18 of 1895.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

<b>KINGSTON.</b>	<b>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</b>	<b>ST. ELIZABETH.</b>
Sutton Street	Linstead	Black River
Harbour Street	Lluidas Vale	" " Water Police
Water Police Station	Riversdale	New Port
Smith's Village	Ewarton.	Lacovia
Rae Town	Water Police Old Har-	Malvern
Brown's Town	bour Bay	Santa Cruz
Fletcher's Land	<b>ST. MARY.</b>	Balaclava
Allman Town	Port Maria	Silovah
Rock Fort	Richmond	Lacovia Bridge.
Port Royal	Annotto Bay	Pedro
Hannah's Town.	Retreat	<b>TRELAWNY.</b>
South Camp Road	Lucky Hill	Falmouth
<b>ST. ANDREW.</b>	Oracabessa.	Rio Bueno
Halfway-Tree	Castleton	Stewart Town
Cross Roads	<b>CLARENDON.</b>	Ulster Spring
Gordon Town	Chapelton	Duncans
Lawrence's Tavern	Milk River	Deeside and
Stony Hill	Four Paths	Clark's Town.
Matilda's Corner	Rock River	<b>ST. JAMES.</b>
Guava Ridge.	May Pen	Montego Bay
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b>	Salt River	Spring Mount
Morant Bay	Alley	Adelphi
Hagley Gap	Frankfield.	Maroon Town
Bath	Hayes	Mountpellier.
Port Morant	<b>ST. ANN.</b>	<b>HANOVER.</b>
Golden Grove	St. Ann's Bay	Lucea
Yallahs	Dry Harbour	Miles Town
Trinity Ville	Brown's Town	Sandy Bay
Llandewy	Moneague	King's Value
Cedar Valley.	Ocho Rios	Green Island.
<b>PORTLAND.</b>	Bethany	<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>
Port Antonio	Claremont.	Savanna-la-Mar
Hope Bay	Cave Valley.	Bluefields
Buff Bay	<b>MANCHESTER.</b>	Morgan's Bridge
Castle	Mandeville	Whithorn
St. Margaret's Bay	Christiana	Negril
Manchioneal.	Porus	Bethel Town
<b>ST. CATHERINE.</b>	Cottage	Little London
Spanish Town	New Port	Water Police Station &
Guy's Hill	Asia	Darlinton.
Old Harbour	Alligator Pond	
Point Hill	Kendal,	

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.				
Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	Morris J. Fawcett.	£250 0 0	July, '85
First Class Inspectors	St. James	Wm. McLeod .	409 16 0	1st Dec., '66
	Depôt S. Town	G. E. C. Field .	409 16 0	1st Feb., '70
	St. Ann	T. Alexander* .	409 16 0	21st Jan., '72
	St. Andrew	P. H. James .	409 16 0	10th March, '75
Second Class Inspectors	Westmoreland	T. E. Depass .	359 16 0	19th Nov., '72
	Kingston	A. A. Wedderburn†.	359 16 0	6th May, '75
	Trelawny	H. T. Thomas .	359 16 0	17th April, '78
	Manchester	M. H. Shee .	359 16 0	30th Nov., '79
Third Class Inspectors	St. Catherine	F. S. Church‡	359 16 0	29th Jan., '82
	St. Elizabeth	J. B. Orrett§ .	309 16 0	1st March, '87
	Clarendon	J. H. McCrea .	309 16 0	25th April, '87
	Portland	H. C. G. Purchas .	309 16 0	2nd Jan., '83
Sub-Inspectors	St. Thomas	W. E. Clark .	309 16 0	1st Dec., '79
	Hanover	Hon. A. St. Aubyn .	309 16 0	28th Nov., '90
	St. Mary	G. E. Maunsell	274 16 0	17th Aug., '82
	Kingston	W. Jameson Calder¶	198 12 9	9th Sept., '92
Sub-Inspectors	"	A. W. H. Pratt**	198 12 9	9th Oct., '93
	"	H. S. W. Pennington††	198 12 9	23rd May, '94
Chief Clerk	Head Quarters Kingston	Melville D. Harrel .		
		C. M. McL. Kerr .	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
		J. E. Owen .	260 0 0	1st Dec., '74
		J. W. Fonseca .	200 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
Second Class Clerk	Head Quarters Kingston	H. P. Conrad Cox .	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
W. A. Logan .		80 0 0	1st March, '96	
Third Class Clerk	Habl. Criminal Registry Office	H. Laidlaw .	100 0 0	7th May, '83

## PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES. ††

## I. PRISONS.

THE General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first-rate brickwork, 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 568 convicts, male and females, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never failing limestone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglas, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Warders from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have

\* Inspector Alexander on foreign leave of absence.

† Receives £100 a year additional as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

‡ Inspector Church on foreign leave of absence.

§ Inspector Orrett in temporary charge of St. Catherine.

|| Acting Inspector Maunsell in temporary charge of St. Ann.

¶ Sub-Inspector Calder in temporary charge of St. Mary.

\*\* Sub-Inspector Pratt at present in temporary charge of St. Elizabeth.

†† Sub-Inspector Pennington on 3 months foreign leave of absence.

‡‡ For previous history see pages 143 to 147 of Handbook 1891-92.



therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English Convict Prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

There are two Gaols, one at Spanish Town for the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and the other at Falmouth (within the same wall as the District Prison) for the County of Cornwall.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiaries for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1896, has been . . . £12,458 19 0

The gross expenditure for the local Prisons has been . . . 6,833 5 10½  
£19,292 4 10½

The value of articles manufactured in the General Penitentiary used for Prison purposes was £934 4 2

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been . . . 4,120 8 5

Of the local Prisons . . . 551 18 5  
5,606 11 0  
£13,685 13 10½

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £13,685 13s. 10½d. or £13 11s. 6½d. per prisoner per annum. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £5,658 2s. 0d.

On the 1st April, 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate Chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the Penitentiary and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one Chaplain. The Schoolmaster assists the Chaplains in their duties besides instructing the prisoners. Arrangements have also been made for securing regular religious ministrations to the prisoners in the St. Catherine, Falmouth and Hanover District Prisons and the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices. The Inspector-General of Prisons has also the power of two Visiting Justices.

#### TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA.

	Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
	1881	662	234	236	27	1,159
	1882	453	204	219	24	900
	1883	365	194	200	19	778
	1884	337	177	190	15	719
	1885	350	164	201	15	730
	1886	391	167	189	13	760
	1887	391	167	191	15	764
	1888	355	171	188	14	728
	1889	436	160	167	14	777
31st Mar.,	1891	448	131	179	16	774
"	1892	613	151	185	17	966
"	1893	585	146	200	14	945
"	1894	561	134	210	15	920
"	1895	540	134	241	17	932
"	1896	680	157	228	17	1,082

Return of Prisoners in the General Penitentiaries, District Prisons and County Gaols on 31st March, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
General Penitentiaries	526	535	546	544	563
<i>District Prisons.</i>					
St. Catherine	202	163	201	223	315
Falmouth and Cornwall Gaol	102	108	87	75	109
Hanover District Prison	52	52	42	48	54
Black River S. T. Prison	13	34	7	17	—
Port Antonio S. T. Prison	30	21	15	18	22
<i>County Gaol.</i>					
Middlesex and Surrey	63	51	45	32	31
	988	964	943	957	1,094

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF JAMAICA  
COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Year.	General Penitentiary (including Female Division).	District Prisons.	Gaols.	Total.	Population.	Percentage to Popula- tion.
1881	586	649	68	1,303	580,804	.22
1882	542	508	41	1,091	—	.18
1883	475	426	27	928	—	.15
1884	440	296	24	760	—	.13
1885	423	284	26	733	—	.12
1886	461	300	26	787	—	.13
1887	465	284	41	790	—	.13
1888	483	255	35	738	—	.12
1889	461	375	37	873	—	.15
31st Mch, '91	513	323	57	893	639,491	.14
" '92	512	365	63	940	—	.15
" '93	542	399	63	1,004	—	.15
" '94	555	398	55	1,008	—	.15
" '95	524	359	33	916	—	.14
" '96	541	431	36	1,008	—	.15

Discipline has been well maintained in all the Prisons, very little corporal punishment has been required and has only been awarded in cases of gross breaches of Prison discipline. The mark system in the General Penitentiary works satisfactorily.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORIES.

IN 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following : For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls ; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay ; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools ; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Gordon of the Roman Catholic Church is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls under Bishop



Nuttall at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January, 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Plantation with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This is the commencement of a movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, Mr. Capper being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY, STONY HILL.

THE boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tinsmiths, bakers, &c. 28 to 30 of them were employed during the year 1895-96 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., &c., of the value of £326 6s. 9½d. Ten to twelve boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £112 11s. 0d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 15 to 18 boys; they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 30 acres, comprising 4 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 1 acre in vegetables, 10 acres in provisions, 3 acres in Guinea grass and 6 acres in bananas.

A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under two resident schoolmasters. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by a competent drill instructor.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 203 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1896, was 11d.97, and the average earnings per child for that period, 4.73 per diem.

The Board of Visitors is as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.  
The Director of Public Works.  
The Superintending Medical Officer.  
The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.  
Mr. Justice Vickers

The Hon. T. Capper, B.A.  
The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon.  
His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica.  
Mr. W. Fawcett.  
Mr. Aubrey Robinson.

Mr. F. L. Pearce, Secretary.

CHILDREN IN BOYS' REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
1886	165	105	269
1887	175	124	299
1888	187	125	312
1889	199	122	321
31st Mch., '91	157	84	241
" " '92	147	68	215
" " '93	140	74	214
" " '94	120	80	200
" " '95	115	85	200
" " '96	120	87	207

The respective ages of the boys in the Institution on the 31st March, 1896, were :

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	.	16	104	120
Paupers	4	36	47	87
Total	4	52	151	207

## GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY.

THE girls were transferred from Stony Hill to Admiral's Pen on the 15th June, 1882, the premises there having been adapted to, and certified as, a Reformatory for girls under the Law 34 of 1881. The course of training pursued at the institution is schooling for three hours daily and domestic labour for the rest of the day. The value of the labour of the girls in 1895-96 was £240 7s. 7d. The gross cost of each child was 19d. 996 per diem. At the expiration of their term of service suitable employment in families is found for such inmates as have no friends or relatives to claim them, instead of their being returned to their parishes under police escort as formerly. The Board of Visitors is the same as that of the Boys Reformatory; the institution is also visited by a committee of ladies. The Reformatory is under the supervision of the Inspector General.

The Board of Lady Visitors is as follows:—

Mrs. T. L. Roxburgh. Mrs. Wedderburn. Mrs. H. S. Isaacs. Miss Cargill.

## CHILDREN IN GIRLS' REFORMATORY AT END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Totals.
1892	34	26	60
1893	29	8	37
1894	26	6	32
1895	22	3	25
1896	20	2	22

The respective ages of the girls in the institution on the 31st March, 1896, were:

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	.	3	17	20
Paupers	.	.	2	2
Total	.	3	19	22

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories	Morris J. Fawcett*	...	26th Feb., '95
Clerk	L. H. Facey	230 0 0	6th June, '77
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglas†	400 0 0	2nd Feb., '83
Deputy Superintendent	J. Thompson†	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Surgeon	M. Grabham	250 0 0	March, '92
Overseer of Works	C. A. Smith†	250 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Chief Clerk	R. Nosworthy	235 0 0	9th Jan., '80
Assistant Clerk	Vacant	80 0 0	...
Schoolmaster	Henry Foster	150 0 0	1st June, '86
Principal Warder	D. Reynolds†	190 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	W. T. Birkett†	180 0 0	10th Jan., '89
Ditto	Chas. Andrews†	180 0 0	7th March '89
Ditto	J. Dalton†	180 0 0	18th Mar., '90
Dispenser	Vacant.	120 0 0	...
Salesman	B. T. Brown	120 0 0	15th Feb., '78
Storekeeper	E. F. McLean	100 0 0	28th Aug., '83
Matron	Miss Gordon	68 18 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	P. Kelly, Captain †	120 0 0	2nd July, '92

\* Paid at the rate of £850 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent St. Catherine District Prison	W. R. Walker*	£ s. d. 250 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Falmouth	R. M. Humphries*	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Hanover	Vacant	...	
Do. Port Antonio	C. E. Evans*	72 0 0	Sep., '67
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair†	340 0 0	17th April '80
Intendant	J. Hart†	150 0 0	19th May., '81
Dispenser and Storekeeper	Theodore Nunes Robeiro.	80 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Schoolmaster	E. T. Thompson†	95 0 0	21st Mar., '91
Assistant Schoolmaster	E. Patrickson†	70 0 0	13th Sept., '90
Surgeon	York T. G. Moore, M.B.C.S., Eng.†	...	19th Nov., '83
<i>Girls' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Gifford*	130 0 0	Jan., '92
Schoolmistress	Mary McDougall*	50 0 0	15th June, '82
Surgeon	J. Cargill, M.D.‡	...	15th June, '82

## EDUCATION.

The subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

The following was on the 1st October, 1896, the establishment of the Education Department :—

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Suptg. Inspector of Schools	Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A.	850 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Inspector of Schools	G. Hicks	450 0 0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	J. R. Williams, M.A.	350 0 0	1st April, '84
Ditto	J. D. Kerrich, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	A. E. Lockyer, B.A.	300 0 0	24th Feb. '91
Ditto	A. Young, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Aug., '91
Ditto	R. B. Strickland, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	C. M. Martin, B.A.	300 0 0	1st April, '95
Ditto	Vacant	300 0 0	—
Examiner	F. E. Reed, B.A.	300 0 0	22nd June, '92
First Class Clerk	E. A. Andrews	230 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	200 0 0	—
Third Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	100 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	A. E. Shirley	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	W. S. Delfosse	85 0 0	1st Mar., '95
SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALES.			
Lady Principal	Miss A. C. Johnson	250 0 0	July, '85
First Assistant Mistress	Miss M. J. Lewis	75 0 0	Jan., '93
Second do. do.	Miss M. Walter	55 0 0	28th Jan., '95
Third do. do.	Miss H. P. Guy	40 0 0	28th April, '95
Fourth do. do. and Mistress Practising School	Mrs. Edmondson, (actg.)	60 0 0	—
Medical Officer	J. Cargill, M.D.	30 0 0	—
Secretary Board of Visitors	E. A. Andrews	35 0 0	—
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Superintendent	Miss A. C. Johnson	...	—
Matron	Miss Mary Duncan	*85 0 0	—
Medical Officer	Dr. J. Cargill	25 0 0	1st April, '92

\* Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

† Wood, water and residence

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

§ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Halfway-Tree District of St. Andrew.

|| Including travelling allowance

¶ Besides board, lodging and medical attendance.

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "Burials" administered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office). These registers have now been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General and deposited in the General Register Office, where they can be referred to for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

## BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place;
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

## DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of the failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant



a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

#### MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage. (Laws 15 of 1879 and 11 of 1880.)

##### I.—BY PUBLICATION OF BANNS.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or for the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1879-80, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) at the office and in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

##### II.—BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or at the office of a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

##### III.—BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Superintendent Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

#### REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indices of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

#### SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	—	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the Registrar	—	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	—	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	—	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration or book, to the officer who makes the correction	—	0 2 0



For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to Registrar	£0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6
<b>MARRIAGES.</b>	
<i>To a Marriage Officer.</i>	
For receiving a notice for banns, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For a certified copy of an entry in the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0
<i>To a Superintendent Registrar.</i>	
For receiving a notice of marriage, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnised in his office under section 11 of Law 11 of 1880, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of any marriage register books in his office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry in any marriage register book in his office, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0
<i>To the Registrar-General.</i>	
For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0
<i>To the Colonial Secretary.</i>	
Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0

#### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office.

A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May and November in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any Public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c. Provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B. as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar a certificate in form of schedule to Law 28 of 1885, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners. The certificate, when granted, must be impressed with a duty stamp of eleven guineas.

#### FORM B.

I residing at in the parish of  
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the authority) on the day of 18 to practise medicine



and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (*here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.*

(Signed)  
Declared before me                      this                      day of                      18 .  
Justice of the Peace.

## TRADE MARKS.

By Laws 17 of 1888 and 6 of 1889 provision has been made for the registration of trade marks and the Registrar-General has been constituted the Registrar.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application at the General Register Office.

For the purposes of the law, a trade mark must consist of, or contain at least, one of the following essential particulars:—

- A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven, in some particular and distinctive manner, or
- A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or
- A distinctive devise, mark, brand, heading, label or ticket, or
- An invented word or invented words or
- A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars here mentioned any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them; but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

Provided as follows:—

A person need not disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business; but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark; but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be advertised four times in some island newspaper, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Register Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883," (46 and 47 Victoria, c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows:—

## FEES.

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	£1 0 0
On appeal to Supreme Court on refusal of Registrar to register	1 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	2 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	1 0 0
For registering a series of Trade Marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	0 5 0
For entering notice of opposition, for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	0 10 0
For altering address on the Register, for every mark	0 5 0
For every entry in the Register of a rectification thereof, not otherwise charged	0 10 0
For inspecting Register, for every hour or part of an hour	0 4 0
For office copy of documents for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	0 0 4
For certifying office copies MS. or printed	0 1 0
For certified copy of any entry in any Register of Trade Mark under Section 25	0 10 0

## REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
<b>KINGSTON.</b>		<b>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</b>	
Kingston	Kingston	Bermaddy	Linstead
Port Royal	Port Royal	Redwood	Linstead
<b>ST. ANDREW.</b>		Mount Hermon	Linstead
Halfway-Tree	Halfway-Tree	Buxton Town	Linstead
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	McCook	Old Harbour
Content Gap	Gordon Town	<b>ST. MARY.</b>	
Mount Charles	Hagley Gap	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Port Maria	Port Maria
Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Richmond	Richmond
Constitution Hill	Gordon Town	Retreat	Retreat
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	Camberwell	Annotto Bay
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Gayle	Gayle
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence	Enfield	Annotto Bay
	Tavern	Mount Regale	Richmond
Woodford	Gordon Town	Carron Hall	P. T. Grove
Cross Roads	Up-Park Camp	Mount Angus	Gayle
St. James	Stony Hill	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill	Lenna	Stony Hill
Galloway	Bull Bay	Clonmel	Richmond
Cavaliers	Stony Hill	Castleton	Castleton
Salisbury Plain	Lawrence	Islington	Port Maria
	Tavern	Woodside	P. T. Grove
Red Hills	Belvidere	Scotts Hall	Castleton
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b>		Hampstead	Hampstead
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	<b>ST. ANN.</b>	
Bath	Bath	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar River	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Yallahs	Yallahs	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Woburn Lawn	Cedar Valley	Moneague	Moneague
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
The Abbey	Llandewey	Alexandria	Alexandria
Port Morant	Port Morant	Pedro	Pedro
Blue Mtn. Valley	Blue Mtn. Valley	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
<b>PORTLAND.</b>		Little Kent	St. Ann's Bay
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	Gibraltar	Stewart Town
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Claremont	Claremont
Priestman's River	Priestman's	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
	River	Yankee	Christiana
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Antrim	Laughlands
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Stepney	Alexandria
Moore Town	Port Antonio	Mount Moriah	Cave Valley
Claverty Cottage	Buff Bay	<b>CLARENDON.</b>	
Silver Hill and Birnam	Spring Hill	May Pen	May Pen
Wood		Four Paths	Four Paths
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Chapelton	Chapelton
<b>ST. CATHERINE.</b>		Milk River	Milk River
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	The Alley	The Alley
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	Rock River	Rock River
Linstead	Linstead	Grantham	Frankfield
Ewarton	Ewarton	St. Jago	Four Paths
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	Hayes	Hayes
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	Bull's Head	Crofts Hill
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Rosewell	Old Harbour
The Rectory	Old Harbour	Portland	The Alley
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	Alston	Christiana
Point Hill	Point Hill	Crofts	Crofts Hill
Barton's	Barton's	Thompson Town	Mocho
Marley Hill	Old Harbour	Mears	Chapelton
Harewood	Linstead	Enon Town	Cave Valley
Highgate	Spanish Town	Spaldings	Spaldings
Allman Hill	Halfway Tree	<b>MANCHESTER.</b>	
Bellas Gate	Old Harbour	Mandeville	Mandeville
Rentcome	Glengoffe	Porus	Porus
Seafield	Pear Tree Grove	May Hill	Spur Tree
Jericho	Linstead	Mile Gully	Mile Gully



REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>		WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>	
Newport	Newport	Darliston	Darliston
Asia	Pratville	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
Shooter's Hill	Walderston	HANOVER.	
Christiana	Devon	Lucea	Lucea
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	Sandy Bay	Flint River
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	Green Island	Green Island
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Riverside	Mount Moriah
Maidstone	Maidstone	Ramble	Ramble
Victoria Town	Milk River	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
Keynsham	Balacava	Mount Hannah	Lucea
Moravia	Christiana	Brownsville	Lucea
Viewfield	Christiana	Church Hill	Green Island
Davyton	Williamsfield	Hopewell	Flint River
Harry Watch	Mile Gully	St. JAMES.	
ST. ELIZABETH.		Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Black River	Black River	Adelphi	Adelphi
Cambridge	Black River	Little River	Little River
Cheltenham	Black River	Montpelier	Anchovy
Shaws	Middle Quarters	Springfield	Montego Bay
Lacovia	Lacovia	Salter's Hill	Montego Bay
Siloah	Siloah	Mount Horeb	Montego Bay
Balacava	Balacava	Cambridge	Cambridge
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Orange Hill	Cambridge
Southfield	Southfield	TRELAWNY.	
Pedro Plains	Southfield	Falmouth	Falmouth
Newell	Black River	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Williamsfield	Black River	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Malvern	Malvern	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Mountainside	Black River	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Lititz	Watson's Hill	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Mulgrave	Ipswich	Deeside	Deeside
Newmarket	Newmarket	Duncans	Duncans
Springfield	Springfield	Bellevue	Clarke's Town
Retirement	Siloah	Salt Marsh	Falmouth
Parottee	Black River	Hampden	Hampden
Pepper	Spur Tree	Waldensia	Falmouth
Ginger Hill	Middle Quarters	Low River	Christiana
WESTMORELAND.		Wait-a-bit	Ulster Spring
Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar	Albert Town	Ulster Spring
Grange Hill	Grange Hill	Sawyers Market	Jackson Town
Bluefields	Bluefields		
King's	White House	CAYMAN ISLANDS.	
St. Paul's	Little London	George Town & West Bay	Grand Cayman
Petersfield	Petersfield	Prospect & South West	Grand Cayman
Seaford Town	Lamb's River	Sound	
St. Peter's	Savanna-la-Mar	Bodden Town	Grand Cayman
Bethel Town	Bethel Town	East End and North Side	Grand Cayman
Sheffield	Negril	Cayman Brac and Little	Montego Bay
Bigwoods	Newmarket	Cayman	

## SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Kingston	J. M. Nethersole	Kingston
St. Andrew	Cecil E. Gray	Halfway-Tree
St. Thomas	F. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay
Portland	Charles A. Gale	Port Antonio
St. Catherine	E. N. McLaughlin	Spanish Town
St. Mary	R. M. Cocking	Port Maria
St. Ann	W. G. Nunes	St. Ann's Bay
Clarendon	J. W. Welsh	May Pen
Manchester	F. H. Bonitto	Mandeville
St. Elizabeth	F. Braganza Bowen	Black River

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES, *continued*.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Westmoreland .	Hugh Clarke .	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover .	John Allwood .	Lucea
St. James .	R. P. Collymore .	Montego Bay
Trelawny .	H. M. Rowe .	Falmouth
Cayman Islands .	Joseph G. Connolly .	Grand Cayman

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton .	£ s. d. 575 0 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk .	C. Colquhoun Aitken .	270 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk .	A. R. Suares .	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk .	W. A. Duffus .	95 0 0	1st March, '93
Ditto .	G. A. Smith .	85 0 0	1st May, '94
Ditto .	J. O. Wright .	85 0 0	1st April, '95
Ditto .	B. M. Ward .	80 0 0	1st March, '96
Copyist and Searcher .	W. A. Hall .	78 0 0	22nd Jan., '94

## ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Registry Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have



relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy-Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Parties transacting business at the Record Office must attend personally or by an agent whose name should be first registered with the Deputy Keeper.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall if required be returned at any time after registration but 90 days is fixed as the maximum delay within which such Deeds must be recorded.

Recorded documents (with the exception of original wills) are returned to the parties entitled thereto on production and delivery of the original receipts. Should a receipt be lost the applicant must file a declaration setting forth such loss, and identifying the document, and sign a receipt on the margin of the record.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writing per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	-	0 6 0
" crop accounts	-	-	0 6 3
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	-	0 4 5
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded	-	-	0 0 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	-	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	-	-	0 0 4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	-	-	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	-	-	0 1 0
" certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society	-	-	0 5 0

All fees are payable before doing any act in respect of which they are payable.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice ( <i>ex-officio</i> ).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	...
Deputy Keeper of the Records	Edward Bancroft Lynch	500 0 0	17th Oct., '55.
Chief and Examining Clerk	E. Noel McLaughlin	230 0 0	1st July, '79
Search Clerk	Vacant	...	...
Copyists	Leslie Alexander	Paid by results	Not in Civil Service.
	Edw. Nosworthy		
	Ella Fraser		

## PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

This Department has charge of the public gardens and plantations at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Hope, Kingston Parade, King's House Gardens and Grounds, and the old garden at Bath. Full details of these establishments will be found in Part XI—Agricultural and Pastoral.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Director	Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S.	600 0 0*	30th Dec., '86
Superintendent, Hill Gardens	W. Harris	200 0 0†	3rd Oct., '81
Do. Hope Gardens	Wm. Cradwick	200 0 0†	23rd Aug., '88
Do. King's House Garden	T. J. Harris	100 0 0†	22nd Feb., '86
Do. Castleton Garden	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0†	8th Aug., '89
Do. Parade Garden	J. Campbell	100 0 0†	...
Overseer, Bath Garden	A. H. Groves	10 0 0	Nov., '88
Clerk at Head Office	F. N. Isaacs	150 0 0†	10th June, '90

## IMMIGRATION.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 27,096 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony of whom 8,809 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 6,136 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £76,424 10s. 7d.

On the 31st March, 1896, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 933, and the amount of deposits £21,628 17s. 1d.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant

£15 10s. in cash on allotment; or

£2 in cash

£1 10s at the end of one year, and £3 10s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £17 10s. by deferred payments;

any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in September, 1895, is:

Number serving under indenture	...	...	3,762
Number who have settled permanently in the Island	...	...	10,366
Total	...	...	14,128

\* With residence and travelling expenses.

† With furnished quarters.



## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonisation Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1845	1,064 Coolies	No record	No record	No record	No record	No record
1846	1,031 "	"	"	"	"	"
1847*	2,400 "	"	"	"	"	"
1853	...	"	919	1,167	"	"
1854	472 Chinese	"	559	380	"	"
1858	...	"	274	126	"	"
1860	692 Coolies	"	...	...	"	"
1861	1,521 "	"	...	...	"	"
1862	1,982 "	"	...	...	"	"
1863†	540 "	"	...	...	"	"
1867	1,626 "	"	...	...	0.22	"
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	"
1869	1,393 "	0.28	...	...	8.54	"
1870	906 "	2.78	340	...	7.14	"
1871	1,354 "	0.85	1,215	925	3.45	£27,229 2 0
1872	1,185 "	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,565 0 0
1873	1,518 "	2.27	402	...	3.60	"
1874	1,356 "	1.55	23	...	2.86	"
1875	1,250 "	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748 "	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,876 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895 "	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	167 "	1.10	560	416	3.10	3,898 8 4½
1880	747 "	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504 "	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,348 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0
1883	396 "	1.82	602	415	2.25	5,640 12 0½
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11½
1886	...	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	...	1.11	13	...	2.66	"
1888	...	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	...	"	6	...	2.66	"
1890	...	"	...	567	"	4,297 9 0
1891	2,136 "	NH	...	...	1.50	"
1892	...	1.62	...	375	2.49	2,681 5 0
1893	484 "	5.97	...	...	1.94	"
1894	...	2.14	...	...	1.83	"
1895	698	3.40	...	348	2.34	3,139 19 9

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants .	P. C. Cork§	£ s. d. 600 0 0	May, '75
Inspector of Immigrants .	E. W. Pigou	350 0 0	Oct., '73
Clerk in Immigration Office .	C. W. Doorly	120 0 0	Feb., '92

NOTE.—For the entire History of Immigration—see previous editions of Handbook.

## REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the 1st October, 1889, and is now extensively used.

The law is similar to that in force for over 30 years in the Australian Colonies. "The transfer of land by Registration" and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands

\* Cessation of immigration until 1860.

† Cessation of immigration until 1867.

‡ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of money belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins is still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India. Only 40 females to each 100 males are introduced.

§ Protector receives travelling allowance on the same scale as other Heads of Department, and the Inspector on the same scale as other Public Officers.

is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the Collector of Taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid at the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title, notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper and served by registered letter through the Post Office upon such persons as the Referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land; and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the provision of the law and an indefeasible title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title was directed to be issued. The Referee may upon documents submitted, refuse his provisional order of approval.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn; 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings; 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of the Supreme Court upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the law by the issue of a certificate of title in duplicate. The certificate of title defines the land and the nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the register book and the other is given to the owner of the land.

Under the law an assurance fund is created of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land. There has been no claim hitherto on this fund.

On the issue of a certificate of title, at the request of the applicant in the name of a purchaser of land, there is no formal deed of conveyance necessary, neither is there any stamp duty payable.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 20 of 1889, amending Law 21 of 1888.

From the date when the Law came into operation to the 30th September, 1896, lands to the value of £431,485 have been registered.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	Henry F. Pouyat	£ s. d. 350 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Referees	J. Thomson Palache	Fees.	...
	A. W. Farquharson		
Copyist*	...	£60	...

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

\* Extra clerical assistance is allowed when necessary.



The buildings are divided into the Machine and Press Room, the Composing Room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo Foundry, Type Store and Photo Etching Room.

The present plant consists of three large Cylinder Presses, one small "Fleet" Cylinder Press, and one Platen Press, with two Otto Gas Engines, as motors, of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  horse-power. There are also efficient Standing Presses, Guillotines, Ruling, Paging, Wire Stitching, Perforating and Sawing Machines, Arming Presses, Gas Stoves, &c. The Compositors' Department is well equipped with standard and job types.

Facilities also exist for the reproduction of drawings in line by Photo-Mechanical Process.

The following statement shows the Expenditure of this Establishment for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1896, and for the two preceding years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery . . . . .	£3,416 9 5	£3,478 13 7½	£4,247 13 10
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses . . . . .	4,134 13 1	4,098 18 2½	3,481 4 7½
	7,551 2 6	7,572 11 10	7,728 18 5½
Less Re-imbursements and refunds . . . . .	7,580 5 4½	6,425 2 7½	6,342 17 7½
Balance in excess of Expenditure . . . . .	29 2 10¾	1,147 9 2½	1,386 0 9¾
" " " Receipts . . . . .	...	...	...

The value of the work done in the establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding . . . . .	6,053 5 8	6,598 9 0	7,086 10 7
Stationery . . . . .	1,960 13 10½	1,872 6 5½	1,997 9 2½
Total . . . . .	8,013 19 6¾	8,470 15 5½	9,083 19 9¾

The stock of Paper, Stationery and sundries on hand on 31st March, 1895, was £2,799 9s. 6d., and Profit and Loss showed a net profit of £1,126 5s. 10d. for the year.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent . . . . .	J. C. Ford . . . . .	£ s. d. 500 0 0	Feb. '91

#### THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

##### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer, Chairman, 1896-97.	Rev. William Gillies, Co-Principal of the Mico Institution.
Wm. Fawcett, Esq., B.Sc., F.L.S., Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.	G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.D., Lond.
J. W. Plaxton, Esq., M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.	W. H. Strachan, Esq., Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, F.L.S., L.R.C.P.
Rev. William Simms, M.A., Master of University College.	Hon. S. Constantine Burke, F.R.G.S., M.L.C.
H. Vendryes, Esq., Advocate.	J. Allwood, Esq., Asst. Colonial Secretary.
	J. Cargill, Esq., M.D.
	SECRETARY—Frank Cundall, Esq., F.S.A.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica which was founded as the General

Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes. Eleven years later, in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and of the late Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic. chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with Messrs. Sawkins and Brown's collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall, and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members (increased by Law 34 of 1889 to eleven) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the Museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

BOARD.—The original members of the Board of the present Institute were the late Hon. Dr. J. C. Phillippo (who was chosen Chairman); His Excellency (now Sir) Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor; the late Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; the late Hon. Dr. Hamilton; Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer; the late Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston; and the late Rev. John Radcliffe, of the Established Church of Scotland. Amongst subsequent Governors not now on the Board, were Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G., then Director of Public Gardens; Mr. R. B. Hotchkin, a landowner; the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., then Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in Jamaica; the late Hon. W. B. Espeut; the Hon. S. L. Crane, C.M.G., then Supt. Medical Officer; and the late Chief Justice, Sir Henry James Burford-Hancock, C.M.G. In 1889, the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750, and in 1896 to £2,050.

LIBRARY.—The Library is on the two floors of Date Tree Hall. The centre room and the front piazza downstairs are used as public reading-rooms, while the north room is reserved for members. The south room upstairs contains all the books on Jamaica and the West Indies which form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are (November, 1896) 10,093 volumes in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	...	827
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	...	544
II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	...	289
II b. Philosophy	...	219
III a. History	...	1,393
III b. Biography	...	1,014
III c. Travels	...	597
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	...	391
IV b. Education	...	258
V a. Art	...	179



V b.	Science and Natural History	...	1,299
VI.	Poetry and the Drama	...	289
VII.	Linguistics and Philology	...	83
VIII.	Prose Fiction	...	1,289
IX.	Miscellaneous	...	597
X.	Dictionaries and Works of Reference	...	385
XI.	Reports of Societies	...	439
			10,093

The Library is open every week-day from 11 a.m. till 9 p.m.

MUSEUM.—The Museum collections, which for many years occupied the ground floor of Date Tree Hall, are now in the adjoining building recently erected for the purposes of a Museum, (and the whole of the old building has been given up for the uses of the Library, a Reading Room, a Lecture Hall and an Art Gallery). The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with the geology and anthropology, and, where local material is wanting, exemplifying these branches of knowledge by specimens from other countries. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats; the Jamaica Coney, *Capromys brachyurus*, Hill; the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, though large, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, so abundant in the island, are partially exemplified. The Echinodermata—star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers—are well illustrated, and the Coelenterates—corals, sea-fans, sea-anemones—are being rapidly added to.

A Herbarium, supplied mostly by the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges, and ferns of Jamaica, and is constantly consulted by amateur collectors and others for the purpose of naming specimens. There is a large collection of the economical woods of the island, cut and arranged for purposes of reference.

The Museum contains a good series of mineralogical and palæontological specimens, including the collection formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 and 1866. Tertiary fossils are well represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island; while geological maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are hung over the cases. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

Lately, considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all well finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish and coney bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consist of human skulls and bones, and more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. There are also some interesting slavery relics, among them an old iron cage-gibbet in which criminals were formerly hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island in the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute has been formed. Public demonstrations upon special objects in the Museum are given from time to time by the Curator, and many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described more particularly for educational purposes. The Museum is open to the public every week-day from 10 a.m. till dusk. In the grounds of the Institute an aviary and several small reptile-houses have been erected, where live specimens of the indigenous and other animals are maintained.



**ART GALLERY.**—The Art Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the Island, and paintings, engravings, (including a series of Jamaica scenery) and other works of art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Lecture Hall have been hung a series of engravings illustrative of the History of Painting in England from Holbein to Millais; while in the Jamaica and West India Library are hung a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse, and photographs of celebrated paintings; and in the front piazza are placed a small collection of plaster casts.

The Art Gallery is open every week-day from 11 a.m. till dusk.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary members paying an annual subscription of ten shillings and life members a single payment of five guineas. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees. Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading-room referred to above; and they receive, free of charge, the Journal and certain other publications issued by the Institute. In April, 1896, there were 9 honorary members, 14 corresponding members, 4 life members and 305 subscribing members, making a total of 332.

**LECTURES.**—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.\* In order to offer to the public of Jamaica educational advantages similar to those supplied by the University Extension Teaching in England, a course of "Institute of Jamaica Lectures" was inaugurated in 1891 on the following lines:—

Each course to consist of a certain number of lectures (delivered one a week) giving definite instruction on the subject with which they deal, the instruction to include the indication of text-books, which should be studied by the class, considering the needs both of those who only wish to gain a general acquaintance with the subject, and of those who desire to study it more deeply; each lecture to take about an hour, and after it a class to be held of about an hour for those members of the lecture class who care to stay to ask for the solution of difficulties or for help and guidance in their private reading.

The first course on Elizabethan Literature, consisting of thirteen lectures, was given by the Rev. William Simms, M.A., Principal of University College, in the rooms of the Institute from September to December, 1891. The second course, given in the Spring of 1892, by Mr. John Stuart, M.A., was on the Physiography of Jamaica. The third course, given in the Autumn of 1892, by Surgeon-Major Barker, M.B., was on Hygiene. The fourth course in the Spring of 1893, was given by various lecturers on Agriculture; the fifth course given in the autumn of 1893, took the form of a series of Demonstrations in Chemistry, by Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.I.C., the sixth course given in the spring of 1894 was on Greek Life and Literature by Mr. William Cowper, M.A.; the seventh course given in the spring of 1895, on the History of Jamaica, also by Mr. William Cowper, M.A., and the eight course in 1896 was by Mr. Duerden, the Curator of the Museum, on the Principles of Biology.

**JOURNAL.**—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with

\* A full List of those given from the commencement to May 1891 will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92 (pp. 159-160).



Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Eleven numbers have at present been issued. Other publications, devoted to the objects of the Institute, are also issued from time to time.

**NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.**—The Board of the Institute constituted itself in 1896 the Committee of Management of the Jamaica Branch of the National Home Reading Union, the objects of which are to develop a taste for recreation and instructive reading among all classes of the community and to direct home study to definite ends.

**MEMBERS' MEETINGS.**—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members' Meetings. At these papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Thirty-eight of such meetings have since been held, and have been reported in the Journal of the Institute.

**BRANCHES.**—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, various Branches of the Institute have been formed from time to time at Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Black River, Luces, May Pen (Clarendon), Port Antonio, Spanish Town and Montego Bay. Of these, none is now in existence. But a branch on a different principle has been recently founded at Mandeville. Situated in the Bank House, it is open free to the public every week-day, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. from June 1st to October 31st, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. from November 1st to May 30th. Members of the Branch have the right to borrow books.

**PREMIUMS.**—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays,\* &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the island:—*e. g.*, specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea, &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres;† a Bibliography of Jamaica; and for Essays on Hygiene.

The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St. Catherine Agricultural Show, and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

**ARTICLED PUPILS IN FARMING AND PLANTING.**—The Governors of the Institute, feeling that it was desirable to bring about a means of communication between those planters and pen-keepers in Jamaica who are willing to receive young men as articulated pupils, and intending emigrants from Great Britain and elsewhere, have prepared a register of such planters and pen-keepers, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institute.

Jamaica offers numerous favourable openings for young men, from Great Britain and other European countries, with small capitals (say of from £2,000 to £3,000) and some experience in farming, who wish to adopt an agricultural career. But many are deterred by the knowledge that to start farming or planting without some preliminary experience of the country and of the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on, is to court disaster. The Governors of the Institute therefore hope that the above-mentioned scheme may prove of service, but it must be understood that they can accept no responsibility in the matter. The abstract compiled from the returns hitherto received from the planters and pen-keepers—shows (i.) the nature of the properties:—pen-keeping (breeding and rearing of cattle, horses and sheep); dairying; cane-growing, and the manufacture of sugar and rum; coffee-planting; and the cultivation of bananas, oranges, nutmegs, cocoanuts, pimento, logwood and vegetables, (ii.) the districts in which they are situated, (iii.) the premium required, (iv.) some indication of the kind of home and surroundings the pupils may expect, and (v.) the work they would have to perform, and the instruction they would receive.

**"JAMAICA IN 1895."**—A pamphlet, entitled "Jamaica in 1895," was compiled by the Secretary of the Institute under the direction of the Board of Governors. This was extensively circulated abroad with a view to giving information concerning the resources of the Island and the inducements which it offers to settlers. A revised edition, entitled "Jamaica in 1896" appeared in that year.

**ART CLASSES.**—Art Classes are held in connection with the Institute.

\* Fuller particulars will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 160.

† A prize of £26 5s. for a similar machine had been offered in 1884, in 1886 and in 1888, but was not awarded.



**KINDRED SOCIETIES.**—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations\* in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. The rooms of the Institute are also placed at the disposal of various scientific societies. The examinations of the Medical Council, the quarterly meetings of the Jamaica Branch of the Medical Association, and the meetings of the Kingston Horticultural Society are held therein.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.**†—In 1855 the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture sent a selection of the products of Jamaica to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1862 a similar collection was sent to the Universal Exhibition in London. Samples of the staple products of the island were contributed to the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, and were, at the request of the authorities, handed over to the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam.

Specimens of fishes, boats, fish pots, nets and other apparatus used by Jamaican fishermen were sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition held in London during the year 1883.

Mr. D. Morris, the then Chairman of the Institute, was appointed Commissioner for Jamaica at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans in 1884-85, and there gave lectures and addresses on the products of the island. He was also instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years.

The exhibits from Jamaica to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1866, consisted of 969 samples of the products and manufactures of the colony, and included 89 samples of rum, 20 of sugar, and 71 of coffee.

For the purposes of the Jamaica International Exhibition, a sum of £600, which was voted to the Institute, was expended in the formation of collections illustrative of the resources of Jamaica, which, together with selections from the Museum and Library of the Institute, were exhibited in a special court, in the gallery of the Exhibition, a brief guide to which was issued by the Board.

**IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.**—The Institute undertook in 1890, at the request of the Government, the preparation of a collection of samples of the products of the island to be lodged in the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India; and in April, 1891, a vote of £500 was passed for this purpose, supplemented in 1892 by a further vote of £250. This collection is being formed in duplicate, in order that one set may be retained for future guidance in the Museum of the Institute, so that as the industries of the island are developed, examples of such development may be forwarded to London as occasion requires. In this work, the Board have the benefit of the co-operation in London of Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., who represents Jamaica on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary and Librarian .	Frank Cundall .	£500 0 0	2nd Dec., '90
Curator of Museum .	J. E. Duerden, A.R.C. Sc. (Lond.)	400 0 0	7th Dec., '94

#### BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

\* See article on Cambridge Local Examination in present Handbook.

† A fuller account under this head will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 161.



These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board in so far as its authority goes is analogous to the Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—These latter Boards, it may be mentioned, control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly among the Parochial Boards, certain of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board." The Board of Supervision is entirely a nominated one. The names of the members are given on page 225.

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor; to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards; to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

As an instance of the laxity of administration that prevailed prior to the formation of the Board it is to be noted that in its first annual report the Board stated that a call for a simple statement of the number of male and female paupers elicited

in one instance the reply that it was not possible to give the information desired at once, as the existing pauper roll did not distinguish males from females.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the Board for the financial year ended 31st March, 1896:—

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1896, was 4,442 or 99 more than the same date in 1895. The chief increases in the year 1894–95 were in the parishes of Trelawny, St. James, Westmoreland, Manchester and St. Catherine, and the chief decreases in Portland and Hanover. The males and females formed respectively 30 and 70 per cent. of the out-door poor and 51 and 49 per cent. of the in-door poor on the 1st April, 1896.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 82 per cent. and the in-door formed 18 per cent. on the 1st April, 1896, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 26 per cent. in St. Elizabeth.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 1.8, and lowest in the parish of St. Elizabeth, viz., 0.2, while the average for the island was 0.6. The similar figures for the following colonies and countries are as stated below: Barbados 1.4, British Guiana 1.0, England 2.6, Scotland 1.5 and Ireland 2.2.

It appears that the total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 31st March, 1896, was £1,957, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population (estimated) 695,500, the out-door poor 3,647, the in-door poor 795, making a total of 4,442; and that the total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1896–97 was £47,735.

The amount collected in poor rates in 1895–96 was £41,257 and the amount actually spent in the relief of the poor in the same period was £44,719.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Jno. Pringle, Member of the Privy Council and Custos of St. Mary.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., S.M.O.

Wellesley Bourke, Esq.

Simon Soutar, Esq.

J. T. Wigham, Esq.

Hon. J. T. Palache, Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester.

Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles, Attorney General.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary Board of Supervision	Robert Johnstone*	£400 0 0	March, 1878

## GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was instituted in the year 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant who was then Governor of Jamaica, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., to be Analytical Chemist to the Government of Jamaica for judicial and other purposes. In the year ending 31st March, 1896, thirty-two human viscera have been analysed for judicial purposes, and the bodies of three animals were examined for poisons. For the same purpose articles of food and drink have been analysed in sixteen cases of suspected attempts to administer poison, eleven suspected medicines have been examined, and weapons and articles of clothing have been examined in six cases of criminal violence. For

\* Mr. Johnstone is also Secretary of the Schools Commission and Assistant to the Govt. Meteorologist.



public purposes, not of a judicial nature, fifty-nine substances have been analysed including wines, ales, spirits, varnishes, etc., for the Customs, waters for their fitness for drinking, lighthouse oils, etc. The Kingston water supply has been analysed on several occasions and uniformly proved to be of good quality. Analyses of minerals, soils, etc., not of a public nature have also been performed.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chemist	J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C.	£580 0 0	June, '70

PART VI.  
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

UP to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland, of at least five years standing.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 6 times a year, in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."\*

The following are the Rules\* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the Junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt.	£2,000 0 0	...
Puisne Judge	Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote, LL.B.	1,200 0 0	4th Nov., '82
Ditto	Hon. Chas. Frederick Lumb, M.A., LL.D.	1,000 0 0	...
Attorney-General	Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles	1,200 0 0	March, '73
Asst. Attorney-General on Eastern Circuit	T. B. Oughton	225 0 0	1st Jan. '94
Ditto Western Circuit	S. D. Lindo	500 0 0	24th July, '54
Crown Solicitor	A. W. Farquharson	820 0 0	7th July, '94
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature	O'Connor de Cordova	600 0 0	1st Nov., '95
First Class Clerk	C. H. Yorke Slader	220 0 0	3rd April, '83
Second Class Clerk	A. G. Richards	300 0 0	14th April, '80

\* Rules and Orders under the Judi

'79.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Third Class Clerk -	E. F. H. Cox -	£100 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto -	Sydney Scoltock -	85 0 0	1st Febr., '94
Ditto -	G. R. Rickard -	80 0 0	
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Librarian -	Charles B. Burnett -	200 0 0	27th Dec., '70
Crier of the Supreme Court	Horatio Vaz -	20 0 0	June, '56
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court -	O'Connor deCordova -	*...	1st Nov., '95
Crier of the Kingston Circuit Court -	Horatio. Vaz -	60 0 0	2nd June, '56
Administrator-General & Trustee in Bankruptcy -	P. E. Chapman† -	800 0 0	1st Oct., '56

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.  
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Burke, S. C., Jr., B.A., Cantab. .	Inner Temple November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica December, 1890.
Brandon, David .	Middle Temple June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica, August, 1866.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., Cantab., LL.B. .	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Garrick, Francis C., B.A., Cantab. .	Inner Temple, 1893, admitted in Jamaica, 29th October, 1895.
Josephs, H. A., B.A., LL.B., Cantab. .	Lincoln's Inn, admitted 30th April, 1896, admitted in Jamaica, 26th November, 1896.
Oughton, T. Bancroft, LL.B. .	Inner Temple Easter, 1887, admitted in Jamaica, 6th June, 1887.
Roper, H. L., B.A. .	Inner Temple, admitted in Jamaica, 28th November, 1892.
Stern, Philip .	1869, admitted in Jamaica, 1870.
Sheriff, Percy Musgrave Creswell .	Middle Temple, June, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, May, 1895.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab. .	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892. ‡

## ADVOCATES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	P.O. Address.
Burke, S. C. .	25th June, 1870 .	Kingston
Harvey, T. L. .	1st June, 1885 .	Kingston
Levy, Arthur .	11th June, 1874 .	Mandeville
Lindo, S. D. .	25th January, 1870 .	Kingston
Palache, J. T. .	1st June, 1885 .	Mandeville
Vendryes, Henry .	10th October, 1879 .	Kingston

## SOLICITORS.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P.O. Address.
Allwood, James* .	6th June, 1866 .	May Pen
Andrews, William .	18th October, 1867 .	Kingston
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel .	9th February, 1891 .	
Allwood, Alfred Barker .	2nd February, 1891 .	Mnntego Bay
Allwood, John Humber .	4th December, 1890 .	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Corinaldi & Ashenheim) .	7th February, 1896 .	Kingston
Balfour, David .	5th June, 1893 .	Mandeville
Baquin, Robert Cyril .	12th March, 1891 .	Mandeville
Bell, C. T. .	9th October, 1882 .	Kingston

\* Draws salary as Registrar Supreme Court.

† Mr. Chapman is also Commissioner of Stamps, the salary of £800 covering all the duties discharged by him.

‡ Removed, under Law 39 of 1896, from Roll of Barristers in Jamaica and enrolled as Solicitor by order of Supreme Court, made on 22nd Sept., 1896.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked.\*

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Bell, E. A.*	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.	9th April, 1890	Spa. Town
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	14th October, 1870	Kingston
Brown, G. S. Philpotts	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Burke, S. C.	22nd June, 1855	Kingston
Burke, E. E.	5th April, 1894	Kingston
Brandon, David	8th October, 1890	Kingston
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Port Maria
Cargill, S. (Nuttall & Cargill)	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clark, W. P.*	10th December, 1886	Lucea
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Mandeville
Cohen, Manderson	11th June, 1866	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J. (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	17th December, 1880	Kingston
Clarke, Chas. Lister	16th August, 1895	Sav.-la-Mar
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Port Maria
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfd. H. (Lindo, & D'Costa)	31st March, 1894	Kingston
DeCordova, O'C.*	8th June, 1888	Kingston
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891	Black River
Dignum, A. B.*	10th October, 1860	Falmouth
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth
Farquharson, Arthur W. (Farquharson & Milholland)	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Farquharson, M. S.*	30th March, 1840	Sav.-la-Mar
Fisher, H. Seymour*	3rd August, 1887	Kingston
Fisher, J. W.	8th February, 1848	Stewart Town
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Garsia, H. (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	6th February, 1868	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Gunter, Godfrey George	2nd December, 1889	Kingston
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Gray, Leonard	16th July, 1895	Kingston
Henderson, W. A.	2nd May, 1884	Morant Bay
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hart, George	1st December, 1890	Sav.-la-Mar
Harvey, T. L. (Harvey and Bourke)	10th February, 1863	Kingston
Hendrick, Thos.	12th June, 1847	Kingston
Jackson, Frank	31st August, 1896	Kingston
Jacquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Johnson, John Henry	19th August, 1892	Kingston
Jones, Ernest Hann	14th June, 1892	—
Judah, P. B.	20th February, 1896	Spanish Town
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Falmouth
Langley, W. F.*	14th October, 1871	Port Antonio
Lake, Alex.*	30th March, 1853	Lucea
Lake, Alexr L. P. (Lake & Samuel)	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Lee, W. R.	22nd Jan., 1894	Kingston
Levy, Arthur	17th February, 1862	Mandeville
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lindo, S. D. (Lindo & DaCosta)	12th February, 1848	Kingston
Lyon, William Edwin	2nd December, 1889	Annotto Bay
Lynch, E. B.*	9th June, 1851	Spanish Town
Lynch, Edw. Lloyd	2nd September, 1895	Port Antonio
March, John F.	8th June, 1865	Spanish Town
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Farquharson & Milholland)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1875	Port Antonio
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Montego Bay
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab. (Nuttall & Cargill)	4th February, 1892	Kingston

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are excluded from practice are marked.\*



SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
O'Meally, James	7th February, 1873	Kingston
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Palache, J. Thomson	11th February, 1873	Mandeville
Pouyat, H. F.*	13th October, 1866	Kingston
Preston, L. J.*	10th October, 1863	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Port Maria
Reirie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.	11th October, 1892	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Lake & Samuel)	13th June, 1878	Kingston
Seaton, Joseph Anthony	16th July, 1894	Sav.-la-Mar
Smith, E. G. Osborne	2nd May, 1884	Kingston
Trench, C. LeP.	25th June, 1896	Kingston
Vendryes, A. L.*	9th December, 1878	Half-way Tree
Vendryes, Charles L.	8th February, 1888	Kingston
Vendryes, Henry	17th October, 1861	Kingston
Vendryes, P. Emile	6th June, 1876	Kingston
Walcott, R. A.*	27th April, 1883	Port Maria
Walters, Henry Randolph	21st October, 1893	Kingston
Watson, John Robertson	13th August, 1891	Morant Bay
Watson, S. H.	15th June, 1867	Kingston
Wolfe, E. Bolivar	8th June, 1877	Kingston

## SUPREME COURT FEES.

## COMMON LAW.

## FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ	0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment	0 5 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0	On every final judgment	0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari	0 7 6		
Every other writ	0 5 0		
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0		
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0		
<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9	<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6	For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
Every attested copy order	0 3 6	For re-registering same	0 1 0
<i>Filing.</i>		For a search for each name	0 1 0
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
On filing caveat	0 5 0	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
On every order	0 3 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
<i>Certificates.</i>		On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		On a commitment	0 5 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>		On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
On every summons	0 1 0	On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
On every order	0 2 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
		For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
		Above £100—10s. per cent.	

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked \*

## SOLICITORS' FEES.

*Note.*—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

*Instructions.*

Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 15 0
For each additional hour	0 15 0
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0

*Writs.*

Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
For each additional folio	0 1 6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6
Drawing per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6

*Appearances.*

Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0
For each additional person	0 1 0
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 0
Common bonds	0 15 0
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words	0 3 0
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or perusal of Client when necessary, per folio	0 1 6
Engrossment	0 2 6
Copies, per folio	0 1 6
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0
Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve no-	

tices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings

At Record Office to make search or record deeds	£0 4 0
On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 7 0
	0 10 0

*Note.*—As to attendance at Chambers.

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—

For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	1 1 0
For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	10 10 0
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0
Special affidavits drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6

Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices

Each copy	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9

Motions. Summonses for Chambers

Each copy	0 3 9
Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 0

With duces tecum clause additional

Each copy additional	0 3 0
Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0

Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each

Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7 6
For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
For each docket of deed	0 7 6

If more than one folio for each additional folio

Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
For each additional side	0 3 4

Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.

Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio

Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 0
Præcipe for writ	0 3 0

*Note.*—Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.

## EQUITY.

## FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

*Writs, Commissions and Warrants.*

On sealing writ of summons	£0 3 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 3 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 5 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6
Every other writ	0 5 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0

*Appearances.*

On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0
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*Copies.*

For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6
Every attested copy order	0 3 6

*Filing.*

On filing a special case	1 0 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 0 3

*Filing.*

On filing a caveat	£0 5 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0

*Certificates.*

For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof

	0 7 6
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*Searches and Inspections.*

For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0
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On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours

	0 1 0
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*Examination of Witnesses.*

For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office including oath, for each hour

	0 10 0
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## FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, continued.

<i>Judgments, Decrees and Orders.</i>		<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio	£0 0 9	For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	£0 2 0
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio	0 0 9	For re-registering same	0 1 0
<i>Taking Accounts.</i>		For a search for each name	0 1 0
On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequestrator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payments shall not exceed £200	0 2 0	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction	0 1 0	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.		On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
<i>Instructions.</i>		On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
n Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	£3 0 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., cap. 23	0 5 0
<i>Writs.</i>		On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
Writ of summons, seizure and sale	0 7 6	On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
Each copy	0 3 9	On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
Fair copy	0 1 6	For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
Engrossing	0 2 6	Above £100, 10s. per cent.	
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	<i>SOLICITORS' FEES.</i>	
Each copy	0 3 9	72 words, any figure being counted as one word.	
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	£0 4 0
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7 6
For each additional folio	0 1 6	On Counsel in consultation, per hour	0 10 0
Drawing per folio	0 3 0	Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0
<i>Appearances.</i>		Special affidavits drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0	Fair copy	0 1 6
For each additional person	0 1 0	Engrossing	0 2 6
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio	0 3 0	Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6	Each copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
Common bonds	0 15 0	Each copy	0 3 9
<i>Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words</i>		Motions.—Summonses for Chambers	0 7 6
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, for perusal of Client when necessary per folio	0 1 6	Each copy	0 3 9
Engrossment	0 2 6	Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 6
opies, per folio	0 1 6	Each copy	0 3 0
riefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6	With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0	Each copy additional	0 1 6
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0	Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0
		Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
		Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7 6
		For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
		For each docket of deed	0 7 6
		If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
		Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
		For each additional side	0 3 4
		Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
		Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio	0 1 6
		Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
		Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
		Præcipe for writ	0 3 0
		<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scale.	

## CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

## COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio	0 0 6	0 6 0
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0
For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0

*Note.*—All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.

## SOLICITORS' FEES.

For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6	0 7 6
	1 1 0	2 2 0

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £3 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.

*Attending on Claims in Chambers.*

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
According to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 0	0 15 0

N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

*Notices and Services.*

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2
For notice of claim	0 1 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6



CHAMBERS—EQUITY, *continued.*  
SOLICITORS' FEES, *continued.*

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

	£0	2	6	£0	2	6	
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court							
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar		0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy		0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of a petition		0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy		0	2	6	0	2	6
For other necessary or proper notice		0	2	6	0	2	6
For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an Agent.							
The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.							
There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.							

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

## FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>In Non-Contentious Business.</i>			
For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0	10	0
On every form of probate	1	10	0
For grant of letters of administration	1	10	0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.			
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	6
For office copy thereof, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	6
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0	5	0
Upon every certificate of the Court	1	12	6
Upon every subpoena	0	3	0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0	5	0
For each inspection of books	0	1	0
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.			
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1	5	0
For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1	10	0
<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.			
<i>In Contentious Business.</i>			
On every citation	£0	5	0
On every citation to see proceeding	0	5	0
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0
Filing declaration	0	5	0
Filing plea	0	5	0
Filing act on petition	0	5	0
Filing answer	0	5	0
Filing reply	0	5	0
<i>SOLICITORS' FEES.</i>			
The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.			
<i>Note.</i> —The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.			
BAILIFFS' FEES.			
<i>Note.</i> —These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.			
<i>Service of Documents.</i>			
Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0	1	6
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0	0	0
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0	1	6
<i>Execution of Process.</i>			
Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0	6	0
Executing writ of possession	0	6	0
Executing writ of delivery	0	6	0
Executing writ of attachment for contempt	0	10	0
Filing any further writing to the act	£0	3	0
Filing inventory	0	5	0
On pleadings amended or reformed	0	1	0
Filing interrogatories and answers	0	2	0
Filing affidavit as to script annexed	0	3	0
Filing case for motion	0	5	0
Entering order of Court on motion	0	3	0
Summons to attend at Chambers	0	5	0
Entering order made on summons	0	3	0
Attested copy order	0	3	0
Filing notices, per folio	0	0	3
Entering final decree, per folio	0	1	6
Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0	5	0
For entering caveat	0	2	0
For filing authority to withdraw, and withdrawing caveat	0	2	9
Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per folio	0	0	6
Every commission issued under seal	1	0	0
Writ of attachment	0	10	0
Writ of sequestration	0	10	0
For searches in Court books, making extracts, for every three hours	0	1	6
Bond to be executed by any person	0	3	0
Assignment of bond	0	5	0
Filing exhibits per folio	0	0	0
Taking copies of orders, decrees, Judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio	0	0	2
Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0	1	0
When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0	0	6
Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses	2	2	0
<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at Common Law.			

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.

*Note.*—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

## BAILIFFS' FEES.

*Note.*—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

*Service of Documents.*

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0	1	6
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0	0	0
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0	1	6
<i>Execution of Process.</i>			
Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0	6	0
Executing writ of possession	0	6	0
Executing writ of delivery	0	6	0
Executing writ of attachment for contempt	0	10	0
Executing writ of sequestration	£0	10	0
Executing warrant to attach property before judgment	0	10	0
Executing writ of seizure and sale—			
For the 1st £100 and under per pound	0	1	0
For all sums over £100 per pound	0	0	6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	0	4	0
Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.			
Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.			
Fee on return to any writ	0	1	0

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.

All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.

## ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 35 OF 1896.

	For every day of Attendance.	
Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates on Pens, Merchants, General Factors, Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons	£0 10 6	to £1 1 0
Storekeepers, Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Overseers, Bookkeepers, Accountants Wharfingers and First Class Retailers, and the like	0 6 0	to 0 10 0
Interpretors of Foreign Languages	0 5 0	to 0 10 0
Attorney's Clerks, Mercantile Clerks, Second Class Retailers of Spirits, Skilled Workmen and the like	0 4 0	to 0 8 0
Third Class Retailers, Labourers, Journeymen, Servants and the like	0 1 6	to 0 2 6
Females according to their station in life but not exceeding	—	0 10 0
Medical Practitioners, duly registered, when attending to give professional evidence and not called	—	1 1 0
When attending to give professional evidence in the Supreme or Circuit Court whether called or not	—	1 1 0
For giving evidence for each legal proceeding	—	1 1 0
For attending to examine a body without dissecting the same, and for making the report required thereon and for giving evidence, if on the same day	—	1 1 0
For ditto ditto ditto with dissection	—	2 2 0
The travelling expenses of Witnesses will be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case will there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way.		
Where there is a Railway or other public conveyance only the fare will be allowed.		

## HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1897.

THE times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1897:—

## EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Kingston—January 4th; April 20th; August 23rd.  
 Spanish Town—January 11th; May 3rd; September 6th.  
 Morant Bay—March 2nd; July 6th; November 2nd.  
 Port Antonio—March 5th; July 9th; November 5th.  
 Port Maria—March 8th; July 12th; November 8th.

## WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 1st; June 8th; October 4th.  
 Mandeville—February 4th; June 11th; October 7th.  
 Black River—February 8th; June 14th; October 11th.  
 Savanna-la-Mar—February 11th; June 17th; October 14th.  
 Lucea—February 15th; June 21st; October 18th.  
 Montego Bay—February 18th; June 24th; October 21st.  
 Falmouth—February 22nd; June 28th; October 25th.  
 St. Ann's Bay—February 25th; July 1st; October 28th.

## APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Her Majesty's Order in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 14th April, 1851, it was ordered that any person may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in Her or their Privy Council from any final judgment, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as a Court of Civil Judicature, or as a Court of Revenue or Escheat in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £300 sterling, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion for leave to appeal within 14 days next after the judgment shall have been pronounced, or if the Court be not then sitting by petition to either of the Judges of the Court. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court or Judge may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be completed within 28 days from the date of the motion or petition for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1853, and the 31st March, 1855, contain directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by



the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xxv.) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges' reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 69, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

#### HONDURAS APPEALS.

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36) authorises Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies, or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, as Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, is published, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

#### INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation



in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. VI, VII) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

#### ADMIRALTY COURT.

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th November, 1890, page 741 by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to International Law and the Committee of Nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the Queen in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.



Rules of Court were prepared by his Honour the Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law.

These rules were approved by Her Majesty in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and are published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Nome of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	Fees	...
Deputy Judge	Hon. E. A. Northcote, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court	do.	4th Nov., '82
Registrar	O'Connor deCordova	do.	1st Nov., '95
Marshal	H. M. Hall	do.	...
Surrogate	O'Connor deCordova	...	1st Nov., '95
	Walter Fitch Langley	...	1st Nov., '73

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relatives shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, on the retirement of Mr. Lee, the late Administrator-General.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of Clerks and Assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office, which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

During the year ending 31st March, 1896, there were granted to the Administrator-General Letters of Administration to the Estates of seven deceased persons, in one case with the Will annexed and in two cases Interim Orders of Possession had been previously obtained. An Interim Order of Possession was also made in respect of another deceased person's estate, where Letters of Administration had not been taken out. He was also appointed by the Supreme Court Guardian and Trustee of the Estate of one infant, and to exercise the powers of a tenant for life during the minority of one infant. He was appointed Trustee, under the Settled Land Law, in one other matter; Committee of one lunatic; Receiver in three Equity Suits; Liquidator of one Company, and Receiver in one proceeding in the Incumbered Estates Court. At the close of the Financial Year ending the 31st March, 1896, the amount at credit of Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics,

Receiverships and Trusts was £34,487 17s. 5½d. During the year one trust, which had been in office twelve years came to an end.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited in the Audit Office and are passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.\*

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 :—

1861	16	1864	40	1867	64
1862	76	1865	39	1868	39
1863	75	1866	47		

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last nine years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1887	14	1890	13	1893-94	22
1888	15	1891	41	1894-95	9
1889	11	1892	24	1895-96	21

The judicial statistics of the colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845, (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d., and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the financial year ending 31st March, 1896, there were twenty-one Bankruptcies (including two deceased persons' estates under the provisions of Law 24 of 1892), four being on Debtors' own Petitions; four were revoked; one was transferred to the Resident Magistrate's Court, St. Catherine, and two were pending at the close of the year.

At the above date the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £4,259 19s. 10d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited in the Audit Office and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Philip E. Chapman†	£800 0 0	1st Oct., '56
First Class Clerk	John M. Nethersole	300 0 0	1st Sept., '93
Assistant Clerk	Reuchlin A. A. Jacobs‡	60/ per week	...

#### NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

\* The Amending Law now in force makes it incumbent on Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £ otherwise their Discharge is suspended for 2 years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons estates in Bankruptcy.

† Also Commissioner of Stamps at same salary.

‡ Not on permanent Staff.



The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under :—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £0 10 6  
 For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic., chap. 16, may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B. & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public :—

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1866—13th August .	Joseph K. Collymore*	Hanover
1868— 5th May .	Andrew B. Dignum	Trelawny
1871— 7th October .	John C. Lewis	Trelawny
1872— 7th December .	Thos. Hendrick	Kingston
1873—30th December .	Edward B. Lynch	Spanish Town
1874—27th January .	John C. Lewis	St. Ann
1875—30th April .	James M. Facey	Portland
1877— 5th May .	Roger S. Haughton	St. Thomas
1878—23rd August .	S. H. Watson	Kingston
1879—19th April .	William M. Robertson	Westmoreland
1879— 5th May .	W. Baggett Gray	Kingston
1880—12th November .	Daniel Hart	The whole Island
1881—17th October .	Joseph S. Marshalleck	St. Thomas
1882— 1st April .	Stephen C. Peynado	St. Elizabeth
1882— 5th April .	Charles MacClair Calder	St. Elizabeth
1882— 1st September .	Charles MacClair Calder	Westmoreland
1883—15th February .	Alfred Charles Grant	St. James
1883—28th July .	John Turnbull Musson	Kingston
1885—17th March .	Richard Augustus Walcott	The whole Island
1886—26th July .	George Lyon Phillips Corinaldi	St. James
1886—21st August .	Henry Eustace Henderson Davis	The whole Island
1887— 4th March .	Eastwood Gordon Osborne Smith	The whole Island
1889—16th March .	Charles Alfred Nunes	Trelawny
1889— 4th April .	Cecil Herbert Clemetson Goffe	St. Mary
1889—27th August .	Sidney Jaquet	Portland
1890— 2nd June .	Arthur W. Farquharson	The whole Island
1890—18th November .	G. G. Gunter	The whole Island
1891— 6th April .	C. M. Ogilvie	The whole Island
1891—20th April .	C. A. Bicknell	St. Catherine
1892—29th April .	A. E. Tomlinson	Hanover
1893—29th April .	John Fitzalan Milholland	The whole Island
1895—16th July .	E. E. Burke	St. Mary
1895—7th December .	W. H. Orrett	Kingston
1896—20th January .	E. L. Lynch	Portland
1896—26th February .	Sidney Jaquet	The whole Island
1896—7th September .	C. Lister Clarke	Westmoreland

\* Now in Holy Orders.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Under this law the Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrates Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate for each parish of the island.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish in which he is located.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates Courts.

## SCALE OF COURT FEES UNDER LAW 43 OF 1887.

## SCHEDULE B.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The following shall be the Scale of Fees payable in all Cases, subject to the provisions contained under the different sub-heads as specially applicable to different classes of actions :—

	Where amount claimed does not exceed £2.	Where amount claimed exceeds £2.
On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing the cause, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is contested	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is not contested	Sixpence	Threepence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.

On each judgment summons, including hearing	£0 4 0
(The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under section 210).	0 1 0
Every original subpoena (which may include three persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search in the books, (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing warrant of attachment or execution	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, for every sheet of 160 words or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every appeal	0 5 0

In addition there shall be paid at the rate above prescribed for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.



## REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0	2	6
For a replevin bond when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0	2	6
Where it exceeds £20	0	5	0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, which ever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Resident Magistrate at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

## INTERPLEADER.

The Court fees in Interpleader shall be calculated on the value of the goods or money claimed, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the claimant, or on the amount of the judgment in respect of which the property claimed has been taken in execution, whichever shall be the smaller amount. Provided that when the value has been assessed by the claimant as aforesaid the Resident Magistrate shall at the hearing assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

## ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each assignment	£0	2	6
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## LAND.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements on expiration of term of lease or tenancy, or for non-payment of rent or breach of covenant, the amount of the claim for the purpose of calculating the Court fees shall be the annual value of the premises, calculated on the rent payable.

In cases of boundary disputes, and in the case of plaints, other than those above mentioned, for obtaining possession of lands or tenements, the amount claimed shall be taken for this purpose at one pound for every acre claimed. Provided that for this purpose and also in all cases where the value of the claim cannot be precisely estimated, the value shall in no case be taken at less than £25, and in no case shall be taken at more than £50.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements, if a claim be made also for mesne profits or rent, the amount so claimed shall be added to the value of the premises in estimating the amount of the claim.

## EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity, be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 99, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust estate or fund to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates. Provided always that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of thirty shillings.

There shall also be paid, in all proceedings in Equity, the fees following, that is to say:—

On each order for injunction	£0	5	0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	0	2	6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0	1	0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0	1	0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0	5	0
For every additional hour, or part of an hour, beyond one hour	0	3	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	0
Entering any such report and certificate	0	5	0
On each return of summons, notice or warrant	0	1	6
On each common petition or motion	0	2	6
On each suggestion	0	2	6
On each bond or recognizance	0	2	6

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration, including 5s. to be paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, on the necessary reference to him	0	10	0
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On each bond	£0 5 0
For recording a will, and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the will as prescribed by rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For grant of letters of administration or probate	0 5 0
On lodging a caveat	0 1 0

In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed thirty shillings.

## CRIMINAL.

In cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public, by the Attorney-General or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fees shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court fees shall be paid:—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the fees shall be the same as in the Courts of Petty Session.

In indictable cases the fees payable in summary cases shall be payable in so far as the same are applicable; and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such fee is applicable the following fees shall be paid:—

For every indictment*	£1 0
For every appeal by a prosecutor under section 270	1 0 0

## SCHEDULE D.—BAILIFFS' FEES.—PART I.

Bailiff's Fees.	Amount of Demand.			
	Not exceeding £10.	Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30.	Exceeding £30.
Taking recognizance or security	£0 1 0	£0 1 0	£0 2 0	£0 2 0
Inquiry into sufficiency of security	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6
Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Serving every summons, order, or subpoena, within one mile of Court House, if the service is not personal	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
If the service is personal	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
If above one mile in either case, then extra for every other mile. In the case of two or more defendants residing at the same place mileage for one defendant only	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, per day, not exceeding five days	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0
Carrying every prisoner to prison, including all expenses and assistant, per mile	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For the delivery of goods replevied	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0

\* Except Indictments under the Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to offences against the person. 27 Victoria, chapter 32, or for Larceny, or under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to larceny and other similar offences," 27 Victoria, chapter 33, or under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to malicious injuries to property," 27 Victoria, chapter 34, or under the Prædial Larceny Law (Law 6 of 1877), or for the offences of forcible entry and detainer of land.



For the appraisement of goods distrained, three-pence in the pound on the value. For the sale of levies, including advertisements, catalogues and commission, and delivery of goods, one shilling in the pound on the net produce of the sale.

In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as Auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of two-and-a-half per centum on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of one and a quarter per centum on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock, and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum. Provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that Court House of the parish, which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

A commission of two-and-a-half per cent, on receiving money instead of levy shall be paid to the Bailiff.

#### PART II.—LAND.

For the execution of each warrant of possession under this Law, five shillings, with mile money according to the rate in Part I. of this Schedule. The other fees shall be the same as under Part I. of this Schedule.

#### PART III.—EQUITY.

The same fees as under Part I. of this Schedule.

#### PART IV.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For serving every process which he shall be required to serve, the like fee and mileage as in Part I. of this Schedule.

#### HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 61 of Law 43 of 1887 the Justices of the Peace of any Parish assembled by the Custos in Special Session, from time to time fix the times and places for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates Courts throughout the parish.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed by the Justices as he may see fit. Should the Justices fail to fix the times and places within two months prior to the expiration of any previous fixtures made, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Justices.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 61.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 62 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders under Section 250, as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

The following Tables give the place and dates of holding of the Resident Magistrates Courts for the year 1896:—

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. Andrew	Civil Business, Kingston	18	15	15	13	17	21
	Criminal Business, Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	7.14.21.28 6.20 9.23 16.30 27	4.11.18.25 3.17 6.20 13.27 24	4.11.18.25 10.17 6.20 13.27 31	1.8.15.22.29 14.28 10.24 3.17 21	6.13.20.27 5.19 8.22 1.15 26	3.10.17.24 9.23 5.19 12.26 30
St. Thomas	Civil Business, Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	26 30 23 27	23 17 20 24	23 24 20 31	20 28 24 21	25 19 22 26	22 23 19 30
	Civil Business, Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	19 21 15 26	16 18 12 23	16 18 12 23	20 22 2 27	18 20 14 25	15 17 11 8
Portland	Civil and Criminal Business, Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	11 28 29 22	8 25 26 19	8 25 26 19	12 29 30 23	10 27 28 21	14 24 26 18
	Criminal Business, Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday in the 7.21 6.19 12 26	year except it be a Public 4.18 2.16 9 23	year except it be a Public 4.18 2.16 9 30	8.22 6.20 13 27	Holiday, 6.20 4.18 11 25	— 3.17 1.15 8 29



## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston	<i>Civil Business.</i> Kingston	19	—	20	18	15	20
St. Andrew	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	1.8.15.22.29 7.21 10.24 17.31 28	5.12.19.26 4.18 7.21 14.28 26	2.9.16.23.30 1.15 4.18 11.25 29	7.14.21.28 6.20 2.16 9.23 27	4.11.18.25 3.17 6.30 13.27 24	2.9.16.23.30 1.15 4.11 18 29
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	20 21 24 28	24 18 21 26	21 15 18 29	26 20 16 27	23 17 20 24	21 15 11 29
St. Thomas	<i>Civil Business.</i> Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	20 22 16 27	24 26 20 31	21 23 17 28	19 21 15 26	16 18 12 23	21 23 17 28
Portland	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	12 22 23 16	9 26 27 20	13 23 24 17	11 28 29 22	8 25 24 19	13 23 24 17
St. Mary	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday in the 8.22 6.20 13 27	Every Wednesday in the 5.19 3.17 10 31	year except it 9.23 7.21 14 28	be a Public 7.21 5.19 12 26	Holiday. 4.18 2.16 9 30	— 9.23 7.17 14 21

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. Mary, continued	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	8	5	5	2	7	4
	Annotto Bay	28	25	25	29	27	24
	Richmond	15	12	12	23	14	11
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Retreat	12	9	9	13	11	8
	Lucky Hill	26	23	30	27	25	29
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	4	1	1	5	3	14
	Brown's Town	13	10	10	7	5	2
	Moneague	19	16	16	20	18	15
	Ocho Rios	26	23	23	27	31	29
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	Every Monday, except it be a Public Holiday.	5.19	5.19	2.30	14.28	11.25
	Brown's Town	8.22	5.19	5.19	20	17	15
	Moneague	19	16	16	27	31	29
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios	26	23	23			
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	14	11	11	22	18	17
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Hampshire	20	17	17	14	12	9
	Duncans	13	10	10	21	17	16
	Ulster Spring	21	18	18	15	13	10
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	On any day when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.
	Hampshire	6.20	3.17	4.17.31	14.28	12.26	9.23
	Duncans	13.27	10.24	10.24	7.21	5.19	2.16.30
	Ulster Spring	21	18	18	15	13	10



## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Mary, continued	<i>Civil Business</i>						
	Port Maria	2	6	3	1	5	8
	Annotto Bay	29	26	30	28	25	23
	Richmond	16	13	17	15	12	17
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	5	9	6	4	8	6
	Brown's Town	14	11	8	6	3	1
	Moneague	13	17	21	19	16	21
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios	20	24	28	26	23	18
	St. Ann's Bay	Every Monday, except it be a Public Holiday.	8.17	1.15	12.26	10.24	
	Brown's Town	9.23	6.20	8.17	1.15	12.26	21
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	15	12	23	21	18	16
	Hampshire	7	18	15	13	10	8
	Duncans	14	11	22	20	17	15
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Ulster Spring	8	19	16	14	11	9
	Falmouth	On any day when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	13.27	10.24	8.22	
	Hampshire	7.21	4.18	1.15.29	13.27	10.24	8.22
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Duncans	14.28	11.25	8.23	6.20	3.17	1.15.29
	Ulster Spring	8	19	16	14	11	9

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. James*	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Montego Bay Adelphi	11 15	3 12	8 12	12 23	10 14	14 18
Hanover	<i>Civil Business.</i> Lucea Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay <i>Criminal Business.</i> Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay	4 15 12 22 15, 29 12 22	1 12 9 19 12, 26 9 19	1 12 9 19 12, 26 9 19	5 30 13 23 30 13 23	3 14 11 21 14, 28 11 21	8 11 15 18 11, 25 15 18
Westmoreland	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar Whithorn Morgan's Bridge Little London Bethel Town Darliston Bluefields <i>Civil Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar Whithorn Bethel Town	Every Tuesday. 28 8 7 29 — — 27 20 6 29	25 5 4 — 26 — — 17 3 22	25 5 4 26 — 24 17 10 26	29 2 1 — 30 — — 21 7 26	27 7 6 28 — 26 19 5 28	24 4 3 — 25 — — 16 2 28
St. Elizabeth	<i>Civil Business.</i> Black River Santa Cruz Malvern <i>Criminal Business.</i> Black River Santa Cruz Malvern	12 15 21 5, 19, 26 8, 22, 29 21	9 12 20 2, 16, 23 5, 19, 26 18	9 12 20 2, 16, 23, 30 5, 19, 26 18	6 9 22 13, 20, 27 2, 23, 30 22	11 14 20 4, 18, 25 7, 21, 28 20	8 11 17 1, 15, 22, 29 4, 18, 25 17

\* In addition to the Courts for St. James fixed as above the Resident Magistrate will, whenever there are any indictable offences to be disposed of, hold a Court at Montego Bay every Wednesday at the out-stations immediately before the opening of the Courts of Petty Sessions as fixed above.



## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. James*	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Montego Bay Adelphi	12 16	9 13	13 17	11 15	8 12	13 17
Hanover	<i>Civil Business.</i> Lucea Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay <i>Criminal Business.</i> Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay	5 16 13 23 16, 30 13 23	3 13 10 20 13, 27 10 20	6 10 14 17 10, 24 14 17	4 15 12 22 15, 29 12 22	1 12 9 19 12, 26 9 19	6 17 17 31 17 14 31
Westmoreland	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar Whitnorn Morgan's Bridge Little London Bethel Town Darliston Bluefields <i>Civil Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar Whitnorn Bethel Town	Every Tuesday. 29 2 1 30 — — 28 21 7 30	26 6 5 — 27 — — 18 4 30	23 3 2 24 — — 22 15 1 24	28 8 7 — — — — 20 6 25	25 5 4 26 — — 24 17 13 26	30 3 2 — — — — 22 1 17
St. Elizabeth	<i>Civil Business.</i> Black River Santa Cruz Malvern <i>Criminal Business.</i> Black River Santa Cruz Malvern	13 16 22 6, 20, 27 2, 9, 23, 30 22	10 13 19 3, 17, 24, 31 6, 20, 27 19	14 17 23 7, 21, 28 3, 10, 24 23	12 15 21 5, 19, 26 1, 8, 22, 29 21	9 12 18 2, 16, 23, 30 5, 19, 26 18	7 10 16 14, 21, 28 3, 17, 24, 31 16

\* In addition to the Courts for St. James fixed as above the Resident Magistrate will, whenever there are any indictable offences to be disposed of, hold a Court at Montego Bay every Wednesday, and at the out-stations immediately before the opening of the Courts of Petty Sessions as fixed above.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Manchester*	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Christiana	18	15	15	20	17	21
	Porus	21	18	18	22	20	17
	Wigton	25	22	22	26	31	24
	Mandeville	25	23	23	27	25	28
	The Cottage	28	25	25	29	27	30
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Porus	5.21	2.18	2.18	6.22	4.20	1.17
	Wigton	14.25	11.22	11.22	15.26	13.31	10.24
	The Cottage	12.28	9.25	9.25	13.29	11.27	8.30
Clarendon	Christiana	18	15	15	20	17	21
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	May Pen	13.27	10.24	10.24	14.28	12.26	9.23
	Chapelton	12.26	9.23	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22
	Alley	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18
	Rest	21	18	18	22	20	17
	Frankfield	29	26	26	30	28	25
	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i>						
	May Pen	6.20	3.17	17	7.21	5.19	2.16
	Chapelton	5.19	2.16	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15
St. Catherine	Alley	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18
	Rest	21	18	18	22	20	17
	Frankfield	29	26	26	30	28	25
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22.29
	Linstead	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	5.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30
	Old Harbour	7.21	4.18	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17
	Point Hill	25	22	22	26	31	28
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	4.28	1.25	1.25	5.29	7.27	4.24
	Linstead	11	8	8	12	10	14
	Old Harbour	18	15	15	22	17	21
	Point Hill	25	22	22	26	31	28

\* In addition to the Courts fixed as herein stated, the Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal cases, and will hold sittings for Preliminary Examinations at Mandeville on any day when he is not engaged at an Out-Station, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.



## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Manchester*	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Christiana	19	15	20	18	15	20
	Porus	22	19	23	21	18	7
	Wigton	26	23	27	25	22	16
	Mandeville	27	24	28	26	23	21
	The Cottage	29	26	30	28	25	14
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Porus	6.22	3.19	7.23	5.21	2.18	7
	Wigton	15.26	12.23	16.27	14.25	11.22	16
	The Cottage	13.29	10.26	14.30	12.28	9.25	14
Clarendon	Christiana	19	16	20	18	15	20
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	May Pen	14.28	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	8.22
	Chapelton	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	9.23	14.28
	Alley	9.23	6.20	3.17	8.22	5.19	3.17
	Rest	22	19	16	21	18	16
	Frankfield	30	27	24	29	26	10
	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i>						
	May Pen	7.21	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17	1.15
	Chapelton	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21
St. Catherine	Alley	9.23	6.20	3.17	8.22	5.19	3.17
	Rest	22	19	16	21	18	16
	Frankfield	30	27	24	29	26	10
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28
	Linstead	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25	8.15.22.29	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	8.15.22.29
	Old Harbour	1.16	5.19	1.22	7.21	4.18	2.23
	Point Hill	26	30	27	25	22	17
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	5.29	9.26	3.30	4.28	1.25	6.30
	Linstead	12	16	13	11	8	13
	Old Harbour	19	23	20	18	15	20
	Point Hill	26	30	27	25	22	17

\* In addition to the Courts fixed as herein stated the Resident Magistrate will hold his Court for the trial of Criminal cases and will hold sittings for Preliminary Examinations at Mandeville on any day when he is not engaged at an Out-Station, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service, of Jamaica.
		£ s. d.	
Supernumerary Resident Magistrate	Ed. Vickers	800 0 0	April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
	Lodging allowance	100 0 0	
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Van W. Lucie-Smith	800 0 0	Nov., '96
Asst. Resident Magistrate	L. J. Preston	500 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Clerk	H. S. Fisher	350 0 0	8th Feb., '89
Assistant Clerk	J. A. Messias	300 0 0	1st Feb., '76
Ditto	A. H. Facey	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	C. A. J. James	120 0 0	1st Oct., '71
Ditto	J. E. Randall	120 0 0	Feb., '91
Ditto	M. H. Aarons	110 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	C. E. Mellish	100 0 0	Feb., '92
Ditto	J. A. Mullings	95 0 0	Feb., '93
Ditto	F. C. Wynter	95 0 0	Feb., '92
Bailiff	W. A. Segree	60 0 0*	1st Jan., '90
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. L. Vendryes	600 0 0	Feb., '80
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	A. H. Quallo	350 0 0	April, '76
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	F. J. W. Davis	140 0 0	19th Oct., '87
Bailiff	A. C. Brodhurst	80 0 0*	20th Jan., '90
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. Egerton	750 0 0	July, '92
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	J. L. Hill	300 0 0	22nd July, '75
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	190 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
Bailiff	C. J. Chamberlaine	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
Asst. Bailiff	D. Hamilton	10 0 0	...
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	John T. Musson	750 0 0	Nov., '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	W. F. Langley	310 0 0	1st Nov., '73
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart	120 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	E. T. Moore	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	S. L. Thornton	700 0 0	4th Dec., '96
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	C. M. Calder	350 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. L. S. Stewart	190 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	J. A. Lawrence	85 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff	Jas. Hamilton	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '71
Asst. Bailiff	J. M. Walsh	20 0 0*	1st Oct., '93
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	J. S. Thomas	330 0 0	17th Sep., '68
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	D. A. Tucker	200 0 0	Oct., '81
Ditto	A. C. McIntosh	105 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	H. G. Headly	90 0 0	1st Mar., '89
Ditto	J. A. G. Smith	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	Saml. Dobson	60 0 0*	1st April, '88

\* And fees.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Trelawny.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	A. B. Dignum	600 0 0	18th Dec., '68
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	A. V. Kingdon	350 0 0	1st Oct., '89
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. Broderick	190 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	R. E. Fowler	100 0 0	Feb., '90
Bailiff	W. Hogarth	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Maxwell Hall	600 0 0	1st April '84†
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	J. C. Humber	350 0 0	1st Aug., '69
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. A. Mends	120 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	A. J. Banbury	105 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	F. T. Gooden	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	500 0 0	Dec., '92
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	R. Lewis	340 0 0	10th Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	170 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	E. Gordon	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	700 0 0	...
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	C. P. Huggins	350 0 0	Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Lopez	130 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	E. G. Cooper	90 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	P. H. Morris	85 0 0	1st April, '95
Ditto	W. D. Maxwell	90 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff	E. C. Williams	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. A. Perry	750 0 0	Jan. '92
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	F. E. Cole	350 0 0	29th Oct., '90
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. P. Michelin	150 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	Vacant	80 0 0	...
Ditto	Vacant	80 0 0	...
Bailiff	F. C. Young	80 0 0*	7th Jan., '86
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. W. Fisher	650 0 0	13th Sep., '95
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	W. G. Clough	350 0 0	5th June, '72
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. P. F. Nugent	160 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	R. E. Seaton	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	J. O'Grady	60 0 0*	1st June, '79

\* And fees.

† Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, permanent appointment September, 1891.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Clarendon.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	R. A. Walcott	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Clerk	G. B. Pilliner	500 0 0*	6th Feb., '71
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	G. D. Robertson	190 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	S. A. G. Cox	130 0 0	4th Oct., '88
Ditto	T. S. Thelwell	80 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Bailiff	H. Lindo	60 0 0†	1st April, '88
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	James Ryley	400 0 0	16th May, '81
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	170 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	Edwd. W. Penny	150 0 0	Dec., '75
Ditto	Lenworth A. Hopwood	95 0 0	20th June, '93
Ditto		80 0 0	...
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0†	Nov., '80

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English Conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

## PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of

\* Of this amount £150 is personal allowance.

† And Fees.



the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable:—

On each Information . . . . .	£0 3 0
" Summons . . . . .	0 3 6
" Warrant . . . . .	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant . . . . .	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour . . . . .	0 5 6
" Subpœna for witness, to contain not more than four names . . . . .	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress . . . . .	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages . . . . .	0 3 6
" Order of Court . . . . .	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings . . . . .	0 2 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court . . . . .	0 17 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words . . . . .	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

Witnesses in police cases who have given evidence may on application to the Court obtain their expenses at the following rates per diem:—

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estates or pens, merchants, bankers, and professional persons . . . . .	£0 10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers, and bookkeepers . . . . .	0 5 0
Artizans and journeymen . . . . .	0 3 0
Labourers and the like . . . . .	0 1 6

Females according to their rank in life, but not exceeding ten shillings per diem.

Travelling expenses, sums reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.

Duly qualified medical practitioners:—

For attending to give professional evidence . . . . .	£1 1 0
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For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give evidence . . . . .	1 0 0
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Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Kingston*	Kingston Port Royal†	Daily—except 14.28	on Sundays 11.25	and Public H. holidays 11.25	8.22	6.20	10.24
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	4.18 6.20 9.23 16.30 27	1.15 3.17 6.20 13.27 24	1.15 10.17 6.20 3.17 31	5.12 14.28 10.24 3.17 21	3.17 5.19 8.22 1.15 26	14.28 9.23 5.19 12.26 30
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	— 7.21 15 12.26	Every Wednesday unless it be a Public Holiday. 4.18 12 9.23	4.18 12 9.23	8.22 2 13.27	6.20 14 11.25	3.17 11 8.22
Portland	Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every 14.28 15.29 8.22	Tuesday. 11.25 12.20 5.19	11.25 12.26 5.19	— 8.29 9.30 2.23	— 13.27 14.28 7.21	— 10.24 11.25 4.18
St. Mary	Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday. 7.21 5.19 12 26	4.18 2.16 9 23	4.18 2.16 9 30	8.22 6.20 6.20 13 27	6.20 4.18 — 25	3.17 1.15 8 29
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios	6.20 15.29 5 12	3.17.24 12.26 9 9	17.31 12.26 9 9	14.28 9.23 6 13	12.26 7.21 4 11	9.23 4.18 1 8
Trelawny	Falmouth Hampshire Duncans Ulster Spring	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday. 6.30 13.27 21	3.17 10.24 18	4.17.31 10.24 18	Holiday 14.28 7.21 15	— 12.26 5.19 13	— 9.23 2.16.30 10

\* The Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal Cases and will hold Sittings for Preliminary Examinations at his Head Station, Kingston, on any day when he is not otherwise engaged and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

† The Assistant Resident Magistrate will attend this Court. A Clerk from the Head Office will attend at Port Royal on the first, second, third and fourth Thursday in each month for the purpose of issuing Process.



COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued*.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston*	Kingston Port Royal†	Daily—except 8.22	on Sundays 5.19	2.23	7.21	4.18	9.23
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	12.26 7.21 10.24 17.31 28	9.23 4.18 7.21 14.28 25	6.20 1.15 2.16 11.25 29	4.18 6.20 2.16 9.23 27	1.15 3.17 6.20 13.27 24	6.20 1.15 4.11 18 29
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	Every Wednesday unless it 1.22 16 13.27	be a Public Holiday. 6.26 20 10.31	9.23 17 14.28	7.21 15 12.26	4.18 12 9.23	2.23 17 7.28
Portland	Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every Tuesday. 8.22 9.23 2.16	12.26 13.27 6.20	9.23 10.24 3.17	14.28 15.29 8.22	11.25 12.26 5.19	9.23 10.24 3.17
St. Mary	Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday in the year except it 8.22 6.20 13 27	be a Public Holiday. 5.19 3.17 10 31	9.23 7.21 14 28	7.21 6.19 26	4.18 2.16 30	9.23 7.17 14 21
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios	7.21 2.16.30 1 6	4.18 13.27 3 10	1.15.29 10.24 7 14	13.27 8.22 5 12	10.24 6.19 2 9	8.22 3.17.31 7 14
Trelawny	Falmouth Hampshire Duncans Ulster Spring	Every Tuesday except it 7.21 14.28 8	be a Public Holiday. 4.18 11.25 19	1.15.29 8.22 16	13.27 6.20 14	10.24 3.17 11	8.22 1.15.29 9

\* The Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal Cases and will hold Sittings for Preliminary Examinations at his Head Station, Kingston on any day when he is not otherwise engaged and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.  
† The Assistant Resident Magistrate will attend this Court. A Clerk from the Head Office will attend at Port Royal on the first, second, third and fourth Thursday in each month for the purpose of issuing Process.

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, continued.

Parish	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. James	Montego Bay	Every Thursday except it Courts will be held on Wednesday	12 5 19	Public instead of on the 17th	Holiday, but February, and the Thursday.	in February and Wednesday the	and June, the 23rd June,
	Adelphi	15	12	12	23	14	18
	Montpelier	8	5	5	9	7	11
	Spring Mount	22	19	19	30	21	25
Hanover	Lucia	14.21.28	11.18.25	11.18.25	1.15.22.29	15.20.27	3.17.24
	Green Island	29	26	26	30	28	25
	Miles Town	12	9	9	13	11	15
	Sandy Bay	22	19	19	23	21	18
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar	Every Tuesday	25	25	29	27	24
	Whithorn	28	25	5	2	7	4
	Morgan's Bridge	8	5	5	1	3	3
	Little London	7	4	26	—	28	—
	Bethel Town	29	—	26	30	—	25
	Darliston	—	26	—	—	26	—
	Bluefields	27	—	24	—	—	—
St. Elizabeth	Black River	5.14.19.26	2.11.16.23	2.11.16.23.30	8.13.20.27	4.13.18.25	1.10.15.22.29
	Cheltenham	7	4	4	1	6	3
	Lacovia	9	13	13	10	15	12
	Malvern	21	18	18	22	20	17
	Santa Cruz	22	19	19	23	21	18
	Balacaya	23	20	20	24	22	19
Manchester	Mandeville	8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	5.12.19.26	2.9.23.30	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25
	Porus	5	2	2	6	4	1
	The Cottage	12	9	9	13	11	8
	Wigton	14	11	11	15	13	10
	Christiania	18	15	15	20	17	21
Clarendon	May Pen	13.27	10.24	10.24	14.28	12.26	9.23
	Chapelton	12.26	9.23	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22
	Alley	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18
	Rest	21	18	18	22	20	17
	Frankfield	29	26	26	30	28	25
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22.29
	Linstead	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	5.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30
	Old Harbour	7.21	4.18	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17
	Point Hill	25	22	22	26	31	28



COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued*.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. James	Montego Bay	Every Thurs Courts will be	day except it held on Wednesday	be a Public Holiday, but the 17th instead of on the Thursday.	in February and June Wednesday the 23rd	the 23rd	June
	Adelphi	16	13	17	16	12	17
	Montpelier	9	6	10	8	5	10
	Spring Mount	23	20	24	22	19	24
Hanover	Lucea	1.15.22.29	12.19.26	2.16.23.30	14.21.28	11.18.25	2.16.30
	Green Island	30	27	24	29	26	17
	Miles Town	13	10	14	12	9	14
	Sandy Bay	23	20	17	22	19	31
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar	Every	Tuesday				
	Whithorn	29	26	28	28	25	30
	Morgan's Bridge	2	6	3	8	5	3
	Little London	1	5	2	7	4	2
	Bethel Town	30	—	24	—	26	—
	Darliston	—	27	—	29	—	31
	Bluefields	28	—	22	—	24	—
St. Elizabeth	Black River	6.15.20.27	3.12.17.24.31	7.16.21.28	5.14.19.26	2.11.16.23.30	14.18.21.28
	Cheltenham	1	5	2	7	4	2
	Lacovia	10	14	11	9	13	11
	Malvern	22	19	23	21	18	16
	Santa Cruz	23	20	24	22	19	17
	Balaclava	24	21	25	23	20	18
Manchester	Mandeville	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	8.10.17
	Porus	6	3	7	5	2	7
	The Cottage	13	10	14	12	9	14
	Wigton	15	12	16	14	11	16
	Christiania	19	16	20	18	15	20
Clarendon	May Pen	14.28	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	8.23
	Chapelton	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	9.23	14.28
	Alley	9.23	6.20	3.17	8.22	5.19	3.17
	Rest	22	19	16	21	18	16
	Frankfield	30	27	24	29	26	10
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28
	Linstead	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25	8.15.22.29	6.13.30.27	3.10.17.24	8.15.23.29
	Old Harbour	1.15	5.19	1.22	7.21	4.18	2.23
	Point Hill	26	30	27	25	22	17

## THE MAGISTRACY.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
KINGSTON.		KINGSTON, <i>continued.</i>	
<i>Custos.</i>		Thomas M. Martin .	Kingston
Hon. Charles James Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	Arthur H. Pinnock .	"
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Lt.-Col. W. H. Spaight, R.E.*	...
Van W. Lucie-Smith .	"	Dr. James Neish .	Port Royal
Lucius Junius Preston, Asst. R. M.	"	Commodore R. M. Lloyd, R.N.*	"
<i>Justices.</i>		Colonel F. B. P. White	Up-Park Camp
Dr. James Scott, M.B.C.S., Eng.	"	Dr. James Ogilvie .	Porus
Stephen Weise Mais .	Halfway-Tree	Joseph Lockwood Wingate	Kingston
Richard Hitchins .	Kingston	E. A. H. Haggart .	"
George Solomon .	"	Peter Blaize Desnoes .	"
Louis Verley .	"	Charles E. DeMercado.	"
Daniel Finzi .	"	Joseph Lewis Ashenheim	"
Altamont DeCordova* .	New York	Archibald Munro .	"
Henry Delgado .	Kingston	Major F. P. Washington, R.E.*	Up-Park Camp
Thomas Francis Roxburgh	Claremont	Roger Swire Haughton	Kingston
Francis Belinfante Lyons	Kingston	Thomas Norman Cripps	"
Alfred DaCosta* .	...	August Winter .	"
James Chapman Melville	Gayle	Commodore T. S. Jackson, R.N.*	Port Royal
William Thomas Jamieson	Kingston	Commodore Herbert W. Dowding	"
Simon Soutar .	Kingston		
David Palmer Ross,* M.D., C.M.G.	Demerara	ST. ANDREW.	
Oscar Marescaux .	Kingston	<i>Custos.</i>	
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.*	London	Hon. S. C. Burke .	Kingston
Capt. George E. Parkes*	...	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Eugene Finzi .	Kingston	A. L. Vendryes .	Halfway-Tree
Thomas Laurence Roxburgh	"	<i>Justices.</i>	
Albert H. Jones .	"	Stephen Weise Mais .	"
Thos. Charlton Thompson	"	John McLean .	Cold Spring
Hon. V. G. Bell .	"	Louis Verley .	Kingston
Capt. W. P. Forwood .	"	James Chapman Melville	Gayle
J. W. Whitbourne .	"	Augustus Miles*	...
L. P. Branday .	"	Richard McEnery .	Gordon Town
Major L. W. Parsons*	...	John Thomas Orrett .	Kingston
		Oscar Marescaux .	"
		John Casserly .	Gordon Town

\* Off the Island.



Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>ST. ANDREW, continued.</i>		<i>ST. THOMAS, continued.</i>	
John Charles Macglashan	Kingston	W. T. Jamison	Kingston
Simon Soutar	Kingston	W. O. Porter	Morant Bay
William Eloit Sant	Kingston	Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.*	Kingston
John Hollingsworth	...	Richard McEnery	Gordon Town
Frederick D. Marshall	...	J. C. Melville	Gayle
Major L. W. Parsons, R.E.*	...	R. S. Haughton	Kingston
Arthur Warmington	Stony Hill	John Wallace	Halfway-Tree
Lt.-Col. W. H. Spaight, R.E.*	...	T. C. D. Thompson	Kingston
A. M. Nathan	Kingston	Arthur C. James	Port Morant
W. R. MacPherson	"	G. H. Weitzmann*	...
A. H. Pincock	"	W. W. McGowan	Vere
A. M. Robinson	"	John McFarlane	Trinity Ville
J. L. Verley	"	John A. Stephens	Hagley Gap
Hon. Chas. J. Ward, C.M.G.	"	David John Davis	Spanish Town
A. Linton	Stony Hill	J. S. Marchalleck	Morant Bay
Colonel R. W. Dalgety*	...	E. G. Kerridge	"
Major F. P. Washington, R.E.*	Up-Park Camp	I. J. Mordecai	"
Major Frederick Howard, R.A.*	...	Capt. G. G. Taylor	Cedar Valley
Colonel F. B. P. White*	Up-Park Camp	Capt. William Stewart, R.N.R.	Blue Mtn. Valley
Major F. W. Reader*	"	Charles Hope Levy	"
Robt. Sidgwick	Gordon Town	Harry McCrea	Chapelton
H. C. Munn	Kingston	A. E. Hollis	Portland
G. E. Burke	"	J. Watson Taylor*	...
W. P. Forwood	"	H. M. R. Crichton.*	...
A. R. Hamilton	Coldspring	J. P. Provan	Trinity Ville
E. L. Verley	Kingston	William James Cathcart	St. Davids
Col. A. G. Spencer	Up-Park Camp	James Anthony Dougall	P. G. River
Hon. J. E. Kerr	Montego Bay	Capt. Sir R. Poore, Bart., R.N.,*	...
Arthur C. James	Gordon Town	Henry Steer	Bath
Col. H. E. C. Kitchener	Up-Park Camp		
E. G. Orrett	Halfway-Tree		
Major Edwd. H. Peacock*	Up-Park Camp		
Dr. Logan D. H. Russell	Half-way Tree		
Beresford S. Gossett	Bull Bay		
<i>ST. THOMAS.</i>		<i>PORTLAND.</i>	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
R. Egerton	Morant Bay	J. T. Musson	St. Margaret's Bay
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
James Harrison (Senior Resident Justice)	P. G. River	John T. Wigham	Halfway-Tree
W. C. Miller	...	George Solomon	Kingston
Samuel Shortridge*	...	Peter Burke	Port Antonio
		Alexander A. Akin	Kingston
		George Ffrench	Kingston
		Charles Rampini*	...
		E. G. Farquharson	Mile Gully
		Sutton Scoltock	Manchioneal
		Rose B. Robinson	Port Maria
		Bernard C. Orgill	Kingston

\* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
PORTLAND, <i>continued.</i>		ST. MARY, <i>continued.</i>	
James Alex. Small .	Halfway-Tree	Edgar Croughton Stileman*	...
Thomas G. D. Broughton	Buff Bay	Albert Edward Silvera.	Gayle
Dowell O'Reilly .	Port Antonio	Robert P. Simmonds .	Port Maria
Robert Elworthy .	Priestman's River	Charles Low Walker .	Walker's Wood
James Francis .	Cold Spring	Victor E. Silvera .	Oracabessa
Augustus A. Lindo* .	...	Aug. Fred. Guy Ellis .	Annotto Bay
Harry Kemble* .	...	A. D'C. Levy .	Port Maria
Lionel A. Isaacs .	Mandeville	Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	Port Royal
P. A. Moodie .	Port Antonio	Bart., R.N.*	
John Alexander Henshelwood	Manchioneal	Lucien Melbourne Clark,	Gayle
Edward Sutherland .	Kingston	L.R.C.P., Edin.)	
Robert Russell .	Hope Bay	Wilmot Henry Walter	Richmond
David S. Gideon .	Port Antonio	Westmoreland	
H. Cork .	Port Antonio	Ernest Moray Mais .	Retreat
E. R. C. Earle .	Buff Bay	Arthur Charles Westmoreland	Annotto Bay
Percy J. Wates .	Manchioneal	Lawson Gifford, M.B.,	"
Comdr. E. C. Hall, R.N.	Manchioneal	(Edin.)	
Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...	Leopold George Silvera.	Retreat
Bart., R.N.*			
ST. MARY.		ST. ANN.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. John Pringle, M.B.	Annotto Bay	Hon. C. W. Steer .	Claremont
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
S. L. Thornton .	Port Maria	I. R. Reece .	Pedro
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
Henry Cooke .	Kingston	Thomas Beecher Scott.	Ocho Rios
Alexander J. Lindo .	Port Maria	Stephen W. Mais .	Halfway-Tree
Gilbert A. McLean .	"	Joseph Shearer .	Duncans
Frederick H. Barker*	Retreat	Thomas F. Roxburgh .	Claremont
Henry Braham .	Annotto Bay	Louis Townend* .	...
John Augustus Wegg,	Spanish Town	Joseph H. Levy .	Brown's Town
M.D.,		Hon. George McGrath	Ewarton
John Sinclair .	Spanish Town	H. A. L. Conran*	...
Rose Bigham Robinson	Port Maria	J. C. Lewis .	St. Ann's Bay
Thomas G. D. Broughton	Buff Bay	David Archer .	Cave Valley
Edward Pigou .	Kingston	Adam W. Anderson* .	...
J. T. Cartwright* .	...	Richard Todd .	Rio Bueno
T. B. Scott .	Ocho Rios	Charles L. Walker .	Ocho Rios
Henry S. Westmorland.	Richmond	William Conran* .	...
Alex. C. McGregor .	"	Thomas W. Miller .	Brown's Town
John B. Goffe .	Port Maria	William Vincent Townend*	Pedro
Richard Lucien Benbow	Annotto Bay	Adam Roxburgh .	Walker's Wood
David Robert Clemetson	Port Maria	Arthur W. Douet .	Claremont
George Henry Moodie .	Buff Bay	Edmund Brown Stephenson	Dry Harbour
Henry Tracy Phillpotts*	...	Fred. Benjn. Sturridge	Moneague
Theophilus C. Dixon .	Retreat	Arthur Dingwall Cadenhead	Ocho Rios
Henry James Rudolf .	Hampstead	Robert Leycester Yonug	Brown's Town
James G. Cohen .	Annotto Bay		
James A. Dougall .	P. G. River		
Edward E. C. Hosack	Annotto Bay		



Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>ST. ANN continued.</i>		<i>TRELAWNY, continued.</i>	
William Cover, jun.	Browns Town	A. Townend	Laughlands
Alfred N. Dixon	St. Ann's Bay	Alfred L. Delgado	Falmouth
Alexander Lake	Lucea	J. R. T. Main	"
Edward Pratt	St. Ann's Bay	T. M. dePass	"
A. J. Hopwood	Brown's Town	Chas. A. Nunes	"
A. J. Webb	Laughlands	Joseph Shore	Little River
H. Brown	Pedro	H. E. Reuben	Falmouth
A. C. C. Colthirst	Ocho Rios	James Bayne	Stewart Town
Chas. Costa	Brown's Town	John H. Hall	Ulster Spring
Chas. A. Orrett	"	Hugh D. Carroll	Falmouth
Wm. S. Groves	Ocho Rios	Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...
H. W. Weyrauch	"	Bart., R.N.*	
S. Isaacs	Brown's Town		
Dr. W. H. Miller	"	<i>ST. JAMES.</i>	
Henry T. Steer	B. M. Valley	<i>Custos.</i>	
Thomas Kemp	Cave Valley	Hon. William Kerr	Falmouth &
A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	Montego Bay
Percy Fox	Claremont	Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay
C. P. Delgado	Brown's Town	<i>Justices.</i>	
Frank E. Ewen	Claremont	George Ricketts Phil-	...
Thomas Dobson	"	lipps*	
J. D. Ormsby	Lime Hall	William Dewar	Chester Castle
R. W. Harris	St. Ann's Bay	Henry Goodall	Brown's Town
Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...	Jacob Jackson	Copse
Bart., R.N.*		James Scott, M.R.C.S.,	Kingston
		Eng.	
<i>TRELAWNY.</i>		Alexander Rerrie	Montego Bay
<i>Custos.</i>		Jacob Samah Corinaldi	"
Hon. James Wauchope	Stewart Town	Maxwell Hall	"
Fisher		John E. Kerr	"
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Charles W. Stirling*	...
A. B. Dignum	Falmouth	Philip A. Hart	Montego Bay
<i>Justices.</i>		William L. Kerr	Hampden
Hon. William Kerr	Falmouth	Edward Fray*	...
Leicester Colville Shirley	Duncans	John William H. Parkin	Montego Bay
Richard Bruford	Alley	Dutton Trench	Cambridge
Frederick Gilchrist An-	Falmouth	G. L. P. Corinaldi	Montego Bay
derson		Beresford Smiley Gos-	Hagley Gap
Charles R. Sivewright	Montego Bay	sett	
John R. Scarlett	Ewarton	Frederick W. Taylor	Montpelier
George Dewar	Duncans	Robert Shedden Good-	Adelphi
Martin Sorzano Strick-	...	rich	
land*		J. M. Mills	Montego Bay
Joseph Shearer	Duncans	C. D. Whittingham	Flint River
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Falmouth	A. C. Houchen	Duncans
Archibald C. Houchen	Duncans	James Keith Fisher	Montego Bay
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	Lionel Pengelly Kerr	"
Henry Carvalho	"	Samuel Hart	"
Alexander B. Gentles	"	John Coke Farquharson	Adelphi
William D. Hill	"	C. C. Plunkett	Falmouth
John Henry Bruch	Falmouth	Alexr. Doull	Montego Bay
John Hibgame Clerk	"	Jos. Shore	Little River
Alexander Lake	Lucea	Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...
		Bart., R.N.*	

\* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
HANOVER.		WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
W. P. Clark	Lucea	Alexander Rerrie	Montego Bay
<i>Justices.</i>		Edward John Sadler	Sav.-la-Mar
DeBonitto Spencer Heaven	Ramble	Dr. Octavius Charles Harvey	"
Jacob Jackson	Copse	Joseph Swaby Segré	"
Charles Montague Phillips	Port Antonio	Zachary Jones	"
Robert Henry Robertson	Ramble	Hugh Anthony Vickers	"
William Dewar	Chester Castle	Edward M. Earle	Spanish Town
Richard Evan	Sav.-la-Mar	Charles S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
Wm. S. Noad	Montego Bay	W. Y. Garsia	Kingston
Alexander Emanuel Davis	Lucea	Conrad Pile Bovell	Sav.-la-Mar
Arthur W. Watson-Taylor*	...	Dr. William Augustus Nicol	Mandeville
John Rigg	Ramble	John Williamson Men-nell	Darliston
Beresford S. Gossett	Hagley Gap	Robert McFarlane	Bethel Town
John W. Edwards	Ramble	Charles Benjamin Vickers	Bluefields
Adolphus Harold Browne	Lucea	Narcisse Soulangé Savarian	Sav.-la-Mar
Robert Watson	Green Island	Frank Bastian	"
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	John Hudson	Little London
Frederick Wilmot Taylor	Chester Castle	Robert Henry Robertson	Ramble
Charles D. Wittingham	Montego Bay	Thomas Stewart McNeil	Whitehouse
Lewis Grant	Lucea	Samuel Halton Morris	Sav.-la-Mar
Frank John Constable Curtis*	...	John Coke Farquharson	Montego Bay
Martin Sorzano Strickland*	...	John W. Edwards	Ramble
John W. H. Sanftleben	Lucea	Charles C. Plunkett	Montego Bay
William Hylton Cooke	Sav.-la-Mar	James M. Farquharson	Black River
Charles H. N. Ringer*	...	Walter H. Farquharson	Little London
Geo. A. L. Sanftleben	Lucea	Andrew S. Aguilar	Sav.-la-Mar
W. G. Kinnimouth	Falmouth	W. H. Cooke	Newmarket
A. Lake	Lucea	W. M. Douet	Sav.-la-Mar
Aug. Chas. Bancroft	Green Island	W. Wooliscroft	"
Lord Malcolm, C.B.*	...		
Chas. E. Isaacs	Green Island		
Hon. E. H. Ellis*	...		
Capt. Sir Richard Poore, Bart., R.N.	...		
Beresford S. C. Heaven	Ramble		
WESTMORELAND.		ST. ELIZABETH.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. William Ewen	Grange Hill	Hon. William Harriott Coke	Black River
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Vacant	Sav.-la-Mar	Harold Arthur Perry	Malvern
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
David King	Whitehouse	Lionel Isaacs*	...
Charles Millward Gifford	New Market	William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
		Arthur Beswick	Lacovia

\* Off the Island.



Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
ST. ELIZABETH, <i>contd.</i>		MANCHESTER, <i>continued.</i>	
Stephen Charles Peynado	Black River	Francis H. Bonitto	Mandeville
John William Earle	"	George A. Douet	Four Paths
Charles Earle Isaacs*	...	R. H. Robertson	Ramble
Francis Salmon Maxwell	Santa Cruz	Quentin Logan	Four Paths
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	"	Edward Francis Coke	Mile Gully
John Edward Kerr	Montego Bay	David Walker	"
William Hill	Siloah	R. J. Miller	Christiana
Charles Gordon Farquharson	Black River	Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville
John Vassall Calder	Santa Cruz	S. A. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Walter Henry Farquharson	Little London	Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville
Charles Walter Treleven	Balaclava	H. S. Braham	Porus
Henry Phillips Maxwell	Santa Cruz	Arthur Farquharson	Spanish Town
John Cooper	Mid. Quarters	Clark	
Walter H. Allport	Newmarket	Carré John Georges	Old Harbour
C. F. Pengelley	Balaclava	Robert Burton Parker	Mile Gully
H. J. Lewis	Black River	George Hubert Galway	Mandeville
T. P. Leyden	"	Sturridge	
Geo. R. Smith	Malvern	Hon. Chas. S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar & Mandeville
E. T. Forrest	Black River	H. H. Heron	Mile Gully
C. D. Leyden*	"	Ralph Adair Stewart	Newport
W. V. Edwards*	Balaclava	H. A. Jacobs	Mandeville
C. M. C. Farquharson	Black River	S. A. Hendriks	Porus
M. H. M. Farquharson	Mid. Quarters	Aubrey M. Lewis	Mandeville
F. H. R. Farquharson	Balaclava	Charles E. Braham	"
		Alexander Geo. Heron	Newport
		George Nash	Mandeville
MANCHESTER.		CLARENDON.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Hon. John Powell Clark	Shooter's Hill	R. A. Walcott	May Pen
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
Wm. Woodhouse Fisher	Mandeville	George Turland (Senior Resident Justice)	"
<i>Justices.</i>		Henry Cook	Linstead
Alexander Woodburn	Shooter's Hill	Alexander James Melville	Chapelton
Heron		George Solomon	Kingston
Lionel Isaacs*	...	Thomas Ellis	Hayes
Alexander Napier	Spur Tree	Hon. J. M. Farquharson	Santa Cruz
George Sturridge	Mandeville	Ernest Charles Elliott	Spanish Town
Michael Easton Muirhead	"	Thomas Abrahams	Chapelton
Joseph Stewart	Newport	George Abrahams	May Pen
Edward G. Farquharson	Mile Gully	John Christie Foulds*	...
Thomas Glanvill	"	Robert Craig	Chapelton
Samuel T. Scharschmidt	Mandeville	Isaac R. Latreille	Kingston
Richard Walter Miles	Newport	George A. Douet	Four Paths
		Ernest ff. Mullen*	...
		H. T. Ronaldson	Milk River
		Quentin Logan	Four Paths
		Arthur James	Port Morant
		Wallace Wood McGowan	St. Ann's Bay

\* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>CLARENDON, contd.</i>		<i>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</i>	
Robert Charles Gibb	Alley	William Climie†	...
R. Bruford*	...	James Richmond	Spanish Town
L. Anderson	...	Arthur W. Douet	Claremont
Sidney Moxsy	Chapelton	Septimus Feurtado	Spanish Town
George D. Murray	Hayes	Charles E. Barrow	Kingston
Isaac Fox	Alley	Dugald Campbell	Linstead
James C. Elliott	Hayes	Ralph H. B. Hotchkin.	Kingston
George W. Muirhead	Alley	Ernest Henry Morrice	Kingston
William C. R. Chandler	Mill Gully	David Haddington Men-	Old Harbour
Thomas W. Miller	Brown's Town	dez	
Alfred Pawsey	Kingston	Reginald E. H. Melhado	Kingston
E. G. T. Farquharson	Four Paths	Henry L. Isaacs	Old Harbour
Arthur F. Clark	Spanish Town	G. C. Lindo	"
Cecil R. Isaacs	Milk River	Francis G. Bather	Linstead
Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	J. H. McPhail	Bog Walk
Leonard Sutton	Fraunkfield	L. D. H. Russell	Halfway Tree
Thomas Kemp	Cave Valley	S. C. Tilley	Morant Bay
Thos. H. Sharp	Spanish Town	St. Leger A. G. Tivy	Linstead
R. G. S. Bell, M.D.	May Pen	W. M. Gyles	"
H. E. Upton	Hayes	P. H. Bather	Bog Walk
J. W. Middleton	May Pen	G. A. Boettcher	Spanish Town
R. J. Miller	Christiana	W. Charley	Kingston
Alfred Walder	Walderston	M. H. Edwards	Linstead
		J. Messom	Old Harbour
		W. R. Muschett	Spanish Town
<i>ST. CATHERINE.</i>		T. H. Sharp	"
<i>Custos.</i>		E. L. Stanigar	Linstead
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Ewarton	W. R. Turner	Spanish Town
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		E. L. Verley	Kingston
J. V. Leach	Spanish Town	John Huntly Peck,	Linstead
<i>Justices.</i>		L.B.C.P., Edin.	
Stephen Weise Mais	Halfway Tree	Charles Alfred Thomas	Spanish Town
Louis Verley	Kingston	Fursden	
Jasper Cargill, M.D.	Halfway Tree	A. F. Clarke	"
James Falconer	Linstead	S. B. H. Bravo	Old Harbour
George Abrahams	"	Charles T. uhasac	Bog Walk
James Ryley	Spanish Town	Sidney Moxsy	Chapelton
John R. Scarlett	Ewarton		

## JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

## CIVIL.

(In Supreme Court.)

## WRITS ISSUED.

1894	1895.	1896.	
No. of writs issued, Common Law (including 53 Quit Rent Writs)	No. of writs issued, Common Law	No. of writs issued, Common Law	180
166	132	16	
No. of writs issued, Equity	No. of writs issued, Equity	No. of writs issued, Equity	1
10	13	1	
" " Probate	" " Probate	" " Probate	1
1	1	1	
" " Admiralty	" " Admiralty	" " Admiralty	1
1	1	1	
Total No. issued	Total No. issued	Total No. issued	198
178	146	198	

## DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	
41 Default Judgments amounting to—	40 Default Judgments amounting to—	72 Default Judgments amounting to—	
Damages	Damages	Damages	
£5,367 5 3½	£4,344 15 6	£11,308 9 9½	
Costs	Costs	Costs	
300 15 0	303 18 7	641 3 11	
Total	Total	Total	
5,668 0 3½	4,648 14 1	11,949 13 8½	

\* Have not taken the oath.

† Off the Island.



CONTESTED CAUSES.					
1894.		1895.		1896.	
5 Contested Causes		19 Contested Causes		17 Contested Causes	
amounting to—		amounting to—		amounting to—	
Damages .	£900 11 0	Damages .	£1,555 0 0	Damages .	£1,039 11 9
Costs .	153 17 11	Costs .	355 18 0	Costs .	1,026 14 11
Total .	1,054 8 11	Total .	1,910 18 0	Total .	2,066 6 8

SATISFACTIONS.					
1894.		1895.		1896.	
Satisfactions of Judg-		1 Satisfaction of Judg-		6 Satisfactions of Judg-	
ments entered		ments entered		ments entered	
amounting to—		amounting to—		amounting to—	
Damages .	£484 12 6	Damages .	£72 14 0	Damages .	£593 10 0
Costs .	241 17 9	Costs .	—	Costs .	276 4 1
Total .	726 10 3	Total .	72 14 0	Total .	869 14 1

## EQUITY.

(In Supreme Court.)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1894.		
1	For appointment of new Trustee under deed of settlement, and for injunction, &c., &c.	Pending.
2	For an account, &c.	Pending.
3	For sale of real estate and distribution of proceeds, &c.	Decree as prayed.
4	For a declaration that Wolmer's Free School in the City and Parish of Kingston is an Endowed School within the meaning of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, &c.	Decree as prayed.
5	For specific performance of contract, &c.	Pending.
6	For an account, &c., for a receiver, and for an injunction	Pending.
7	For specific performance of an agreement, &c.	Pending.
8	For moneys due, and to have the real and personal estate administered, &c.	Pending.
9	For a sale of all that Pen called Fustic Grove Pen and a distribution, &c.	Pending.
10	For a partition or sale of 2 lots of land at Río Bueno called Sea View and People's House, and Belgrove, Ruxby Park, and Rising Sun, &c.	Pending.
1895.		
1	To have Accounts taken	Pending.
2	To establish title to land and for injunction to prevent registration of Title	Pending.
3	To establish title to land and for injunction to prevent registration of Title	Pending.
4	For an Account and for a Receiver	Pending.
5	Balance of purchase money and for sale of premises	Pending.
6	For an Account	Pending.
7	To establish Title to land	Pending.
8	For a partition and sale of land	Pending.
9	Claim of annuitant under will	Pending.
10	For execution of trust in will	Pending.
11	To have trusts of agreement carried out	Pending.
12	For sale of land, &c., and distribution	Pending.
13	For damage, &c., for breach of contract	Pending.

EQUITY, *continued.*  
NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1896.		
1	To establish title to land, etc., and for injunction to prevent registration of title.	Decree as prayed.
2	same -	Pending.
3	For accounts and for Receiver -	Pending.
4	For balance of purchase money and for sale of premises -	Pending.
5	For accounts to be taken -	Decree as prayed.
6	To establish title to lands -	Decree as prayed.
7	For partition and sale -	Settled.
8	Claim of annuitant under will -	Settled.
9	same -	Settled.
10	For execution of trust under will -	Pending.
11	To carry out trusts of agreement -	Decree as prayed.
12	For sale of land and distribution of proceeds -	Pending.
13	For moneys, &c., due under agreement -	Pending.
14	For sale of land and distribution of proceeds -	Settled.
15	To have real and personal estate administered and for injunction and for appointment of Receiver -	Pending.
16	For accounts to be taken and for appointment of Receiver -	Pending.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

1894.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£100 0 0	24	£100 0 0	47	£500 0 0
2	380 10 0	25	unascertained	48	700 0 0
3	100 0 0	26	330 0 0	49	3,000 0 0
4	226 16 3	27	...	50	3,800 0 0
5	3,150 0 0	28	1,300 0 0	51	420 0 0
6	150 0 0	29	50 0 0	52	100 0 0
7	500 0 0	30	600 0 0	53	1,370 0 0
8	1,029 13 1	31	25 0 0	54	112 10 0
9	...	32	176 0 0	55	450 11 10
10	50 0 0	33	50 0 0	56	20 0 0
11	240 0 0	34	275 0 0	57	300 0 0
12	20,400 0 0	35	500 0 0	58	unascertained
13	250 0 0	36	100 0 0	59	unascertained
14	50 0 0	37	229 16 0	60	5 0 0
15	unascertained	38	unascertained	61	450 0 0
16	230 0 0	39	197 0 0	62	250 0 0
17	250 0 0	40	591 0 0	63	315 0 0
18	5,000 0 0	41	20 0 0	64	unascertained
19	1,500 0 0	42	386 0 0	65	unascertained
20	1,100 0 0	43	250 0 0	66	180 0 0
21	300 0 0	44	5,000 0 0	67	15,000 0 0
22	310 0 0	45	50 0 0		
23	16 0 0	46	250 0 0		
					£72,785 17 2



1895.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at		Personalty sworn at
1	£5,000 0 0	22	£431 0 0	43	£2,450 0 0
2	270 0 0	23	12 14 4	44	625 0 0
3	370 0 0	24	50 0 0	45	500 0 0
4	200 0 0	25	300 0 0	46	270 0 0
5	50 0 0	26	300 0 0	47	Unascertained.
6	1,092 0 0	27	26,000 0 0	48	250 0 0
7	500 0 0	28	144 0 0	49	283 0 0
8	170 0 0	29	3,000 0 0	50	205 0 0
9	461 0 0	30	1,000 0 0	51	272 0 0
10	200 0 0	31	400 0 0	52	50 0 0
11	1,000 0 0	32	50 0 0	53	300 0 0
12	1,500 0 0	33	50 0 0	54	550 0 0
13	606 0 0	34	50 0 0	55	2,600 0 0
14	518 0 0	35	200 0 0	56	6,050 0 0
15	385 2 0	36	8 0 0	57	167 0 0
16	50 0 0	37	350 0 0	58	1,800 0 0
17	200 0 0	38	3,750 0 0	59	3,000 0 0
18	130 0 0	39	150 0 0	60	1,044 0 0
19	50 0 0	40	350 0 0	61	1,600 0 0
20	1,845 0 0	41	50 0 0		
21	15 0 0	42	700 0 0		
Total					£73,973 16 4

1896.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£130 0 0	28	£500 0 0	55	£581 13 2
2	50 0 0	29	95 0 0	56	130 0 0
3	1,845 0 0	30	300 0 0	57	unascertained.
4	15 0 0	31	250 0 0	58	120 0 0
5	431 0 0	32	283 0 0	59	1,200 0 0
6	unascertained.	33	205 0 0	60	450 0 0
7	50 0 0	34	272 0 0	61	135 0 0
8	300 0 0	35	50 0 0	62	710 0 0
9	300 0 0	36	300 0 0	63	605 18 4
10	26,000 0 0	37	550 3 9	64	50 0 0
11	144 0 0	38	2,600 0 0	65	166 0 0
12	3,000 0 0	39	6,050 0 0	66	2,200 0 0
13	1,000 0 0	40	167 0 0	67	3,350 0 0
14	400 0 0	41	1,800 0 0	68	29 12 0
15	unascertained.	42	3,000 0 0	69	100 0 0
16	50 0 0	43	1,044 0 0	70	550 0 0
17	50 0 0	44	1,600 0 0	71	unascertained.
18	200 0 0	45	No personalty.	72	1,969 0 0
19	8 0 0	46	800 0 0	73	100 0 0
20	350 0 0	47	20 0 0	74	394 10 0
21	2,750 0 0	48	No personalty.	75	789 0 0
22	150 0 0	49	60 0 0	76	500 0 0
23	350 0 0	50	10 0 0	77	20 0 0
24	50 0 0	51	1,000 0 0	78	10 0 0
25	700 0 0	52	50 0 0	79	700 0 0
26	2,450 0 0	53	500 0 0	80	125 0 0
27	625 0 0	54	1,415 0 0	81	555 4 0
Total					£91,659 17 6

## DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce or for Judicial separation.	Result.
1894.		
May 19	- Ill-treatment	- Pending.
" 26	- Adultery	- Pending.
July 5	- Adultery	- Pending.
" 21	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending.
August 11	- Adultery	- Pending.
" 29	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending.
October 3	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending.
1895.		
2nd February	- Ill-treatment	- Pending.
13th February	- Adultery	- Pending.
21st March	- Adultery	- Decree nisi
1st June	- Adultery	- Pending.
1896.		
February 14	- Adultery	- Decree Nisi.

## INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1895-96.

Results.		Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted	-	5	12	6	3	5	4	11	2	3	1	119	171
Acquitted	-	1	2	2	-	6	4	5	5	-	-	27	52
Abandoned for want of prosecution	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	20
Total	-	6	14	8	3	12	8	16	7	3	1	165	243

## OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets	19,497	20,683	21,535	21,390	24,881	25,732	27,600	28,041	27,441	29,135
The number of summary convictions :-										
1. For offences against the person	1,504	1,959	1,871	1,838	2,318	2,526	2,320	2,627	2,224	2,249
2. For prædial larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	835	685	699	610	606	662	660	642	497	649
4. For other offences	5,780	6,536	6,578	6,410	7,958	7,924	8,708	9,278	7,709	8,707
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-										
1. For offences against the person	739	648	507	556	735	685	766	748	994	1,060
2. For prædial larceny	435	333	746	476	791	849	821	617	512	889
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	462	492	942	894	1,039	1,139	1,220	1,100	1,142	1,350
4. For other offences	776	704	454	704	888	1,190	1,400	1,476	1,874	1,766
The number of persons acquitted :-										
1. In the Inferior Courts	2,473	3,720	3,791	3,258	3,782	3,511	3,567	3,827	3,619	3,607
2. In the Superior Courts	1,654	1,218	1,145	1,176	1,426	1,607	1,664	1,344	1,587	1,631



CRIMINAL.  
CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Colony and Year.	Population.	Summary Convictions.				Convictions in Superior Courts.					Grand Total.	Percentage of Convictions to Population.
		Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	
1886.												
Barbados	171,860	2,290	949	784	3,379	7,782	33	-	31	10	74	7,856 4.5
British Guiana	274,311	2,611	626	1,040	7,425	11,245	130	-	115	23	268	11,513 4.2
Trinidad	178,270	1,682	127	990	7,167	9,941	68	-	18	21	107	10,048 5.6
Jamaica	580,804	1,334	-	903	4,985	7,222	727	583	433	680	2,323	9,545 1.6
1887.												
Barbados	180,000	2,266	1329	556	3,136	6,842	27	-	43	11	81	6,923 3.8
British Guiana	274,311	2,441	169	935	6,099	10,389	95	-	111	37	243	10,632 3.8
Trinidad	183,486	1,871	102	947	5,990	8,888	52	-	22	11	85	8,973 4.8
Jamaica	580,804	1,504	-	835	5,780	8,119	739	435	462	776	2,412	10,531 1.8
1888.												
Barbados	180,000	2,379	884	652	3,329	7,315	38	-	47	6	91	7,406 4.1
British Guiana	278,477	2,931	284	936	6,933	11,191	12	-	132	85	329	11,520 4.1
Trinidad	189,566	1,927	80	948	5,560	8,534	75	-	32	11	118	8,652 4.5
Jamaica	580,804	1,959	-	685	6,536	9,180	548	333	492	704	2,977	11,257 1.8
1889.												
Barbados	180,000	2,370	955	702	3,480	7,570	37	-	53	6	96	7,666 4.2
British Guiana	282,066	2,802	391	1,033	5,083	9,194	143	-	143	26	312	9,506 3.4
Trinidad	196,172	2,094	99	1,203	6,320	9,727	68	-	31	9	108	9,835 5.0
Jamaica	580,804	1,871	-	699	6,578	8,148	507	746	942	454	2,649	10,797 1.9
1890.												
Barbados	185,000	2,506	1018	741	3,599	7,781	25	-	52	17	94	7,875 4.2
British Guiana	284,000	2,603	276	914	8,422	12,121	21	-	77	98	196	12,317 4.3
Trinidad	208,752	1,727	100	979	7,251	10,082	68	-	27	10	105	10,157 4.9
Jamaica	639,491	1,838	-	610	6,410	8,858	556	476	894	704	2,630	11,488 1.8
1891.												
Barbados	182,306	2,487	935	1,077	2,971	8,291	36	-	58	8	102	8,393 4.6
British Guiana	278,393	2,520	182	1,154	9,174	13,231	101	-	102	27	230	13,461 4.83
Trinidad	200,028	1,914	125	1,029	6,583	9,668	107	-	26	15	148	9,816 4.8
Jamaica	639,491	2,318	-	606	7,958	10,882	735	791	1039	888	3,453	14,635 2.6
1892.												
Barbados	182,306	2,562	1181	922	4,528	9,193	26	-	66	6	98	9,291 5.09
British Guiana	278,393	2,300	196	1,763	4,337	8,596	149	-	123	32	304	8,900 3.19
Trinidad	200,028	1,814	171	889	7,590	10,464	77	1	31	3	111	10,575 5.05
Jamaica	639,491	2,320	-	660	8,708	11,688	766	821	1220	1400	4,207	15,895 2.47
1893.												
Barbados	182,306	2,711	703	836	4,586	8,836	19	-	42	15	76	8,912 4.81
British Guiana	278,393	2,071	155	779	8,495	11,500	79	-	71	16	166	11,666 4.47
Trinidad	200,028	1,878	118	931	8,622	11,549	70	-	33	14	117	11,666 5.3
Jamaica	639,491	2,627	-	642	9,278	12,547	748	617	1033	1476	3,874	15,677 2.40
1894.												
Barbados	185,000	2,684	931	936	4,588	9,139	19	-	68	9	96	9,235 4.99
British Guiana	278,393	2,595	165	1,123	9,410	13,299	49	1	88	14	151	13,450 4.83
Trinidad	200,028	1,900	100	982	9,280	12,262	101	-	62	32	195	12,457 5.5
Jamaica	639,491	2,224	-	497	7,709	10,430	994	512	1142	1874	4,522	14,952 2.7
1895.												
Barbados	186,000	2,784	1772	1,187	3,092	8,835	26	-	83	30	139	8,974 4.77
British Guiana	278,328	2,038	303	1,173	5,778	9,292	73	10	92	25	200	9,492 3.16
Trinidad	237,934	1,818	70	1,080	9,924	12,892	54	-	37	15	106	12,998 5.5
Jamaica	639,491	2,249	-	649	8,707	11,605	1060	889	1350	1766	5,065	16,670 2.6

## PART VII.

## JAMAICA FINANCES.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE Financial Year ended 31st March, 1896, commenced with a surplus of £64,005 and the General Revenue yielded £646,103, making together a sum of £710,108, while the expenditure including £21,429 for Sinking Funds amounted to £626,934, thus leaving at the close of the year a surplus of £83,173.

The details of Revenue and Expenditure are contained in the tables on the following pages.

The net increase in general Revenue of £22,078 is due to increases in the receipts for imports (£13,886) chiefly in respects of food stuffs, for stamps (£3,004) certain arrears and fines on account of Legacy Duties having been paid during the year; for Postal and Telegraphs (£1,783) due to the extension of business; and for reimbursements generally (1,152). The items of decrease are few and small and do not call for any remarks.

The revenue devoted to main roads under Law 17 of 1890, shews but slight variation.

The Parochial Revenues shew a net increase of £2,051. The amounts vary with the rates imposed.

Immigration Revenues gave an increase of £8,654, due to payments on the arrival of Coolies by the "Volga" and "Jumna."

The net increase in general expenditure of £24,703 is mainly due to increases in Legislative Council and Public Works under "Administrative," (£1,998) in the Revenue Department, owing to its recent re-arrangement, (£1,993) in Inquests, Crown Witnesses and other Judicial Services, (£1,122) in Constabulary, due to an increase in the Force and to the paying of gratuities formerly met exclusively from the Constabulary Pension Fund. There are also increases in Medical (£1,020), and Harbours and Pilotage (£1,391) for new works, buoys and beacons, &c., Miscellaneous—chiefly for the Jamaica Agricultural Society—£1,462; Public Works, increase of new works of main roads £2,515; Railway, for extension track (the expenditure having previously been met from deposits (£6,624).

The most important decrease is that of £2,276 under Education, owing to decrease in the grants earned, consequent on the falling off in the attendance of pupils. The other items of decrease are few and do not call for special comment.

Main road expenditure under Law 17 of 1890 shows an increase of £1,640.

Parochial expenditure proper (exclusive of Kingston Streets Fund) shows a net increase of £9,584. The funds which shew increased expenditure are Parochial Roads and Sanitary, while the only important decrease is in expenditure from the Surplus Fund.

Immigration expenditure shows an increase of £1,913.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The sum of £25,000 was raised by loan under Law 28 of 1894 for the purpose of defraying the expense of certain works connected with the Kingston Improvements scheme specified in Section 37 of Law 31 of 1890, this arrangement having been substituted for the original one in the latter law, of paying the amount direct from the Public Treasury.



£8,400 of the amount was raised in Debentures at 4 per cent. and £16,600 in 4 per cent. Local Inscribed Stock. The premiums offered in respect of the former were at the rate of 2 per cent. and of the latter at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent.

The public debt directly secured on the General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt :—

1886	.	.	£1,478,790	3	8
1887	.	.	1,491,993	3	9
1888	.	.	1,502,684	9	8
1889	.	.	1,506,883	6	0
1891	.	.	1,458,221	12	7
1892	.	.	1,520,088	4	3
1893	.	.	1,523,944	2	11
1894	.	.	1,672,299	14	6
1895	.	.	1,678,744	11	2
1896	.	.	1,666,177	14	3

Of the above amount on 31st March last, £763,119 15s. 1d. was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Railway to Ewarton and Porus. £126,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £167,220 for the erection of new bridges and £146,000 for reconstruction and conversion of parochial roads into main roads.

The following are the amounts due for debentures guaranteed by General Revenue raised on account of the several undertakings specified :—

Kingston and Liguanea Water Works	.	£78,020
Kingston Gas Works	.	14,900
Kingston Slaughter House	.	10,000
Kingston Improvement	.	50,000

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	258,963	257,148	265,632	247,745	251,536	299,279	288,840
Export Duties	5,257	4,378	6,337	5,601	5,570	9,382	9,398
Excise	101,777*	85,334	84,581	80,455	77,720	101,691	95,502
Licenses	14,431	15,347	16,987	15,843	15,687	17,948	19,933
Stamps	15,683	18,463	16,906	14,524	16,038	15,995	16,656
Post Office	15,306	17,033	16,628	16,531	16,838	17,492	18,295
Telegraph	3,777	4,511	4,244	4,053	4,058	4,448	4,795
Tax on Stock	4,945	4,837	4,866	4,654	4,597	4,835	4,501
Court Fees	6,967	7,081	7,018	6,071	5,864	6,463	7,187
Fees of Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, &c.	2,680	2,650	2,565	3,249	3,037	3,392	3,622
Jamaica Railway	25,839	27,086	32,019	34,824	49,095	55,685	60,860
Reimbursements	17,469	16,566	19,943	18,718	24,417	19,429	24,178
Miscellaneous	7,411	5,476	14,314	6,738	6,067	4,590	12,111
Revenues now Appropriated	85,634	87,981	90,437	91,026	95,099	103,624	107,272
Interest on Sinking Funds	7,958	9,306	9,327	10,646	11,163	12,189	8,903
Savings Bank	3,144	2,092	3,352	3,697	3,406	3,330	4,755
Total	577,241	561,287	595,156	564,375	590,192	679,770	686,818
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties	13,824	13,328	12,075	8,127	11,905	6,129	3,675
Capitation Tax, &c.	3,206	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	5,107	5,167	5,821	3,902	5,349	4,462
Total	17,030	18,434	17,242	13,948	15,807	11,478	8,137
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Light Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor Rates (a)	30,440	28,900	29,678	30,377	33,223	35,734	38,263
Kingston Streets	705	2,937	2,317	2,786	2,793	3,140	3,381
Market Dues (b)	2,645	2,687	3,007	3,259	3,390	3,404	3,914
Pounds (c)	981	921	922	1,011	992	1,009	927
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parochial Roads	39,810	39,514	40,496	38,246	39,670	42,935	42,146
Sanitary (d)	3,651	4,074	4,040	4,430	5,290	6,581	8,120
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,261	1,463	1,420	1,541	1,190	1,093	1,239
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (f)	3,662	3,883	4,128	4,172	4,246	4,280	4,940
Gas Rates, &c.	2,479	2,580	3,421	3,413	2,511	2,349	2,641
Parochial General Purposes	-	-	-	191	1,327	750	757
Miscellaneous	-	1,021	1,008	1,600	467	2,349	944
Total	85,634	87,980	90,437	91,026	95,099	103,624	107,272

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Law 9 of 1873.

\* Duty increased for year to 8s.



A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, *continued.*

	1889-90. Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	165,010	371,855	324,479	303,657	320,976	346,529	360,886
Export Duties†	4,222	6,687	654*				
Excise	58,610†	136,160	123,418	120,003	127,479	138,923	138,725
Licenses	9,090	2,915	1,263	785	779	776	759
Stamps	9,315	19,286	19,317	20,814	22,394	20,133	23,137
Post Office	8,793	17,685	18,278	19,095	20,285	21,886	23,594
Telegraph	2,525	6,392	5,687	5,734	6,087	5,783	5,858
Tax on Stock	1,669	4,753	4,754	134	11	4	
Court Fees	4,028	7,578	8,442	8,547	8,665	9,048	9,149
Tax in lieu of Education Fees				10,270	12,478	12,260	12,414
Fines, &c.	1,909	4,639	4,614	4,359	5,451	4,432	4,652
Jamaica Railway	119,126†	436	23,545§	4,557	6,774		
Reimbursements	11,082	22,405	24,468	30,508	32,078	32,442	33,594
Miscellaneous	3,916	6,972	17,802	15,905	18,744	15,370	15,804
Revenues now Appropriated	58,385	155,435	156,165	154,596	160,519	159,785	129,602
Interest on Sinking Funds	4,564	9,365	9,955	10,433	11,581	12,442	13,428
Savings Bank	4,434	11,823	3,935	4,362	3,348	3,995	4,103
Total	466,678	784,386	746,776	713,760	757,649	783,808	775,705
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties	1,105	2,598	448	.*			
(Capitation Tax, &c.) Laws 7 of 1878 and 14 of 1891		1,428			824	1,930	10,538
Miscellaneous	1,603	379	31,390	31,838	547	209	255
Total	2,708	4,405	31,838	31,838	1,371	2,139	10,793
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Poor Rates (a)	22,445	40,531	38,748	40,756	42,189	42,923	42,600
Kingston Streets	1,961	6,639	7,437	4,346	3,054	3,415	3,727
Market Dues (b)	2,138	4,436	4,615	5,106	5,514	6,020	6,422
Pounds (c)	506	1,029	970	967	809	836	977
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890		30,815	32,012	30,986	31,800	32,234	32,189
Parochial Roads	20,740	50,317	44,845	48,520	50,169	47,111	48,398
Sanitary (d)	4,740	8,238	6,621	7,190	9,151	8,327	9,039
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	684	1,346	1,771	1,550	1,466	956	1,631
Trade, Metal, Hawker and Gunpowder Licenses Sur- plus Fund (f)	832	5,228	5,483	5,578	5,967	6,325	6,404
Gas Rates, &c.	1,456	2,598	2,611	3,511	2,523	3,446	2,099
Parochial General Purposes	247	2,017	1,875	1,977	2,948	3,318	4,179
Miscellaneous	2,636	2,242	9,177	4,109	4,929	4,874	4,125
Total*	58,385	155,436	156,165	154,596	160,519	159,785	129,602

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " 44 of 1872.

(f) " " 9 of 1873.

\* Duties abolished.

† Duty increased to 6s. a gallon.

‡ Railway sold:—Includes £100,000 on account of sale.

§ Now interest on second Mortgage Bonds.

|| Amended Law 14 of 1891.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	43,777	43,159	65,823	72,423	74,546	77,454	83,127
Governor and Staff	7,707	6,167	6,986	6,857	6,818	6,868	6,783
Privy Council	94	81	86	11	177	48	32
Legislative Council	968	820	1,613	752	981	1,726	1,341
Colonial Secretariat	5,470	5,236	5,212	5,230	5,314	5,215	5,345
Director of Public Works	9,049	8,558	8,550	8,738	7,768	10,682	10,733
Audit Office	3,534	3,518	3,155	3,253	3,361	3,373	3,201
Treasury	3,272	3,208	3,349	3,359	3,248	3,180	3,137
Savings Bank	1,917	2,103	2,621	2,160	2,144	2,256	2,234
Stamp Office	682	815	776	861	928	981	1,020
Post Office and Telegraphs	31,434	23,022	22,537	22,437	26,136	24,148	25,358
Customs, &c.	31,833	32,232	31,458	30,987	30,813	31,226	30,882
Judicial	36,266	34,561	34,715	35,248	35,092	36,064	36,058
Ecclesiastical	7,881	7,450	7,409	6,985	6,934	6,781	6,277
Medical	50,141	48,505	49,031	49,785	52,456	48,786	49,515
Police	48,670	49,173	48,324	48,650	48,218	48,033	47,827
Prisons and Reformatories	26,996	24,086	22,553	23,562	23,836	23,343	24,134
Education	25,064	25,863	28,945	30,833	33,323	35,200	37,518
Harbour Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	816	...	925	1,822	1,325	1,476	1,473
Militia and Store	...	837	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	4,417	...	3,868	6,709	7,279	7,880	7,648
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	...	4,788	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	16,164	16,798	20,713	*15,196	16,443	14,974	20,154
Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steam Communication	5,335	5,047	2,116	2,153	2,000	1,727	2,619
Stationery and Printing	7,061	6,192	5,750	6,600	5,596	6,548	6,336
Library and Museum	927	920	917	850	1,128	1,049	942
Colonization	...	7,723	9,660	4,488	129	3,822	...
Plantations and Gardens	4,851	5,388	5,000	4,258	4,391	4,796	5,070
Railway	14,112	12,048	18,017	27,424	33,050	32,064	33,167
Main Roads and Buildings	53,415	48,156	47,614	52,285	48,080	52,318	57,632
Pensions, &c.	13,411	13,150	12,629	12,733	12,363	13,498	15,036
Parochial	2,059	2,038	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered Lands	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	78,343	86,743	92,349	96,087	120,088	107,481	112,633
Jamaica share of "Florence" damages	4,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure from Income	529,851	532,097	562,702	582,735	613,960	612,999	637,233
Sinking Funds, &c.	13,648	12,939	24,607	14,003	20,956	26,946	27,462
Total Payments from Income	543,499	555,036	587,309	596,732	593,003	586,053	664,695
Less Debt Payments as above	13,648	12,939	24,607	14,003	20,956	26,946	27,462
Add Expenditure from Money raised by Loans	529,851 180,033	531,885 141,348	562,702 204,241	582,735 29,315	613,960 23,634	612,999 15,672	637,233 37,745
Total	709,884	673,233	766,943	612,050	637,593	628,671	674,978
Immigration	23,341	30,701	14,715	10,563	8,567	4,553	8,973

\* For details, see the head "Miscellaneous."



A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1889-90. Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	40,799	76,569	77,314	77,650	79,661	80,946	81,111
Governor and Staff	3,460	6,947	6,819	7,186	7,049	7,058	7,305
Privy Council	-	165	11	27	134	12	31
Legislative Council	477	1,459	1,448	2,126	3,156	2,033	3,497
Colonial Secretariat	2,700	5,184	5,047	5,777	5,706	5,569	5,731
Director of Public Works*	5,584	12,378	14,658	16,854	16,201	17,754	17,567
Audit Office	1,611	3,451	3,521	3,605	3,715	3,681	4,244
Treasury	1,581	3,499	3,838	4,112	4,408	4,417	4,405
Savings Bank	1,081	2,374	2,628	2,697	2,889	2,904	3,087
Stamp Office	448	1,043	1,052	1,119	1,099	1,067	1,044
Post Office and Telegraphs	12,590	27,094	30,245	30,032	30,429	32,133	33,476
Revenue Departments	15,570	32,697	33,311	34,288	35,927	36,959	38,974
Judicial	18,215	38,574	39,764	41,210	43,829	43,000	44,122
Ecclesiastical	3,238	6,138	5,562	4,402	3,824	3,885	3,356
Medical	24,333	49,502	55,068	57,162	57,445	57,822	58,842
Police	24,664	50,133	51,390	51,475	51,255	53,140	59,150
Prisons, and Reformatories	11,677	23,574	24,955	25,000	25,523	24,663	25,465
Education	20,332	40,253	40,790	56,033	70,329	67,546	65,270
Harbour Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	604	1,416	1,802	2,214	1,755	1,860	3,251
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	3,651	8,590	8,595	9,530	9,527	11,652	11,053
Miscellaneous	10,091	25,763	72,214	31,652	48,824	24,264	32,585
Census	-	84	6,232	-	-	-	-
Steam Communication	1,333	2,583	2,150	2,508	2,092	1,800	1,800
Stationery and Printing	4,867	6,534	9,386	8,741	7,550	7,569	7,818
Library and Museum	516	3,586	1,832	1,774	1,784	2,102	1,915
Plantations and Gardens	2,686	6,932	5,057	5,479	5,401	5,061	5,654
Railway	9,798	†385	†673	-	-	-	-
Main Roads and Buildings	32,210	91,659	91,659	83,718	58,460	65,647	68,654
Pensions, &c.	7,192	14,167	13,227	13,393	14,438	16,259	16,096
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	58,627	126,289	135,897	127,419	124,975	162,869	133,475
Total Expenditure from Income	319,935	669,021	746,143	707,179	717,385	743,672	738,980
Sinking Funds, &c.	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,905	33,521	36,747	21,428
Total Payments from Income	332,571	698,040	775,132	740,084	750,906	780,419	760,409
Less Debt Payments as above	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,905	33,521	36,747	21,428
	319,935	727,059	746,143	707,179	717,385	743,672	781,837
Add Expenditure from Mo- neys raised by Loans	23,671	34,141	115,361	66,163	54,398	54,312	66,301
Total	343,606	761,210	861,414	773,342	771,783	797,984	848,138
Immigration	1,383	8,411	35,640	5,103	7,677	11,135	13,048

\* Includes Land Department.

† Now for salary of Government Director only.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Rates ( <i>a</i> )	30,465	30,498	31,257	32,599	35,239	35,623	38,567
Kingston Streets	117	18	231	919	648	1,115	892
Markets ( <i>b</i> )	4,104	8,088	6,539	4,500	4,461	4,502	3,228
Pounds ( <i>c</i> )	1,011	947	960	1,032	931	965	1,002
Parochial Roads	33,746	34,535	41,167	41,844	53,960	47,799	51,639
Sanitary ( <i>d</i> )	3,528	3,923	4,783	8,151	17,345	8,571	8,241
Fire Rates, Kingston ( <i>e</i> )	1,301	2,688	1,577	1,188	1,350	1,314	1,147
Dog Tax	.	3,209	3,608	.	.	.	.
Trade License Surplus Fund ( <i>f</i> )	2,184	2,838	2,828	2,392	2,206	2,936	2,495
Gas Appropriation	1,885	.	.	2,494	2,528	1,897	3,041
Parochial General Purposes	.	.	.	969	1,419	2,635	2,387
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	125	.
Total	78,343	86,743	92,349	96,087	120,088	107,481	112,633
	1889-90. Half-Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the Poor ( <i>a</i> )	20,088	43,221	43,908	45,204	42,975	45,896	45,755
Kingston Streets	223	892	860	905	1,110	2,022	1,966
Markets ( <i>b</i> )	1,823	5,101	7,726	7,169	8,584	7,773	6,773
Pounds ( <i>c</i> )	570	1,040	997	855	986	918	845
Parochial Roads	27,718	60,148	59,552	52,402	50,070	61,176	54,170
Sanitary ( <i>d</i> )	3,251	5,523	6,791	8,960	9,054	8,004	9,683
Fire Rates, Kingston ( <i>e</i> )	793	1,501	1,863	1,405	1,468	1,503	1,467
Trade License Surplus Fund ( <i>f</i> )	1,384	3,003	3,005	2,529	1,930	2,689	1,857
Gas Appropriation	1,339	2,701	2,854	2,900	2,981	3,097	3,136
Parochial General Purposes	1,439	3,157	3,963	5,089	5,816	7,500	7,072
Kingston Streets Fund	.	.	.	.	.	22,300	.
Kingston Theatre	.	.	.	.	.	.	753
Total	58,627	126,289	131,520	127,419	124,975	162,869	133,475

(*a*) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.(*b*) " " 9 of 1874.(*c*) " " Order of Government.(*d*) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.(*e*) " " Law 44 of 1872.(*f*) " " Law 2 of 1873.



## DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	£	£	£	£
Clerk Parochial Boards	1,384	1,294	1,200	1,200
Miscellaneous	11,596	27,097	9,253	9,715
Registrar General's Department	3,346	4,191	4,175	4,407
Board of Supervision	446	417	432	508
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Island Record Office	1,502	1,367	1,482	1,346
Registration of Titles	627	844	855	1,102
Extension Track Jamaica Railway	7,347	7,191	...	6,623
“ “ (Railway)	...	1,057	1,917	1,996
Industrial Schools	1,272	1,237	969	965
Immigration Department	2,131	2,129	1,981	1,723
Agricultural Society	.	.	.	1,000
£	31,652	48,824	24,264	32,585

## PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

Parish.	Land at 3d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at ¾d. per Acre.	Land at ¼d. per Acre.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	0 4 1½	1 4 1½	0 18 11½	1 0 5	3 7 7½
St. Andrew	159 19 7½	22 13 0½	41 3 4	65 9 8½	289 5 9
St. Thomas	236 8 3½	11 3 1½	52 1 0	99 8 8½	399 1 1½
Portland	175 14 6	5 10 0½	50 19 0	93 11 7½	325 15 2½
St. Mary	299 17 7	29 18 9	112 13 1½	6 4 8½	504 14 2½
St. Ann	204 15 6	158 5 4	208 18 4½	124 5 5½	696 4 8
Trelawny	145 15 2½	100 8 3	80 11 3½	80 18 4	407 13 0½
St. James	104 7 7½	47 11 3½	65 5 4½	91 14 2½	308 18 6½
Hanover	105 18 3	46 14 4½	87 1 2½	55 1 9	294 15 7½
Westmoreland	146 17 9	63 16 10½	146 1 6½	131 7 8½	488 3 10½
St. Elizabeth	148 2 11½	114 1 5½	106 17 7½	159 3 0½	528 5 0½
Manchester	178 11 3	56 7 2½	87 18 2½	93 9 6	416 6 2½
Clarendon	260 18 10½	43 0 1½	78 3 8½	184 0 4½	566 3 0½
St. Catherine	288 9 4½	95 14 8½	112 2 3½	176 18 0½	673 4 4½
Totals	£ 2,456 0 11	796 8 9½	1,230 15 0½	1,418 13 6½	5,901 18 3½

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON WHICH POOR RATE HAS BEEN COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR, 1895-96.

PARISH.	RATED HOUSES.		HOUSES OTHER THAN RATED.				Houses (other than rated)		Total No. of Houses.	Total Poor Rate.
	No.	Amount.	Every other.		Total.	Amount.	Floored.	Unfloored.		
			Owned.	Tenanted.						
Kingston	5,097	£ s. d. 9,840 8 3½	537	.	537	£ s. d. 126 2 9½	537	.	5,634	£ s. d. 9,966 11 1
St. Andrew	3,564	2,221 6 8	1,385	276	1,661	344 2 2½	247	1,414	5,225	2,565 8 10½
St. Thomas	1,804	1,308 10 4½	2,632	848	3,480	1,035 9 4	895	2,585	5,284	2,343 19 8½
Portland	2,349	1,291 5 7½	1,755	1,028	2,783	557 18 8	699	2,080	5,132	1,848 4 3½
St. Mary	3,460	1,860 9 8½	2,200	427	2,627	610 1 0	195	2,432	6,087	2,470 10 8½
St. Ann	5,975	1,913 7 1	1,857	224	2,081	314 17 9	1,000	1,081	8,056	2,228 4 10
Trelawny	2,047	1,194 18 11½	1,553	423	1,976	478 12 11	1,343	633	4,023	1,673 11 10½
St. James	1,964	1,273 18 6	1,022	672	1,694	339 0 10½	812	882	3,658	1,612 19 4½
Hanover	2,799	1,534 19 6½	416	599	1,015	277 11 4	142	873	3,814	1,862 10 10½
Westmoreland	3,660	2,642 12 10	775	956	1,731	461 9 4	505	1,226	5,391	3,104 2 2
St. Elizabeth	2,497	1,176 9 4½	3,944	354	4,300	860 9 3	1,609	2,691	6,797	2,036 18 7½
Manchester	4,692	1,830 4 8	1,785	159	1,944	397 13 0	461	1,483	6,636	2,227 17 8
Clarendon	4,464	2,027 19 1½	2,383	222	2,605	622 9 3½	425	2,180	7,069	2,650 8 4½
St. Catherine	4,604	2,891 13 8	3,990	1,147	5,137	1,375 9 9½	818	4,419	9,741	4,267 3 5½
Total 1895-96	48,976	33,058 4 4½	26,234	7,337	33,571	7,801 7 6½	9,688	23,979	82,547	40,859 11 11½



## STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Debt.	Redeemed.	Issued in and converted into Incbd. Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 Vic., c. 38	Curates Fund ...	6 o/o	28,048 9 4		
15 Vic., c. 20	Rectors Fund—Deductions from salaries for support of Widows and Orphans of Clergy	do.	18,460 8 9		
18 Vic., c. 20, &c.					
Law 11 of 1875	Widows and Orphans' Fund,—Deductions from salaries of Officers Civil Service for their Widows and Orphans	do.	61,578 10 2		
Guaranteed Loans—			108,087 8 3		
Law 39 of '69	To pay off certain Guaranteed Loans	4 o/o	367,600 0 0	9,500 0 0	...
Loans for General Purposes secured on Island Revenues					
Law 1 of '79	Electric Telegraphs	5 o/o	5,055 19 3	5,055 19 3	...
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and restoration Ja. Railway	4½ o/o	140,000 0 0	7,100 0 0	124,600 0 0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4 o/o	400,000 0 0	10,700 0 0	330,800 0 0
Law 19 of '80	Conversion or Redemption of certain Debentures	do.	400,700 0 0	12,800 0 0	309,000 0 0
Law 17 of '84	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	183,000 0 0	3,600 0 0	146,200 0 0
Law 20 of '92	Jamaica Bridges	do.	34,000 0 0	...	34,000 0 0
Law 17 of '90	Par. Main Roads	do.	146,000 0 0	...	146,000 0 0
Law 13 of '85	To cover expenses of Conversion	do.	4,285 10 8	...	4,285 10 8
Law 14 of '86	Extension Railway Further Loan	3½ o/o & 4 o/o	52,000 0 0	2,400 0 0	11,400 0 0
Law 16 of '87	ditto	do.	30,100 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,825 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Conversion of Rio Cobre Debentures	do.	82,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	13,600 0 0
Law 36 of '88	Extension Railway Further Loan	4 o/o	28,000 0 0	400 0 0	7,575 0 0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Bridging Rivers, St. Thomas & Portland	3½ o/o & 4 o/o	120,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	63,100 0 0
Laws 31 of '90 & 28 of '94	Kingston Improvement	4 o/o	25,000 0 0	...	16,600 0 0
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenue			2,018,241 9 11	55,755 19 3	1,209,985 10 8
Law 27 of '85	K. & L. Water Works	do.	17,500 0 0	...	...
Law 14 of '90	ditto	do.	60,520 0 0	...	...
Law 30 of '88	Redemption of Debentures issued under Law 31 of 1872 for Kgn. Gas Wks.	do.	14,900 0 0	...	...
Law 5 of '82	Kingston Slaughter House Commrs.	do.	10,000 0 0	...	...
Law 31 of '90	Kingston Improvement	do.	50,000 0 0	...	...
			152,920 0 0	...	...
			2,279,248 18 2	55,755 19 3	1,209,985 10 8

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1896.

Outstanding.				Sinking Fund and Debentures.	Net Present Liability.
Debentures.	Inscribed Stock Engld.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	108,087 8 3	...	108,087 8 3
358,100 0 0	...	...	358,100 0 0	319,307 9 5	38,792 10 7
8,300 0 0	129,584 0 0	8,256 0 0	1,275,277 10 8	83,282 0 4	1,191,995 10 4
58,500 0 0	329,747 0 0				
78,900 0 0	298,751 0 0				
33,200 0 0	145,754 0 0				
...	34,000 0 0				
...	146,000 0 0	11,184 0 0	329,644 0 0	2,341 14 11	327,302 5 1
...	4,285 10 8				
38,200 0 0	...				
26,075 0 0	...				
67,500 0 0	...				
20,025 0 0	...	7,272 0 0	...	...	...
55,300 0 0	...	62,920 0 0			
8,400 0 0	...	16,600 0 0			
752,500 0 0	1,088,121 10 8	122,400 0 0	1,963,021 10 8	404,931 4 8	1,666,177 14 3
17,500 0 0	...	...	17,500 0 0	65 18 3	17,434 1 9
60,520 0 0	...	...	60,520 0 0	2,410 4 6	58,109 15 6
14,900 0 0	...	...	14,900 0 0	...	14,900 0 0
10,000 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0	204 0 0	9,796 0 0
50,000 0 0	...	...	50,000 0 0	19,262 18 4	30,737 1 8
152,920 0 0	...	...	152,920 0 0	21,943 1 1	130,976 18 11
905,420 0 0	1,088,121 10 8	122,400 0 0	2,224,028 18 11	426,874 5 9	1,797,154 13 2



**CLASSIFIED STATEMENT**  
**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1884 TO 1887.**

Parish.	1883-84.				1884-85.				1885-86.				1886-87.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	756	707	1,635	3,098	1,091	836	1,889	3,816	1,146	867	1,817	3,830	1,201	859	1,905	3,965
St. Andrew	5,263	474	397	6,134	5,153	608	428	6,189	5,043	624	474	6,141	3,745	576	501	4,822
St. Thomas	6,592	410	235	7,237	6,592	410	235	7,237	6,487	391	227	7,105	6,624	380	290	7,294
Portland	4,369	391	164	4,924	4,734	428	226	5,388	4,951	439	235	5,625	4,767	518	295	5,570
St. Mary	4,946	257	170	5,373	5,356	508	294	6,158	5,149	376	212	5,737	4,945	479	308	5,732
St. Catherine	8,045	1,126	817	9,988	7,774	1,070	599	9,443	7,765	679	767	9,211	7,552	931	648	9,131
St. Ann	5,324	468	389	6,181	5,444	474	393	6,311	5,483	396	348	6,227	5,490	479	395	6,364
Clarendon	8,171	666	561	9,398	8,685	632	530	9,847	8,214	578	463	9,255	8,376	706	444	10,126
Manchester	5,801	487	373	6,661	5,157	452	351	5,960	5,092	435	343	5,871	4,986	479	216	5,681
Trelawny	4,272	360	313	4,945	4,230	400	330	4,960	4,379	300	254	4,933	2,831	422	244	3,497
St. James	3,821	494	297	4,612	3,952	495	295	4,742	4,025	477	314	4,816	3,857	472	290	4,619
Hanover	3,914	402	397	4,713	3,446	437	212	4,095	2,977	396	196	3,569	3,249	476	225	3,960
Westmoreland	4,630	731	395	5,756	4,300	731	266	5,297	4,695	752	386	5,833	7,821	486	442	8,749
St. Elizabeth	6,563	746	326	7,635	6,250	780	350	7,380	6,225	810	375	7,410	7,892	701	842	9,435
Total	72,467	7,719	6,469	86,655	72,164	8,261	6,398	86,823	71,414	7,510	6,402	85,326	73,926	7,964	7,045	88,935

**CLASSIFIED STATEMENT**  
**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1888 TO 1891.**

Parish.	1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,281	840	1,941	3,761	1,353	894	2,021	4,268	1,460	958	2,422	4,840	1,087	1,845	2,428	4,860
St. Andrew	3,790	579	514	4,834	3,373	862	563	4,798	4,028	1,009	589	5,626	3,807	1,209	724	5,740
St. Thomas	7,120	420	260	6,800	4,179	663	358	5,200	6,225	787	394	7,406	6,489	931	489	7,909
Portland	4,390	1,918	450	6,758	5,081	599	311	5,991	5,438	643	397	6,478	5,286	688	425	6,399
St. Mary	5,001	518	286	5,805	5,115	471	275	5,861	4,369	1,032	470	5,871	4,484	1,075	491	6,050
St. Catherine	8,044	1,503	741	10,288	8,766	1,589	896	11,251	9,166	1,762	854	11,782	*9,287	1,416	1,086	11,789
St. Ann	7,825	505	483	8,813	8,514	549	525	9,588	9,350	680	635	10,665	12,794	931	868	14,593
Clarendon	9,240	719	523	10,482	9,148	695	617	10,460	9,303	897	573	10,773	7,285	4,015	864	12,164
Manchester	5,361	589	430	6,380	6,379	579	374	7,332	6,603	553	320	7,476	*6,784	577	395	7,756
Trelawny	4,738	528	376	5,642	4,928	568	629	6,125	4,772	514	379	5,665	5,750	530	354	6,634
St. James	3,877	487	294	4,658	3,421	701	332	4,454	3,617	440	278	4,335	*3,657	634	352	4,643
Hanover	3,737	521	307	4,565	2,705	1,044	354	4,103	2,900	987	344	4,231	5,239	1,074	382	6,695
Westmoreland	5,924	790	425	7,139	4,598	557	352	5,507	5,521	695	370	6,586	6,079	817	431	7,327
St. Elizabeth	8,862	1,007	441	10,310	7,454	915	390	8,759	7,931	956	468	9,355	6,705	938	490	8,133
Total	79,189	9,456	8,939	97,584	75,014	10,686	7,997	93,697	80,683	11,913	8,493	101,089	84,733	16,180	9,779	110,692

\* For 1891-92



**CLASSIFIED STATEMENT**  
**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1892 TO 1895.**

Parish.	1891-92.				1892-93.				1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,495	970	3,214	5,679	1,183	1,801	2,746	5,730	1,552	1,581	2,872	6,005	900	1,588	3,562	6,050
St. Andrew	4,140	962	632	5,734	3,914	1,130	743	5,787	4,916	1,492	1,142	7,550	3,887	1,200	889	5,976
St. Thomas	6,606	668	311	7,585	6,821	727	324	7,872	6,926	789	349	8,064	6,027	1,007	387	7,421
Portland	6,640	864	534	8,038	6,754	854	543	8,151	7,830	991	629	9,450	7,767	982	625	9,374
St. Mary	4,678	1,093	501	6,272	4,965	1,160	531	6,656	4,669	1,092	480	6,241	5,017	1,174	513	6,704
St. Catherine	8,320	2,134	967	11,921	8,984	1,927	794	11,705	9,206	2,127	887	12,189	9,417	2,175	828	12,429
St. Ann	13,644	967	860	15,471	9,450	846	572	10,868	9,855	1,077	725	11,657	8,562	900	634	10,096
Clarendon	9,512	1,522	1,005	12,039	8,922	2,674	1,008	12,604	7,639	2,240	874	10,753	6,262	1,602	660	8,524
Manchester	5,935	504	345	6,784	7,020	795	388	8,203	6,814	810	395	8,019	69,62	880	399	8,241
Trelawny	5,134	454	334	5,922	4,658	619	418	5,695	4,370	763	391	5,524	3,993	622	387	5,002
St. James	3,815	641	346	4,802	4,451	741	419	5,611	3,903	794	510	5,147	3,160	765	470	4,395
Hanover	4,802	877	326	6,005	5,027	999	428	6,454	4,073	988	422	5,483	3,874	927	405	5,206
Westmoreland	6,686	1,003	443	8,132	6,609	1,118	587	8,314	6,717	1,111	627	8,485	6,584	1,066	619	8,289
St. Elizabeth	7,465	855	463	8,783	7,951	958	579	9,488	8,068	989	464	9,521	8,075	1,104	550	9,729
Total	89,372	13,514	10,281	113,167	86,709	16,349	10,080	113,198	86,537	16,814	10,737	114,088	80,487	16,012	10,928	107,427

## STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1895-96.

Parish.	No. of Horsekind.			No. of Asses @ 3/6.	No. of Wheels @					Total Yield.
	@ 11/	@ 7/	Total.		15/	10/	6/	20/	Total.	
Kingston	1,166	61	1,227	13	1,024	132	940	824	2,920	£2,371 12 9
St. Andrew	1,986	34	2,020	1,443	1,244	72	1,152	...	2,468	2,563 12 0
St. Thomas	2,143	.	2,143	1,065	564	4	1,158	...	1,726	2,083 1 9
Portland	1,707	19	1,726	362	458	42	796	...	1,296	1,567 4 1½
St. Mary	3,406	4	3,410	579	794	28	1,434	...	2,256	2,952 13 9
St. Ann	2,583	106	2,689	1,353	1,040	152	1,082	...	2,274	2,827 3 1½
Trelawny	1,304	28	1,332	832	614	68	554	...	1,236	1,474 14 6
St. James	1,660	35	1,695	800	468	32	558	36	1,094	1,586 7 3
Hanover	2,049	23	2,072	822	392	34	464	...	890	1,696 8 0
Westmoreland	3,435	19	3,454	1,095	886	36	834	20	1,776	2,980 0 6
St. Elizabeth	2,509	44	2,553	1,448	986	86	702	...	1,774	2,572 2 4½
Manchester	2,250	58	2,308	1,260	914	110	542	...	1,566	2,305 12 7½
Clarendon	3,270	21	3,291	1,488	784	48	1,304	...	2,136	3,021 9 7½
St. Catherine	3,569	17	3,586	1,499	912	56	1,854	144	2,966	3,530 10 6
Total 1895-96	33,037	469	33,506	14,059	11,080	900	13,374	1,024	26,378	33,532 12 10½
" 1894-95	32,870	492	33,362	13,687	10,666	934	13,226	1,024	25,850	33,133 6 1½
Increase	167	...	144	372	414	...	148	...	528	399 6 9
Decrease	...	23	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...

## STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1895-96.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.				
Kingston	24	51	87	141	267	495	14	...	7	13
St. Andrew	...	...	...	15	202	217	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas	...	4	3	11	254	268	8	...	2	...
Portland	1	...	12	33	247	292	13	...	2	1
St. Mary	2	2	5	29	352	386	9	...	3	...
St. Ann	3	4	11	28	357	396	8	...	2	...
Trelawny	3	1	8	26	191	225	9	...	2	...
St. James	2	5	9	13	210	232	11	...	1	2
Hanover	3	3	3	17	133	153	8	1	1	...
Westmoreland	6	3	5	22	330	359	6	...	3	1
St. Elizabeth	1	5	17	28	482	497	8	...	1	...
Manchester	1	1	8	26	414	448	1	...	...	...
Clarendon	...	...	8	16	396	420	4	...	...	...
St. Catherine	3	4	15	38	343	396	...	...	...	...
Total	49	83	191	443	4,148	4,782	99	1	24	17

## STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1895-96.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	25	...	116	25	1
St. Andrew	-	67	20	5	1
St. Thomas	2	109	15	2	-
Portland	-	75	16	2	-
St. Mary	2	148	22	2	-
St. Ann	1	87	20	2	-
Trelawny	3	35	15	1	-
St. James	2	45	13	4	1
Hanover	-	43	5	1	-
Westmoreland	1	87	17	-	-
St. Elizabeth	1	142	13	3	-
Manchester	-	133	13	-	1
Clarendon	-	143	7	2	-
St. Catherine	1	164	34	13	1
Total	38	1,278	326	63	6



STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGES, &amp;c., IN THE ISLAND IN 1895-96.

Parish.	Horned Stock.				Horsekind.				Asses.			Vehicles.			
	On Pens.	On Estates.	Returned for Taxation.	Total.	On Pens.	On Estates.	Returned for Taxation.	Total.	Returned for Taxation.	Otherwise Registered.	Total.	Number of carriages, drays &c., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of carriages, drays &c., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.	Total.	
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	1,166	...	13	13	505	470	975	
St. Andrew	1,300	151	136	1,587	163	...	1,986	2,149	353	1,443	37	1,480	329	905	
St. Thomas	2,200	1,600	1,507	5,307	700	1,300	2,143	4,143	1,100	1,065	31	1,096	142	721	
Portland	2,500	...	180	2,680	500	200	1,707	2,407	890	362	54	416	125	523	
St. Mary	3,168	366	874	4,408	954	200	3,406	4,560	1,000	579	76	655	206	923	
St. Ann	11,700	1,263	985	13,948	1,500	300	2,583	4,383	900	1,353	112	1,465	298	839	
Trelawny	5,372	3,134	3,134	11,640	882	400	1,304	2,586	894	882	103	985	171	448	
St. James	2,925	2,061	1,871	6,857	685	528	1,660	2,873	211	800	73	873	134	411	
Hanover	4,471	1,102	1,102	6,675	1,000	270	2,049	3,319	588	882	25	847	106	338	
Westmoreland	14,856	3,911	3,627	22,394	1,563	622	3,435	5,620	1,665	1,086	191	1,2-6	283	650	
St. Elizabeth	13,388	1,583	583	15,554	2,735	400	2,509	5,644	1,760	1,448	355	1,803	268	619	
Manchester	5,300	...	10	5,310	1,200	1,500	2,250	4,950	850	1,260	474	1,734	256	527	
Clarendon	3,414	1,831	2,193	7,438	1,800	200	3,270	5,270	1,778	1,488	171	1,659	208	860	
St. Catherine	8,000	1,200	1,304	10,504	1,000	100	3,569	4,669	4,000	1,499	90	1,589	278	1,205	
Total	78,594	18,202	17,506	114,302	14,682	6,020	33,037	54,739	15,989	14,059	1,792	15,851	3,259	6,685	9,944

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last ten years was as follows :—

1885-86	£1,325,603	1891-92	£1,759,890
1886-87	1,351,394	1892-93	1,941,481
1887-88	1,695,605	1893-94	2,157,794
1888-89	1,597,600	1894-95	2,191,745
1890-91	2,188,937	1895-96	2,288,946

And the Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus :—

Head I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics		£918,729
“ II. Raw Material—		
(a) Textile	£415	
(b) Metal	5	
(c) Other	64,487	64,907
“ III. Manufactured Articles—		
(a) Textile	£518,305	
(b) Metal	198,178	
(c) Other	570,977	1,287,460
“ IV. Coin and Bullion		17,850

The feature of the trade of 1895-96 has been a continued increase in the receipts of articles of food, drink and narcotics which constituted about 39 per cent. of the total imports of the year, this increase being most apparent on the following items, viz. :—bread and biscuit, £7,557; butter and butter substitutes, £1,810; cheese, £1,001; flour, £33,872; corn, £4,171; meal, £6,101; peas and beans, £998; bacon and hams, £3,091; rice, £3,771; farinaceous substances, £1,546; milk condensed, £4,289; fresh vegetables, £1,877; tea, £1,005; beer and ale, £5,523; whisky, £756; and wine, £2,716. There was also a considerable increase in the imports of tobaccos although this is not apparent on a comparison of values owing to large receipts of cheap cigarettes.

The Collector General thus accounts for the increase in the imports of food-stuffs, “the increase may be ascribed to (1) a severe and protracted drought which prevailed in the southern parishes during a considerable portion of the year and which seriously interfered with the local food supply of the peasantry in that part of the country, (2) work on the Port Antonio extension of the Railway, the Kingston Improvement and other Public Works which congregated large numbers of men together who mainly subsisted on imported foods, (3) the prevalence of prædial larceny which makes the industrious loth to plant crops to be reaped by the idle and dissolute, (4) in a large measure no doubt to a gradual evolution in the tastes of a section of the community, and (5) low freight rates, frequent transit opportunities and cheap foreign markets.”

Under Manufactured Articles which comprised about 57 per cent. of the total imports there was an increase in the receipts of apparel and slops; cotton piece goods; linen piece goods; pure woollens; clocks and watches; hardware and cutlery; books, bound and unbound; candles other than tallow; cement; unenumerated manufactures of paper; pitch pine lumber and shooks; while there was shrinkage in the importation of unenumerated cotton goods, haberdashery and millinery, mixed woollens, unclassified woollens, manufactured unenumerated textiles, implements and tools of agriculture, steam engines for agriculture, stills, galvanized roofing, tubes and pipes, plated ware, carriages for pleasure, bricks, earthen and china ware, household furniture, rubber goods, leather goods, drugs and medicines, paper, writing, saddlery and harness, and wood white pine. The Collector Gene-



ral observes that the difference between 1895-96 and 1894-95 in the importation of the goods noted can, in the mean, be accounted for by ordinary fluctuation and that if more comprehensive heads of classification were adopted, such as "dry goods," "builders materials," "ironmongery," "stationers and booksellers," "wares," etc., the trade of the two years in manufactured goods would be more remarkable for close similarity than for anything else.

\* The imports into the colony during each of the last three years were drawn from the several countries in the following proportions, viz:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
United Kingdom	48.1	50.5	55.1
Dominion of Canada	7.5	8.5	8.8
United States	41.8	36.6	33.2
Other Countries	2.6	4.4	2.9

In his annual report for 1896 the Collector General gives the following interesting table showing the trend of trade in manufactured goods. In each of the years noted, the island received her supplies of manufactured goods from the countries named, in the proportion set against each.

	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94
Textile goods:—			
United Kingdom	88.5	90.7	95.1
United States	10.	8.	4.
Germany	1	.8	.5
Other countries	.5	.5	.4
Metal goods:—			
United Kingdom	56.4	68.6	72.
United States	41.6	28.8	26.1
Germany	1.5	2.2	.7
Other countries	.5	.4	1.2
Other manufactured goods:—			
United Kingdom	46.5	49.	51.6
United States	50.2	46.1	44.4
Germany	1.4	1.9	1.1
Other countries	1.9	3.	2.9
Total manufactures:—			
United Kingdom	63.8	69.5	72.9
United States	33.9	27.6	24.8
Germany	1.3	1.6	.9
Other countries	1.	1.3	1.4

The value of the exports in each of the last ten years is shown below:—

Year.	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
1885-86	£1,078,315	£201,803	£1,280,118
1886-87	1,334,465	174,542	1,509,010
1887-88	1,661,601	166,989	1,828,590
1888-89	1,501,660	113,164	1,614,824
1890-91	1,807,084	95,730	1,902,814
1891-92	1,628,777	93,319	1,628,777
1892-93	1,690,637	69,169	1,759,806
1893-94	1,982,596	93,093	2,075,689
1894-95	1,848,877	72,544	1,921,421
1895-96	1,775,016	98,089	1,873,105

The exports for 1895-96 are accounted for under the four general heads referred to above as follows:—

Head I. Food, Drink, &c.	•		£1,859,628
" II. Raw Material:—			
(a) Textile	•	£1,103	
(b) Metal	•	—	
(c) Other	•	389,722	390,825
" III. Manufactured Articles:—			
(a) Textile	•	£646	
(b) Metal	•	1,431	
(c) Other	•	35,039	37,116
" IV. Coin and Bullion	•		85,536

The volume of exports under the head of food, drink, etc., in 1895-96, shows a considerable falling off on comparison with 1894-95 the principal items under which this occurs being coffee, bananas, honey, rum, sugar and cigars, while grape fruit, oranges, ginger, limejuice and pimento show an improved output, the number of oranges exported being in excess of the sum of those exported during the four preceding years. The large increase in the exportation of citrus fruit is due to the disaster which overtook the orange groves of Florida recently and the decrease in the exports of the older staples to unfavourable seasons, restricted cultivation and depressed foreign markets.

The value of each of the several articles of island produce exported bears the following proportion to total value of Produce and Manufacture of the Colony:—

—	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Sugar	15.6	14.3	14.2	12.9	11.
Rum	15.7	11.3	7.4	10.1	9.3
Coffee	20.7	20.1	17.3	19.2	16.
Dyewoods	18.7	21.1	24.3	18.9	20.4
Fruit	17.7	23.1	26.6	27.9	29.9
Pimento	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.5	5.1
Other	8.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	8.3

The exports from the colony during the past six years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

—	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
United Kingdom	32.7	29.1	26.7	26.7	27.6
Dominion of Canada	3.5	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
United States	50.9	54.2	57.3	58.7	57.
Other Countries	12.9	14.1	14.3	13.	13.8



## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>FOOD STUFFS.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	50,007 3 4	69,232 19 4	84,358 2 1	88,034 6 10
" British Possessions .	168,267 8 11	124,252 1 4	131,180 10 4	152,866 10 4
" U.S. of America .	319,831 2 5	301,526 13 2	321,877 0 10	332,767 3 4
" Other Countries .	1,010 2 0	1,074 18 7	763 6 1	319 1 4
Total Food Stuffs .	539,115 16 8	496,086 12 5	538,178 19 4	573,987 1 10
<b>LIQUORS.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	44,091 2 4	71,640 9 8	58,336 5 2	63,950 17 3
" British Possessions .	175 4 2	3 3 6	3 18 0	600 10 7
" U.S. of America .	1,103 3 11	1,400 6 9	3,224 17 3	3,600 18 2
" Other Countries .	2,073 17 4	629 10 2	649 3 1	872 5 0
Total Liquors .	47,443 7 9	73,673 10 2	62,214 3 6	69,024 11 0
<b>TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	314 7 3	343 18 6	555 14 3	441 13 3
" British Possessions .	...	...	...	57 8 1
" U.S. of America .	9,630 10 3	13,566 12 3	12,559 4 10	14,129 15 8
" Other Countries .	1,291 11 2	1,089 9 0	1,376 8 4	652 19 6
Total Tobacco .	11,236 8 8	14,999 19 1	14,491 7 5	15,281 16 6
<b>HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	14,957 10 10	13,042 2 0	15,121 18 4	16,303 16 7
" British Possessions .	8 11 0	13 7 4	11 19 9	97 16 3
" U.S. of America .	5,722 7 9	5,665 16 0	6,427 11 6	5,753 15 1
" Other Countries .	350 11 6	308 15 3	307 2 0	385 19 6
Total Household Furniture .	21,039 1 1	19,030 0 7	21,868 11 7	22,541 7 5
<b>CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	337,550 15 0	356,080 3 1	519,729 19 7	417,503 3 11
" British Possessions .	1,203 10 11	604 8 7	179 11 10	907 8 0
" U.S. of America .	11,447 17 6	12,353 16 9	10,248 16 9	15,273 9 2
" Other Countries .	984 2 4	795 3 9	933 18 8	1,204 11 1
Total Clothing .	351,186 5 9	369,833 12 2	531,091 6 10	434,888 12 2
<b>HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	53,620 18 6	40,104 2 3	55,366 18 6	57,194 8 0
" British Possessions .	502 16 3	182 3 2	107 15 9	218 10 10
" U.S. of America .	14,327 17 8	6,154 2 2	8,272 12 2	11,961 2 7
" Other Countries .	93 1 3	54 15 2	39 9 6	33 19 2
Total Hardware and Ironmongery .	68,544 13 8	46,495 2 9	63,786 15 11	69,408 0 7

## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
134,570 15 1	90,427 8 0	97,897 4 6	100,694 15 6½	100,642 14 0	115,576 6 9
163,912 7 8	187,768 15 4	197,216 16 5	196,782 19 11½	185,836 16 3	171,936 5 1
315,764 1 10	407,206 2 6	395,751 7 0	395,822 12 5	414,844 10 1	493,113 6 0
1,935 8 2	1,956 1 6	1,647 8 5	1,863 4 8	4,141 9 6	3,333 5 11
616,182 12 9	687,358 7 4	692,512 16 4	695,163 12 7	705,465 9 10	783,959 3 9
86,054 12 10	64,948 4 1	62,809 10 10	81,989 17 3	70,241 10 7	72,832 9 10
4,669 7 6	5,926 10 6	5,562 18 11	5,024 9 10	4,492 6 11	1,348 14 2
3,670 16 2	3,369 7 9	5,245 14 1	4,514 15 10	4,353 7 1	12,202 17 6
1,459 5 7	2,471 10 10	1,858 5 8	1,766 9 10	2,874 1 9	4,419 11 9
95,854 2 1	76,715 13 2	75,476 9 6	93,295 12 9	81,961 6 4	90,803 13 3
428 11 4	483 9 7	993 1 7	1,714 14 9	1,349 3 3	1,518 7 10
357 17 6	314 11 3	44 15 0	1 3 0	6 19 4	26 11 2
16,883 19 10	15,936 2 3	18,281 15 4	18,605 10 5	16,278 13 9	15,021 1 3
791 5 6	280 15 9	457 1 7	354 7 5	324 10 1	391 16 0
18,461 14 2	17,014 18 10	19,776 13 6	20,675 15 7	17,959 6 5	16,957 16 3
23,651 9 6	16,646 13 10	13,943 8 4	24,375 2 9	27,362 19 6	19,270 16 11
497 3 7	974 10 2	221 0 4	141 18 8	49 1 5	35 13 8
11,099 12 9	7,886 17 3	7,384 11 8	8,583 15 2	10,284 1 11	10,123 7 6
1,283 7 5	345 14 4	422 18 1	1,045 13 11	3,240 2 2	2,714 13 6
36,531 13 3	25,853 15 7	21,971 18 5	34,146 10 6	40,936 5 0	32,144 11 7
551,727 3 7	407,275 11 2	521,282 17 8	604,578 7 10	529,512 4 2	504,011 12 7
3,775 16 9	3,732 17 10	2,016 19 11	808 14 2	1,041 16 0	679 11 0
26,018 2 11	22,165 1 6	25,081 3 11	44,484 13 5	66,804 1 3	73,867 0 8
5,309 9 4	2,801 19 11	4,722 9 2	5,402 5 10	5,687 16 1	8,004 17 11
586,830 12 7	435,975 10 5	553,103 10 8	655,274 1 3	603,045 17 6	586,563 2 2
78,229 17 0	59,396 9 1	79,103 14 1	72,025 3 6	68,709 16 5	69,948 13 8
278 7 8	796 19 11	383 19 1	185 18 8	83 2 7	187 6 11
33,960 6 4	20,739 10 0	21,980 12 11	23,286 13 8	24,097 9 6	25,627 15 9
452 3 3	796 19 11	569 18 7	706 15 3	750 8 4	1,489 17 11
112,920 14 3	81,729 18 11	102,038 4 8	96,204 11 1	93,640 16 10	97,253 14 3



## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>BUILDING MATERIALS.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	8,143 5 11	11,580 10 10	11,734 11 4	16,137 7 10
" British Possessions .	6,499 14 1	4,321 8 9	5,436 8 4	6,059 18 9
" U.S. of America .	24,541 9 6	25,260 3 8	30,600 19 4	41,021 15 4
" Other Countries .	47 8 1	144 4 10	42 2 0	11 18 2
<b>Total Building Materials .</b>	<b>49,231 17 7</b>	<b>41,306 8 1</b>	<b>47,814 1 0</b>	<b>63,231 0 1</b>
<b>ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.</b> (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom .	12,541 7 5	8,241 18 11	11,673 7 8	8,197 1 0
" British Possessions .	1,598 5 11	225 12 6	14 0 0	...
" U.S. of America .	10,184 13 6	12,795 19 0	19,231 6 4	7,648 0 4
" Other Countries .	...	1,120 0 0	50 12 0	5 0 0
<b>Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies .</b>	<b>24,324 6 10</b>	<b>22,383 10 5</b>	<b>30,969 6 0</b>	<b>15,850 1 4</b>
<b>OTHER MACHINERY &amp; TOOLS.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	13,070 5 10	10,404 11 11	3,904 16 5	14,338 2 4
" British Possessions .	11 9 9	...	...	2 0 0
" U.S. of America .	1,592 0 2	1,824 2 5	8,548 11 6	2,931 14 11
" Other Countries .	378 4 6	78 5 9	84 19 1	64 11 0
<b>Total other Machinery &amp; Tools .</b>	<b>15,052 0 3</b>	<b>12,307 0 1</b>	<b>12,538 7 0</b>	<b>17,436 8 3</b>
<b>COALS AND COKE.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	37,144 16 4	25,614 1 7	38,571 11 11	33,268 1 0
" British Possessions .	165 18 10	...	...	...
" U.S. of America .	615 4 0	79 6 3	215 1 0	187 17 6
" Other Countries .	351 4 0	...	10 4 0	...
<b>Total Coals and Coke .</b>	<b>38,277 3 2</b>	<b>25,693 7 10</b>	<b>38,796 16 11</b>	<b>33,455 18 6</b>
<b>BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	8,275 4 11	7,754 16 1	9,908 5 1	8,972 1 0
" British Possessions .	14 0 6	112 10 0	4 10 0	36 11 5
" U.S. of America .	1,206 18 8	944 8 1	1,097 12 10	935 17 8
" Other Countries .	37 13 11	14 5 0	4 14 0	18 13 0
<b>Total Books and other Printed Matter .</b>	<b>9,533 10 0</b>	<b>8,825 19 2</b>	<b>11,015 1 11</b>	<b>9,936 11 11</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
From United Kingdom .	82,695 0 11	110,266 7 2	240,092 19 8	172,600 6 10
" British Possessions .	4,403 0 2	12,578 3 9	22,484 4 2	8,107 7 5
" U.S. of America .	50,169 15 7	63,262 5 5	57,137 3 3	53,885 14 1
" Other Countries .	13,350 9 5	5,594 8 11	3,125 17 1	3,261 3 4
<b>Total Miscellaneous .</b>	<b>150,618 6 1</b>	<b>191,701 5 3</b>	<b>322,840 4 2</b>	<b>237,854 1 8</b>
<b>Grand Total .</b>	<b>1,325,602 17 6</b>	<b>1,322,336 8 7</b>	<b>1,695,605 1 7</b>	<b>1,562,922 11 3</b>

## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1896.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16,902 14 2	27,415 16 7	13,991 1 2	8,251 15 8	36,099 17 3	10,301 12 3
6,218 14 4	8,709 2 5	5,456 8 6	6,555 18 5	7,441 10 7	4,560 1 5
71,453 15 5	60,705 13 4	62,214 12 0	70,528 1 5	80,981 7 0	79,212 11 7
50 10 8	10 6 9	731 5 9	1,292 1 5	2,981 11 6	30 5 5
94,625 14 7	96,840 19 1	82,393 7 5	86,627 16 11	127,504 6 4	94,104 10 8
10,772 1 11	7,471 18 6	11,234 7 11	23,119 13 10	31,420 15 11	15,157 12 9
320 0 0	162 13 8	328 2 3	610 0 0	2,168 9 3	946 10 0
2,512 2 3	10,442 2 11	5,154 13 2	6,617 13 2	8,081 13 10	7,575 11 2
2 10 0	15 0 0	20 11 5	...	162 9 0	164 17 5
13,606 14 2	18,091 15 1	16,737 14 9	30,347 7 0	41,833 8 0	23,844 10 4
11,187 17 1	11,366 0 0	25,666 10 4	17,439 7 2	21,320 17 2	30,907 7 8
50 16 0	457 13 0	...	93 11 1	16 15 0	57 7 10
34,447 2 6	12,933 10 7	11,148 2 9	10,632 0 8	17,553 4 11	43,885 12 11
374 6 0	633 18 4	381 12 1	654 2 10	2,899 0 6	1,084 15 6
46,060 1 7	25,391 1 11	37,196 5 2*	28,819 1 9	41,789 17 7*	75,935 3 11
31,519 7 9	31,881 16 6	36,873 14 0	38,443 13 10	50,618 13 6	46,274 8 3
300 13 0	709 6 3	1 0 0	68 0 0	478 0 0	6 0 0
2,744 6 11	3,403 7 0	7,101 2 0	5,141 8 0	6,953 15 6	5,960 10 5
...	3 15 0	...	...	...	17 10 0
34,574 7 8	35,998 4 9	43,975 16 0	43,653 1 10	58,050 9 0	52,258 8 8
11,010 9 0	9,209 14 2	11,423 12 5	15,530 17 5	15,278 19 4	14,080 0 4
166 8 9	142 15 9	273 1 10	245 2 8	161 8 2	187 0 4
3,948 0 3	4,562 0 11	2,604 19 10	4,714 15 4	3,954 3 10	8,080 13 7
34 2 9	89 12 9	76 6 3	161 5 1	192 18 11	185 11 0
15,159 0 9	14,004 3 7	14,378 0 4	20,652 0 6	19,587 10 3	22,533 5 3
245,429 8 0	148,522 2 0	126,549 11 1	188,022 16 9	151,696 11 11	184,148 8 10
3,563 14 8	8,072 17 11	16,913 4 1	6,054 12 5	25,970 3 5	11,691 14 8
207,822 7 8	63,928 14 3	109,426 19 5	117,395 2 8	152,039 1 1	170,118 3 10
25,557 15 7	7,501 1 3	16,106 1 3	19,780 16 2	29,232 1 8	13,320 12 3
482,373 5 11	248,024 14 5	268,995 15 10	331,253 8 0	358,937 18 1	379,278 19 7
2,153,179 13 9	1,762,999 3	1,928,556 12 7	2,136,112 19 9	2,190,712 11 2	2,255,637 0 8

\* Including Railroad Plant and Bridges.



## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>SUGAR.</b>	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	3,112	34,506	2,354	24,322	9,832	104,068	2,409	32,792
" British Possessions	2,522	27,968	1,598	16,509	2,488	26,343	2,219	30,201
" United States of America	12,143	134,637	21,253	219,588	14,084	149,062	12,959	176,353
" Other Countries	512	5,680	399	4,119	844	8,929	369	5,020
Total Sugar	18,289	202,791	25,604	264,538	27,248	288,402	17,956	244,366
<b>RUM.</b>	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	12,520	156,500	21,423	267,790	16,731	181,261	12,160	121,601
" British Possessions	230	2,876	273	3,412	242	2,631	223	2,233
" United States of America	212	2,654	558	6,980	238	2,586	374	3,744
" Other Countries	1,802	22,515	1,872	23,392	1,473	15,942	991	9,914
Total Rum	14,764	184,545	24,126	301,574	18,684	202,420	13,748	137,492
<b>COFFEE.</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	26,477	57,827	18,443	68,165	38,217	124,129	30,264	104,229
" British Possessions	5,919	12,925	810	2,993	1,691	5,494	2,713	9,363
" United States of America	14,187	30,984	29,309	108,325	50,929	165,418	48,323	166,422
" Other Countries	8,336	18,208	8,025	29,662	8,128	26,399	3,306	11,369
Total Coffee	54,919	119,944	56,587	209,145	98,965	321,440	84,606	291,383
<b>PIMENTO.</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	35,925	27,159	43,932	30,752	51,075	34,322	21,267	22,032
" British Possessions	506	383	201	141	29	19	94	97
" United States of America	25,080	18,961	17,529	12,270	14,174	9,525	24,507	25,390
" Other Countries	266	201	3,835	2,685	1,281	862	311	323
Total Pimento	61,777	46,704	65,497	45,848	66,559	44,728	46,179	47,842
<b>DYEWOODS.</b>	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	40,300	120,677	29,765	96,158	50,824	176,919	60,466	195,852
" British Possessions	501	1,503	340	1,104	415	1,452	436	1,411
" United States of America	5,521	16,394	9,208	29,896	19,883	69,220	27,603	89,499
" Other Countries	18,760	56,276	23,801	76,918	32,309	113,159	28,569	92,997
Total Dyewoods	65,082	194,850	63,114	204,076	103,431	360,750	117,074	379,759

\* At a Standard of 100

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
1,212	13,636	229	2,479	1,131	12,493	792	9,262	1,208	12,323	3,181	27,042
2,033	22,865	1,164	12,576	1,033	11,420	457	5,343	1,161	11,845	671	5,703
17,506	196,953	22,067	238,323	19,506	215,542	22,773	266,162	20,951	213,697	18,956	161,126
243	2,734	194	2,097	202	2,228	127	1,477	132	1,345	187	1,588
20,994	236,188	23,654	255,474	21,872	241,683	24,149	282,244	23,452	239,210	22,995	195,459
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
14,026	175,328	14,421	216,324	15,384	173,077	11,939	119,377	16,119	154,480	15,691	137,297
249	3,105	328	4,922	389	4,375	243	2,436	433	4,153	268	2,350
437	5,468	838	12,578	282	3,172	291	2,914	309	2,963	413	3,620
1,224	15,296	1,460	21,914	927	10,431	2,139	21,395	2,701	25,882	2,439	21,333
15,936	199,197	17,047	255,738	16,982	191,055	14,612	146,122	19,562	187,478	18,811	164,600
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
30,543	114,539	25,677	99,500	26,487	92,707	17,208	66,681	19,053	71,449	18,911	63,824
5,063	18,986	8,624	33,420	6,547	22,917	3,040	11,789	3,006	11,275	3,395	11,458
33,975	127,405	40,155	155,604	46,550	162,928	57,579	223,120	56,666	212,499	37,641	127,039
6,099	22,870	12,467	38,316	17,720	62,013	10,466	40,546	16,403	61,511	24,444	82,500
75,680	283,800	86,923	326,840	97,304	340,565	88,293	342,136	95,128	356,734	84,391	284,821
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
54,495	49,046	25,067	20,054	23,803	20,232	37,753	33,035	25,336	25,336	30,856	28,542
201	181	720	567	785	668	873	764	509	509	979	906
29,770	26,793	31,998	25,600	31,401	26,691	31,437	27,507	41,661	41,661	44,537	41,197
5,896	5,306	5,944	4,755	13,757	11,693	17,692	15,480	16,449	16,449	20,975	19,401
90,362	81,326	63,729	50,985	69,746	59,284	87,755	76,786	83,955	83,955	97,347	93,046
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
57,870	301,436	37,525	131,035	40,460	145,540	47,930	230,559	36,064	160,341	37,155	157,058
53	165	140	480	55	199	264	1,320	...	...	75	321
22,254	77,680	22,735	79,310	22,435	81,014	15,933	78,637	17,224	77,150	25,197	106,870
30,817	107,773	27,343	95,650	36,132	129,999	34,941	170,828	24,884	111,533	23,147	98,073
110,994	387,054	87,743	306,475	99,082	356,752	99,068	481,344	78,172	349,024	85,574	362,322

Liquid gallons each.



## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>FRUIT.</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	3,229	...	3,981	...	112	...	2,492
" British Possessions . . .	...	2,237	...	864	...	539	...	1,787
" United States of America . . .	...	226,809	...	210,042	...	346,553	...	316,004
" Other Countries . . .	...	685	...	694	...	448	...	40
<b>Total Fruit</b> . . .	...	232,960	...	215,581	...	337,652	...	320,323
<b>TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	lbs. 822	370	lbs. 575	287	lbs. 1,002	501	lbs. 909	312
" British Possessions . . .	1,130	509	176	88	297	149	2,373	895
" United States of America . . .	642	289	1,457	722	1,715	857	656	337
" Other Countries . . .	3,109	1,028	3,942	1,323	4,094	2,013	2,134	1,333
<b>Total Tobacco</b> . . .	6,703	2,196	6,150	2,420	7,108	3,520	6,072	2,877
<b>MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	47,932	...	46,218	...	48,719	...	44,485
" British Possessions . . .	...	6,771	...	1,926	...	1,715	...	3,128
" United States of America . . .	...	22,485	...	18,456	...	30,964	...	15,171
" Other Countries . . .	...	14,661	...	23,335	...	18,124	...	9,573
<b>Total Minor Products</b> . . .	...	91,849	...	89,935	...	99,522	...	72,387
<b>CATTLE.</b>	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom . . .	106	1,080	92	1,000	79	790	18	180
" British Possessions . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	80
" United States of America . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries . . .	12	132	1	10	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Cattle</b> . . .	118	1,212	93	1,010	79	790	26	260
<b>HORSEKIND.</b>	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
" British Possessions . . .	17	850	...	...	34	943	62	3,299
" United States of America . . .	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries . . .	21	365	18	341	66	1,434	4	77
<b>Total Horsekind</b> . . .	39	1,265	18	341	100	2,377	67	3,426
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		£		£		£		£
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>								
To United Kingdom . . .	...	60,149	...	44,147	...	63,258	...	67,445
" British Possessions . . .	...	4,218	...	12,927	...	6,808	...	4,661
" United States of America . . .	...	109,899	...	56,763	...	25,263	...	18,378
" Other Countries . . .	...	27,537	...	60,705	...	71,660	...	24,255
<b>Total Miscellaneous</b> . . .	...	201,803	...	174,542	...	166,989	...	114,739
<b>Grand Total</b> . . .	...	1,280,119	...	1,509,010	...	1,828,590	...	1,614,824

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1890-91.		1889-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	3,877	...	2,225	...	1,527	...	1,991	...	1,284	...	1,114
...	3,770	...	2,698	...	4,146	...	6,001	...	3,218	...	2,993
...	524,030	...	309,694	...	394,789	...	519,862	...	511,716	...	527,670
...	49	...	56	...	42	...	17	...	24	...	35
...	531,726	...	314,673	...	400,504	...	527,871	...	516,242	...	531,812
	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
...	581	3,275	1,585	1,469	734	2,525	1,262	2,732	1,366	2,081	1,041
...	2,287	5,723	2,861	4,968	2,424	6,985	3,491	10,292	5,165	10,405	5,202
...	385	1,136	568	216	108	112	56	191	96	378	189
...	2,345	9,714	4,449	3,846	1,917	4,992	2,189	5,411	2,878	2,433	1,216
...	5,598	19,848	9,463	10,499	5,183	14,614	6,998	18,626	9,005	15,297	7,648
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	52,954	...	58,103	...	57,520	...	66,416	...	61,683	...	77,028
...	2,152	...	1,784	...	4,972	...	6,676	...	3,462	...	4,352
...	17,643	...	31,547	...	26,093	...	38,223	...	37,143	...	44,727
...	8,354	...	16,151	...	6,678	...	7,086	...	4,197	...	11,813
...	81,103	...	107,585	...	95,263	...	118,401	...	106,485	...	137,920
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...	100	2	70	...	...	...	...	3	85	...	...
...	815	12	1,128	9	207	9	634	14	585	3	95
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	177	9	345	5	141	2	60	2	75	10	293
...	1,092	23	1,543	14	348	11	694	19	745	13	388
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	3,417	...	31,538	...	7,719	...	25,499	...	24,422	...	24,558
...	10,981	...	27,784	...	8,424	...	26,379	...	9,405	...	14,233
...	75,124	...	24,051	...	44,444	...	33,137	...	31,387	...	54,748
...	6,208	...	9,946	...	8,582	...	8,078	...	7,330	...	4,550
...	95,730	...	93,319	...	69,169	...	93,093	...	72,544	...	98,089
...	1,902,814	...	1,722,096	...	1,759,806	...	2,075,689	...	1,921,422	...	1,873,105



## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1885-86	183	23,089	1,280	56	14,395	464	239	37,484	1,744	75	SAILING	
1886-87	167	19,079	1,183	54	12,283	397	221	31,362	1,580	63	23,901	644
1887-88	169	20,229	1,209	60	15,706	482	229	35,935	1,691	86	18,550	515
1888-89	154	16,053	1,090	58	14,503	460	212	30,556	1,550	57	30,308	767
*1890-91	184	20,996	1,225	31	10,954	279	215	31,950	1,504	67	14,567	443
1891-92	169	23,811	1,247	21	5,008	166	190	28,819	1,413	62	18,587	519
1892-93	156	17,163	1,053	24	5,861	182	180	23,024	1,235	75	18,263	493
1893-94	204	17,447	1,245	20	5,114	158	224	22,561	1,403	68	25,207	618
1894-95	219	20,269	1,388	25	2,590	139	244	23,219	1,527	86	22,931	579
1895-96	222	17,486	1,370	38	9,123	309	260	26,609	1,679	92	22,931	767
											33,373	801
											STEAM	
1885-86	290	292,709	11,669	55	28,138	1,291	345	320,847	12,960	82	42,496	2,126
1886-87	299	318,892	11,815	66	37,965	1,486	365	356,857	13,301	17	6,589	300
1887-88	395	373,356	14,583	94	46,011	1,890	489	419,367	16,473	20	10,604	379
1888-89	361	367,667	14,496	45	21,206	861	406	832,873	15,357	36	23,793	734
*1890-91	381	365,887	14,641	36	23,187	899	417	389,074	15,540	153	76,799	2,841
1891-92	322	370,871	14,060	26	19,160	637	348	390,031	14,697	128	61,694	2,351
1892-93	296	356,552	13,230	60	55,434	1,884	356	411,986	15,114	137	69,428	2,596
1893-94	390	441,852	15,833	57	45,702	1,542	447	487,554	17,375	124	67,221	2,486
1894-95	413	508,435	17,010	35	23,278	854	448	531,713	17,864	154	99,118	3,260
1895-96	344	427,079	14,625	89	110,673	3,379	433	537,752	18,004	194	108,532	4,240

## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.			
1885-86	212	28,969	1,460	57	8,193	385	269	37,192	1,845	148	SAILING	
1886-87	194	23,581	1,330	43	5,238	282	237	28,819	1,612	115	52,267	1,382
1887-88	204	30,745	1,485	38	4,017	220	242	34,762	1,705	222	40,508	1,074
1888-89	183	25,119	1,339	33	3,363	208	216	28,477	1,547	247	84,350	2,130
*1890-91	177	27,575	1,289	51	5,378	319	228	32,953	1,608	213	93,510	2,347
1891-92	126	18,900	953	55	8,363	374	181	27,263	1,327	201	76,746	1,916
1892-93	103	15,513	744	62	5,660	368	165	21,173	1,106	215	81,679	2,027
1893-94	180	19,013	1,135	43	4,026	254	223	23,039	1,389	211	84,083	2,015
1894-95	189	15,587	1,071	50	7,013	305	239	22,600	1,376	168	64,656	1,583
1895-96	176	17,719	1,141	80	8,854	516	256	26,573	1,657	173	68,166	1,629
											STEAM	
1885-86	317	297,482	12,314	20	17,510	520	337	314,992	12,834	93	45,781	2,279
1886-87	336	325,770	12,398	24	23,102	595	360	348,872	12,993	30	13,425	542
1887-88	438	372,104	14,671	15	13,558	364	453	385,642	15,055	26	13,037	471
1888-89	424	374,995	14,773	8	6,532	165	489	381,527	14,928	40	30,326	672
*1890-91	398	371,249	15,095	24	25,484	657	422	396,733	15,732	207	102,279	3,795
1891-92	318	355,559	13,824	23	25,362	566	341	388,891	14,390	172	91,510	3,116
1892-93	342	402,791	14,844	28	31,113	802	270	433,904	15,653	212	102,596	4,058
1893-94	418	451,474	16,388	29	30,986	16	447	482,460	17,103	216	109,019	4,151
1894-95	432	511,243	17,438	37	49,987	1,187	469	561,230	18,625	224	128,304	4,778
1895-96	285	332,647	12,645	146	201,926	5,267	451	534,573	17,912	220	119,163	4,804

\* Year ending 31st March, 1891.

## SHIPPING.

299

## STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VES SELS.														
92	36,196	910	167	60,097	1,556	258	46,990	1,926	148	50,591	1,374	406	97,581	3,300
103	41,521	1,030	166	60,071	1,545	230	37,629	1,698	157	53,804	1,429	387	91,433	3,125
161	65,227	1,589	247	95,535	2,356	255	50,537	1,976	221	80,933	2,071	476	131,470	4,047
197	81,795	1,968	254	96,362	2,411	211	30,620	1,533	255	96,298	2,428	466	126,918	3,961
155	69,520	1,600	222	88,107	2,119	251	39,583	1,744	186	80,474	1,879	437	120,057	3,623
149	65,414	1,540	211	83,677	2,033	231	42,074	1,740	170	70,422	1,706	401	112,496	3,446
169	68,450	1,650	244	93,657	2,268	231	42,370	1,671	193	74,311	1,832	424	116,681	3,503
164	67,364	1,610	232	90,295	2,189	272	40,378	1,824	184	72,478	1,768	456	112,856	3,592
118	46,332	1,143	204	78,908	1,910	305	52,845	2,155	143	49,282	1,282	448	102,127	3,437
120	46,426	1,131	212	79,799	1,932	314	50,859	2,171	158	55,549	1,440	472	106,408	3,611
VES SELS.														
14	5,200	234	96	47,696	2,360	372	335,205	13,795	69	33,338	1,525	441	368,543	15,320
13	4,743	220	30	11,332	520	316	325,481	12,115	79	42,708	1,706	395	368,189	13,821
6	2,461	121	26	13,065	500	415	383,960	14,962	100	48,472	2,011	515	432,432	16,973
9	4,713	139	45	28,506	873	397	385,460	15,230	54	25,919	1,000	451	411,379	16,230
46	19,295	793	199	96,094	3,634	534	442,686	17,482	82	42,482	1,692	616	485,168	19,174
65	28,886	2,114	193	90,580	3,465	450	432,565	16,411	91	48,046	1,751	541	480,611	18,162
79	36,451	1,455	216	105,879	4,051	433	425,980	15,826	139	91,885	3,339	572	517,865	19,169
101	48,505	1,875	225	115,726	4,361	515	509,073	18,319	158	94,207	3,417	673	603,280	21,735
90	41,656	1,666	235	140,174	4,926	558	607,553	20,270	125	64,334	2,520	683	671,887	22,790
75	51,010	2,064	269	159,542	6,304	538	535,611	18,865	164	161,683	5,443	702	697,294	24,308

## STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VES SELS.														
28	10,080	233	176	62,347	1,615	360	81,236	2,842	85	18,273	618	445	99,509	3,460
11	3,970	88	126	44,478	1,162	309	64,089	2,404	54	9,208	370	363	73,297	2,774
8	2,825	64	230	87,175	2,194	426	115,095	3,615	46	6,842	284	472	121,937	3,899
8	2,230	56	255	95,740	2,403	430	118,629	3,686	41	3,588	264	471	124,217	3,950
19	5,379	135	232	90,502	2,203	390	112,698	3,357	70	10,757	454	460	123,455	3,811
28	9,014	231	229	85,760	2,147	327	95,646	2,869	83	17,377	605	410	113,023	3,474
30	9,552	234	245	91,231	2,261	318	97,192	2,771	92	15,212	596	410	112,404	3,367
26	6,918	188	231	91,006	2,203	391	103,101	3,150	69	10,944	442	460	114,045	3,592
25	9,810	212	193	74,466	1,795	357	80,243	2,654	75	16,823	517	432	97,066	3,171
41	15,730	347	214	83,896	1,976	349	85,883	2,770	121	24,504	863	470	110,467	3,633
VES SELS.														
11	3,200	60	96	47,781	2,339	410	343,263	14,593	23	19,510	580	433	362,773	15,173
3			30	13,425	542	366	339,195	12,940	24	23,102	595	390	362,297	13,535
	139	30	27	13,176	501	464	385,141	15,142	16	13,677	394	480	398,818	15,536
2	522	29	42	30,848	791	464	405,321	15,535	10	7,054	184	474	412,375	15,719
13	2,814	186	220	105,093	3,381	605	473,528	18,890	37	28,298	823	642	501,826	19,713
1	502	19	173	92,012	3,135	490	447,069	16,940	24	25,864	585	514	472,933	17,525
6	2,043	88	218	104,639	4,146	554	505,387	18,902	34	33,156	897	588	538,543	19,799
3	2,135	68	219	111,152	4,219	634	560,493	20,539	32	38,119	783	666	593,612	21,322
11	3,728	167	235	132,030	4,945	656	639,545	22,216	48	53,715	1,354	704	693,260	23,570
47	39,442	1,481	267	158,605	6,285	505	451,810	17,449	193	241,968	6,748	698	693,178	24,197



## CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

AN Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom;" 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, (Private Act) entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under sixpence are legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each); all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

## COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations				—
Doubloons Mexican and Spanish	—	at	£3	4 0
Colombian	—	—	3	0 0
Aliquot parts in proportion.				
American (United States) Gold				—
" Double Eagle	—	at	£4	2 0
" Single	—	—	2	1 0
" Half	—	—	1	0 6
" Quarter	—	—	0	10 3
" Dollar	—	—	0	4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold

and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1877, to 31st December, 1896 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1877	£5,000 0 0	£63,732 10 0
1878	Nil	26,917 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,645 5 0
1881	Nil	20,541 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,675 0 0
1884	33,200 0 0	41,490 0 0
1885	Nil	108,102 0 0
1886	2,500 0 0	91,885 0 0
1887	98,600 0 0	15,375 0 0
1888	59,400 0 0	31,775 0 0
1889	20,400 0 0	46,125 0 0
1890	59,200 0 0	69,493 6 8
1891	10,100 0 0	41,500 0 0
1892	Nil	31,250 0 0
1893	Nil	43,325 0 0
1894	Nil	27,675 0 0
1895	14,800 0 0	31,262 10 0
1896	31,200 0 0	26,076 0 0 to 30th Sept.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follow :—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	½ per cent. prem.
60 Days	—	3/4
30 Days	—	7/8
Sight	—	1¼ per cent.

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates :—1¼ per cent. premium with a minimum charge of 1s.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued ; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marescaux, Manager.	R. S. Wilcoxon	Clerk.
E. W. Lucie-Smith, Asst. Manager.	S. A. Morgan	"
A. H. Richard, Accountant.	G. H. N. Haly	"
E. L. Marshall, Sub. Accountant.	P. W. Jarvis	"
J. A. Robison, Cashier.	O. C. Uber	"
H. D. B. Edwards, Clerk.	H. J. Priestman	"
J. L. Davidson "	W. C. Syer	"
J. F. Kirton "	T. A. Smith	"
J. H. Aikman "	C. L. Hall, Jr.	"
W. J. Messervy "	G. A. Martyn	"
S. A. Cumberland "		

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for twenty years, that is, from 1876 to 1895 inclusive.

\* Of this amount £2,936 3s. 4d. was exported to Hayti.



## COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
		£	£
1876	31st March	162,783	
	30th June	163,771	
	30th September	147,524	
	31st December	134,381	152,115
1877	31st March	152,537	
	30th June	151,302	
	30th September	136,893	
	31st December	130,156	142,722
1878	31st March	135,586	
	30th June	134,939	
	30th September	126,689	
	31st December	124,935	130,537
1879	31st March	135,929	
	30th June	138,224	
	30th September	126,817	
	31st December	135,983	134,238
1880	31st March	146,907	
	30th June	145,771	
	30th September	134,383	
	31st December	127,094	138,539
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1876-80		...	£144,304
1881	31st March	123,560	
	30th June	120,748	
	30th September	112,005	
	31st December	117,002	118,328
1882	31st March	124,764	
	30th June	136,739	
	30th September	137,510	
	31st December	140,007	134,755
1883	31st March	147,978	
	30th June	162,481	
	30th September	152,181	
	31st December	146,485	152,281
1884	31st March	150,287	
	30th June	159,553	
	30th September	154,650	
	31st December	144,151	152,160
1885	31st March	140,977	
	30th June	145,363	
	30th September	137,964	
	31st December	124,098	137,100
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1881-85		...	£139,193

## COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
		£	£
1886	31st March	121,313	98,715
	30th June	128,674	
	30th September	122,514	
	31st December	121,075	
1887	31st March	123,644	105,040
	30th June	133,555	
	30th September	128,022	
	31st December	139,978	
1888	31st March	151,642	124,143
	30th June	159,685	
	30th September	157,061	
	31st December	152,326	
1889	31st March	154,518	150,737
	30th June	152,079	
	30th September	143,775	
	31st December	152,578	
1890	31st March	158,265	164,514
	30th June	161,585	
	30th September	164,650	
	31st December	173,556	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1885-90		...	£123,147
1891	31st March	1,614	166,355
	30th June	3,108	
	30th September	3,655	
	31st December	£ ,014	
1892	31st March	165,167	152,009
	30th June	155,445	
	30th September	141,814	
	31st December	145,610	
1893	31st March	163,926	174,176
	30th June	175,263	
	30th September	172,650	
	31st December	184,864	
1894	31st March	188,831	182,673
	30th June	187,038	
	30th September	174,366	
	31st December	180,459	
1895	31st March	168,055	169,844
	30th June	165,518	
	30th September	164,875	
	31st December	180,929	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1891-95		...	£167,945



## STAFF OF BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AGENT—W. P. Hunt.

CLERKS.

William Gauld. B. Mooney. R. M. Robinson. Norman Yeo.

## FOREIGN MONETIES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar -	£ s. d. 0 4 2	Holland and Java	Florin -	£ s. d. 0 1 8
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver) -	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold) -	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc -	0 9 9½	India	Rupce (about) -	0 1 3
Brazil	Milrei -	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohur, 15 ds. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and United States	Dollar -	0 4 2	Italy	Lira -	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver -	0 6 8	Japan	1 Yen -	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies) -	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar -	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about) -	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kroner -	0 1 1½	Persia	Toman -	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre -	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about) -	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Rouble (pr. 2/5)	0 3 0
Do.	98-Piastres -	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta -	0 0 9½
France	Franc -	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kroner -	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark -	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc -	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold) -	0 19 7	Turkey	1 Piastre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish -	0 15 0
			West Indies*	Dollar	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign monies are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

\* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

## PART VIII.

## EDUCATION.

PRIOR to the establishment of Crown Government in 1866, the public assistance given to the work of Elementary Education in Jamaica took the form first of an annual grant from the Imperial Parliament from emancipation till 1841, and subsequently of a subsidy of £3,000 annually voted by the Island Legislature. These sums were distributed on no fixed principle, and without regard to the size or efficiency of the schools aided and when a new system, depending on payment by results, was introduced by Sir John Peter Grant and Mr. Savage in 1867, the first thorough inspection showed that little or no benefit had accrued from the unsystematic method of awarding grants hitherto followed, for two-thirds of the schools entirely failed to come up to Government standards, and nearly all the rest were placed in the lowest class. Managers and teachers, however, set energetically to work to bring about an improvement, and the steady advance in the number, attendance and efficiency of the schools since that time has been only interrupted by the cyclone of 1880, which destroyed many school-buildings and in other ways threw back the work of education generally all over the island. The figures in the report of the Superintending Inspector of Schools for 1893-94 showed an unprecedented advance in attendance, due in the main to the abolition of school fees by the Legislature in the spring of 1892, and it is satisfactory to be able to add that this large influx of new material has not appreciably affected the general efficiency of the schools. The increase in average attendance has not been maintained owing, to some extent, to temporary causes, and in part to the restriction in the age limits, which, under the law, only came gradually into force; but the number of scholars on the books of the elementary schools is still considerably higher than in 1893-94. The following figures will show the progressive advance since 1871:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Building Grants.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	Fees.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.	Average Grant to each School excluding Building Grants.	Average Grant per unit of Average Attendance.
				£	£	£			£ s.	s. d.
1871 .	408	33,343	19,644	1,200	9,460	5,873	6	68	20 5	8 5
1876 .	569	46,654	27,270	1,500	16,251	6,661	45	157	26 0	10 10
1881 .	687	48,960	26,649	1,520	17,544	4,783	52	195	23 7	12 0
1886 .	723	61,571	34,825	1,500	21,375	6,738	70	254	27 10	11 5
1891 .	836	80,199	44,410	1,943	29,379	8,363	115	288	33 9	12 7
1892 .	877	83,731	45,927	1,943	30,736	8,803	128	329	33 7	12 9
1893 .	912	92,135	52,983	1,480	34,724	6,649	143	389	36 9	12 7
1894 .	957	97,456	64,695	1,455	45,721	45	169	367	46 5	13 8
1895 .	962	104,149	62,587	1,490	52,395	—	160	345	52 18	16 3
1896 .	932	100,392	59,617	1,495	51,141	—	154	355	53 5	16 8

The following shows the state of education in the island at the date of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891:—

	1881.	1891.
Can Read and Write .	115,418	177,795
Can Read only .	115,650	114,493
Total .	231,068	292,288
Attending School .	67,402	93,763



In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed in the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, whose functions should be mainly advisory, but without whose recommendation no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Provision was also made for the payment of a grant in lieu of fees to all schools where fees are not charged; for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on, or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at Elementary Schools in such towns or districts as he may designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the Elementary Schools to obtain higher Education in the Secondary Schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause similar to the English. The Code then in force was to remain so until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

The Secondary Education Law provided for the establishment of Secondary Schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board, to be without adequate provision for Secondary Education; and for the granting of Scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at High Schools or Colleges. The establishment of a Secondary School under the Law at Montego Bay was in 1895 recommended by the Board of Education and sanctioned by the Governor in Privy Council. It has been since opened (Sept. 1896) and is now in operation with 14 pupils.

The Central Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. A further revision was approved in March, 1895. The following are the chief provisions of the present Code:—

The subjects in which Schools are examined and for which marks or grants are given are the following:—

<i>Chief Subjects.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
Reading and Recitation	.	15
Writing (including Dictation and Composition)	.	15
Arithmetic (on Slate and Paper and Mental)	.	15
<i>Secondary Subjects.</i>		
Scripture (including the Teaching of Morals)	.	6
Elementary Science	.	6
Organization and Discipline	.	6
Geography and History	.	6
English	.	5
Elementary Geometrical Drawing	.	5
Singing	.	5
<i>Special Subjects.</i>		
Higher Drawing	.	
Needlework	.	
The Practical Teaching of Agriculture, Horticulture and Handicrafts.		

2. Standards of Classification in these subjects are supplied to all the schools, and all Schools on the Annual Grant List are expected to be classified according to these Standards. The marks given at Inspection are according to the following scale, viz.: Little (the lowest average attainment on the part of the school thought worthy of marks at all), one-sixth of the maximum number of marks attainable; Moderate (less unsatisfactory than the foregoing, but still below the minimum standard of efficiency) one-third; Fair, one-half; Good, two-thirds; Very Good, five-sixths; and Excellent, the total maximum number of marks attainable. This latter mark is only given when the school as a whole has attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching.



3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus :—

A first class must obtain 56 marks and 10 marks in each of the chief subjects or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total obtainable.

A second class 42 marks and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  marks in each of the chief subjects or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of total.

A third class 30 marks and 5 marks in each of the chief subjects or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of total.

4. Grants are made by the Government based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. In schools with an average attendance of 80 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal Teacher with possible additions for the teaching of drawing, for training Pupil Teachers, and for any excess in the average attendance above 80. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of such Assistant Teachers as the school may require; and a grant, fixed for the present at 6d. per unit of average attendance, is made for school appliances. A registered Teacher engaged as an Assistant in a school with over 150 in average attendance gets £25 a year and 4s. per mark, or about £40 in the case of a good, first-class school. In every school with 60 or more as total average attendance and a separate Infant Department, an additional Female Teacher who gives her whole time to ordinary work of the school besides teaching the sewing, earns for the school a grant of £12 a year and two shillings per mark per annum, besides the sewing grant of 3s. per unit of average attendance at the sewing class. Schools with less than 80 in average attendance earn for their principal Teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount for an average of 20 by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance above 20 to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 80. The general result is that all small schools, and large efficient schools get more under the new Code than they did under the old, whilst large inefficient schools get less.

5. Pupil Teachers under the new Code can be engaged in nearly all second-class schools, and receive grants on the same scale as before, namely, four pounds for the first year, five pounds for the second year, and six pounds for the third and fourth years respectively, provided they pass the examinations. Any person who pays a fee of 2s. 6d. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and will learn the results of his examination from the published list. The term of engagement has been lengthened by one year for ordinary Pupil Teachers, being now four years. In December, 1895, 552 Pupil Teachers and 973 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

6. The sum of £1,500 has been now for many years annually voted by the Legislature for building grants to Elementary Schools. Under the new Code these grants may now be made for the erection of Teachers' houses.

7. In addition to the foregoing the following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education :—

1. 60 male students are supported at the Mico Institution in Kingston, who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation.

2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which 30 students are under training for the work of school-keeping.  
(See below.)

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the grant of "certificates" to those who are successful, and for the payment to such of these teachers as pass the examination and to successful third year students at Training Colleges of an annual bonus of from £5 to £15, varying with the class of their respective schools. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year each for a specified number of resident students under training, and of £1 for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Up to the present time 200 teachers have presented



themselves for examination, of whom 80 have been successful and have obtained certificates. There are now 180 certificated teachers and 135 students who have passed the certificate examination and will receive certificates after a period of probation.

#### SHORTWOOD GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College, which is under the management of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and consisting of ladies and gentlemen, was established in September, 1885, to meet the want long and pressingly felt of trained female teachers for the Elementary Schools of the island. The College is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by competitive examination, and an entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are in most cases boarded and lodged at Government expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach for as many full years as they remain in the College in Jamaica Elementary Schools.

The ordinary College course occupies three years, during which the course of instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Voluntary Training Colleges; but students who fail to pass the annual Government Examination are expected to remain and be again examined in the same standard, unless, in the opinion of the Lady Principal, they are not likely to profit by such extension of their time, in which case they are expected to leave at once. The Board of Visitors may also, at its discretion, on the recommendation of the Lady Principal, allow any student who shews special ability and desire for higher studies to stay and prosecute those studies, for which purpose facilities will be afforded her. The students are classified in three divisions according as they are preparing for the first, second or third year examination.

While in residence the students are expected to dress uniformly. To facilitate the carrying out of this regulation, a stock of material is kept at the College from which the students may purchase what they require, but in no case is the uniform provided by the College.

This College, which was first established at Barbican, in St. Andrew's, and subsequently transferred to Camperdown Pen, was finally in September, 1887, removed to its present site at Shortwood.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School attached to the Institution.

The College library of books of reference is open to teachers in the neighbourhood on Saturday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., where the text-books recommended in the Code, from time to time, may also be seen.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Hon. T. Capper, B.A.	Mrs. Roxburgh.
Right Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.	Mrs. James Roberts.
J. J. Bowrey, Esq.	Mrs. Balfour.
Rev. Wm. Gillies.	Mrs. Lumb.
Rev. T. M. Geddes.	Miss Fanny Burke.
T. B. Oughton, Esq.	

Mr. E. A. Andrews, Secretary, salary £25.

**LADY PRINCIPAL.**—Miss Amy Charlotte Johnson, Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford and Certificated Teacher of the University of Cambridge, assisted by a Staff consisting of three Assistants and a Mistress of the Practising School.

An Industrial School for Girls has also been established at Shortwood which was opened on the 1st April, 1892, under the Superintendence of Miss Johnson, the Lady Principal of the College.

The Board of Visitors of the College is also the Board of Visitors of this School which serves as a Practising School for the College.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education constituted under Law 31 of 1892 consists of—

The Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman *ex officio*.

The Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Vice Chairman.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon

The Right Rev. Bishop Hanna

The Rev. William Gillies

The Rev. Thomas M. Geddes

The Rev. William Pratt, M.A.

The Rev. William Simms, M.A.

The Hon. William Ewen

The Hon. J. T. Palache

The Hon. D. S. Gideon

L. A. Isaacs, Esq., B.A.

A. L. Walcott, Esq.

Secretary—J. D. Kerrich, Esq., B.A.

The duties and powers of the Board are laid down in the 11th Section of the Law as amended by Law 9 of 1893 and are as follow:—

- (a) To consider, discuss and advise upon, all matters specially referred to it by the Governor;—
- (b) To consider, discuss and recommend, such changes in the Code of Regulations as may seem to it advisable to be made;—
- (c) To consider and report to the Governor, in cases where any school or schools appear to it to be superfluous, as to the advisability of discontinuing the grant to the same or of continuing it to two or more schools only on condition of their amalgamating, or in cases where school accommodation appears to be defective, of making the grant to a new school or schools which shall be under either its own direct management or such management as it shall approve;—
- (d) To make recommendations to the Governor from time to time, as to the expenditure it may consider necessary for the purpose of making adequate provisions for educational requirements;—
- (e) To adjust any difficulties or differences that may from time to time arise between School Managers and Teachers, and may be brought before it;—
- (f) To investigate such cases of complaint on the part of School Teachers of unfair treatment received at the hands of School Managers, as may be referred to it by the Governor and in any case in which it shall consider any such complaint well-founded, to report thereon to the Governor recommending the withdrawal of the grant to such school, unless such redress as it shall specify be given by the Manager;—
- (g) To initiate and prosecute any enquiry arising out of any complaint, representation or other information received, affecting the working of the Elementary School System in Jamaica, and to call for all necessary information;—
- (h) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

## JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THERE are scattered throughout the island a variety of School Endowments, to enquire into which a Commission was appointed in the year 1844. In the reports which the Commissioners presented they pointed out the prevalence of abuses, the inefficiency of the governing bodies, and the misapplication or non-application of many of the endowments, and recommended legislation. But though the Legislature interfered and improved a few of the charities so reported upon, the recommendations of the Commission did not meet with much attention and the larger portion of the charities continued in an unsatisfactory state. To remedy the evils the Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission for the following purposes: (1) To be a governing body for the management of a School to be called the Jamaica High School, to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to carry out a systematic visitation of Endowed Schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island.

The Grammar School known as the Jamaica Free School in the parish of St. Ann (endowed partly by the funds of a Charity called Drax's Free School and partly by an annual grant from the Legislative Council) was transferred to the Schools Commission as the basis of the High School. The character of the instruction to be given in the School was prescribed and a "conscience clause" was inserted in the law.\*

\* See Jamaica High School, page 316.



Soon after the passing of the law the Commission was appointed and proceeded to the discharge of its functions. It removed the Jamaica Free School from St. Ann to newly built premises in St. Andrew and up to the present time the Commission has prepared schemes for the management of Manning's Free School in Westmoreland, Rusea's Free School in Hanover, Titchfield Free School in Portland, the several Free Schools in Manchester and Vere, and the large and important Trusts known as the Munro and Dickenson Charity in St. Elizabeth, and Wolmer's Free School in Kingston, together with one for the management of the Davidson bequest for the education of a poor boy and girl, all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. In the year 1895 it prepared amended schemes for the following Schools:—viz.:—Titchfield Free School, Munroe and Dickenson's Free School and Vere Free Schools all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. For information as to the details of these schemes and the previous history of the Schools reference should be made to the preceding articles on these Trusts. In the year 1896 the Commission prepared, after consultation with the Trustees, an amended scheme for Manning's School Trust in Westmoreland. The Commission has also submitted to the Governor a scheme for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica which is now in partial operation, and has built and equipped University College for the purpose of enabling students to take advantage of facilities offered by the University of London for the taking of the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. The Commission also after considerable trouble and correspondence has at last induced the University of London to consent to hold in Jamaica certain examinations which the University had hitherto refused to hold in the colonies. For further information reference should be made to the article on University College.

Owing to the absence in many districts of higher education than that provided by Elementary Schools, the Commission submitted to the Legislature, through the Government, a Bill entitled "The Secondary Education Law" which was thrown out by the Council in the Session of 1891 with the understanding that it should be brought forward again in 1892. This was done and the Bill with certain amendments made by the Government and others made by the Council has now passed into Law.

The Schools Commissioners, at the request of the Governor, perform the same functions in Jamaica as the Civil Service Commissioners in the United Kingdom, with reference to the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service under the competitive examination system introduced during the Governorship of Sir Henry Wylie Norman.\*

#### JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Most Reverend Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica and Primate of the West Indies, Chairman.

The Right Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A., D.D., Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.	Hon. R. B. Braham, Vice-Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester and M.L.C. for Clarendon.
The Hon. T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Supdg. Inspector of Schools.	S. P. Musson, Esq., Island Treasurer.
The Rev. William Gillies, Senior Co-Principal Mico Training School.	Hon. S. C. Burke, M.L.C.

Secretary—Robert Johnstone, Esq., F.R. Met. Sec. (who is also Secretary of the Board of Supervision) salary £50.

#### JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

AFTER the establishment of Crown Government large strides were made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision was annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people: but it remained for the late Sir Anthony Musgrave to propose a scheme, having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

\* See Civil Service, page 99.

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1871 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish pointed to the conclusion that education had not then sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, but the stimulus since afforded by the institution of the Jamaica Scholarships so raised the standard of three or four good grammar schools as to bridge over the interval which existed in 1871 between the schools of that period and the Queen's College until in 1890 the place of the Queen's College itself was filled by the establishment of University College. For a considerable number of years back the results of the examinations held simultaneously in England and the colonies have shown that Jamaica schools compare favourable with those of other colonies and even with many schools of good standing in England itself.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Musgrave to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved of was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica, the boys having been resident in Jamaica for at least five years preceding the prescribed examination which was at first the January examination for matriculation at London University, but has since 1892 been the Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students held each December (see below.)

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the Scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Halliday, of York Castle High School, who passed in the second division of the London University Matriculation Examination. Since that date the successful candidates have been—

In 1882. Tomlinson, A. E., of Potsdam.

1883. Lee, E. T., of Potsdam.

1884. Earle, E. R. C., of the Jamaica High School.

1885. Parnter, D. D., of York Castle High School.

1886. Tomlinson, F. C., of Potsdam.

1887. Lockett, E. V., of York Castle High School.

1888. Murray, E. E., of York Castle High School.

1889. Thomson, C. A. H., of the Jamaica High School.

1890. Jackson, H. C., of the Jamaica High School.

1891. Josephs, H. A., York Castle High School.

1892. Lockett, H. D., York Castle High School.

1893. Brown, H. I. C., York Castle High School.

1894. Levy, A. W., Jamaica High School.

1895. DeSouza, D. H., York Castle High School.

1895. King, L. C. D., Potsdam.

(For Regulations as to Jamaica Government Scholarships see p. 315.)

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

AN important step in the advance of higher education was taken in 1882 when the Governors of the Jamaica Institute determined to make arrangements that Jamaica should be one of the centres for the Local Examinations held by the University of Cambridge. The examinations were held in Kingston for the first time in December, 1882, and have since been held annually in December.

The following are the Class Lists\* for December, 1895, so far as Jamaica is concerned :—

##### BOYS.

Students under 19 years of age, who have obtained Honours :—

##### CLASS I.

I. D. Stubbs (c), (distinguished in Arithmetic, Latin and French), Jamaica High School.

L. C. D. King (a), (distinguished in Arithmetic, Latin, Greek and French), Potsdam School.

\* For previous Class Lists see previous Handbooks.

The regulations and subjects for 1897 can be obtained from the Local Secretary, Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., Kingston P. O.



G. S. Husband (*d*), Jamaica High School.  
 W. Simms (*b*), (distinguished in Religious Knowledge), Jamaica High School.  
 A. H. L. Hart (*c*), (distinguished in French), York Castle High School.  
 F. G. Sharp (*b*), (distinguished in Latin and French), Jamaica High School.  
 G. C. Evans (*d*), (distinguished in Mathematics), Potsdam School.  
 A. I. Wookey (*d*), (distinguished in French), Jamaica High School

## CLASS II.

J. M. Bowrey (*d*), (distinguished in Physical Geography), Jamaica High School.  
 S. Lockett, (distinguished in Religious Knowledge and English), York Castle High School.

## CLASS III.

S. G. Allwood, York Castle High School.  
 C. C. Manton, York Castle High School.

Students under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners:—

T. J. R. Phillips, Jamaica High School.  
 A. G. C. Findlay, Jamaica High School.  
 T. H. Donaldson, York Castle High School.  
 A. A. Myers, Potsdam School.  
 W. B. Miller, Mandeville Middle Grade School.  
 C. I. Levy, York Castle High School.

Students under 16 years of age who have obtained Honours:—

## CLASS I.—FIRST DIVISION.

H. H. R. Bayley (*e*), (distinguished in Religious Knowledge, Latin, French and Mathematics) York Castle High School.  
 M. E. H. Sailman (*e*), (distinguished in French), Potsdam School.  
 J. O'H. Pearman (*e*), (distinguished in Mathematics) Potsdam School.

## CLASS I.—SECOND DIVISION.

J. C. Sharp (*e*), (distinguished in Arithmetic and Mathematics) Jamaica High School.  
 H. P. B. Tait (*e*), (distinguished in Religious Knowledge, Latin and French), Jamaica High School.  
 J. H. L. Dodd (*e*), (distinguished in Mathematics), Potsdam School.

## CLASS II.

W. G. Nicholson (*e*), Potsdam School.  
 F. C. Powell (*e*), "  
 C. C. Lewis, (distinguished in Mathematics), Potsdam School.  
 H. C. L. Husband, Jamaica High School.  
 A. A. Moreno, York Castle High School.  
 C. A. Escoffery, (distinguished in Latin and French), Jamaica High School.  
 W. R. Bayley, York Castle High School.  
 E. A. Dodd, Potsdam School.  
 W. W. Stubbs, (distinguished in Latin), Jamaica High School.

## CLASS III.

R. G. Roberts, Jamaica High School.  
 P. C. Grant, York Castle High School.  
 E. E. Binns, Jamaica High School.  
 J. L. Archer, "  
 L. O. Arbouin, Kingston Church of England Grammar School.

Students under 16 years who have satisfied the Examiners:—

J. H. McDermot, Ropley School, Gordon Town.  
 A. W. Vine, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 E. V. Clarke, Mandeville Middle Grade School.  
 H. W. R. Scott, York Castle High School.  
 V. E. K. Hull, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 W. L. Desnoes, St. George's College.  
 J. A. E. Levy, Rusea's School.  
 D. E. Fogarty, St. George's College.  
 J. H. Cargill, Kingston Church of England Grammar School.  
 G. S. Solomon, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 J. A. Fray, "  
 S. C. Dickson, Rusea's School.  
 L. A. Henry, Manning's Free School

Students between 16 and 18 who have passed the examination as Juniors :—

G. I. Leecesne, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 E. W. McVicar, (distinguished in French), Jamaica High School.  
 D. E. Crooks, York Castle High School.  
 T. A. Bicknell, Spanish Town Graded Middle Class School.  
 H. C. Robins, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 C. Bowrey, (distinguished in Arithmetic) Kingston Church of England Grammar School.  
 B. G. S. Crooks, Rusea's School.  
 G. Y. D'Aguiar, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 J. E. Campbell, " " "  
 D. P. Cotter, " " "  
 E. M. Martin " " "  
 G. C. Gunter " " "

Student between 16 and 18 who has passed as Junior in Compulsory Religious Knowledge, and English Subjects only :—  
 D. J. Henry, Kingston Collegiate School.

Student under 14 years of age who has obtained Honours :—

CLASS II.

F. A. Foster (distinguished in Latin) Jamaica High School.

Students under 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners :—

E. C. Forbes, Jamaica High School.  
 H. P. Rubie " " "  
 N. M. Sandford " " "  
 A. A. Zink " " "  
 H. R. Thomas (distinguished in English), Jamaica High School.  
 H. H. Dunn, Kingston Church of England Grammar School.  
 J. W. Hutton, Kingston Church of England Grammar School.  
 H. C. Cooke, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 H. J. Forbes " " "  
 St. L. C. Leake " " "  
 F. E. Lyons " " "  
 H. A. Moody " " "  
 C. S. Morrison, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 L. S. Gruchy, Wolmer's Upper School.  
 R. Somerville, Mandeville Middle Grade School.  
 G. F. McDermot, Ropley School, Gordon Town.  
 L. H. R. Farquharson, Manning's Free School.

Students above 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners :—

F. H. Arscott, Jamaica High School.  
 G. W. Edwards " " "  
 A. S. Linton " " "  
 W. G. D. Macpherson " " "  
 T. C. Prendergast " " "  
 W. O. Reid " " "  
 H. Simms " " "  
 D. B. Stennett " " "  
 E. A. Andrews, Kingston Church of England Grammar School.  
 P. A. Harry, Wolmer's Upper School.  
 A. C. George, Kingston Collegiate School.  
 R. C. Miller " " "  
 C. E. Soutar " " "  
 A. G. Connell, Rusea's School  
 F. E. Simpson " "

GIRLS.

Students under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners :—

V. O. M. Cunha, Barbican High School.  
 K. H. Powell (distinguished in Drawing), Barbican High School.  
 G. Simms, Kingston High School for Girls.

Students under 16 years of age who have obtained Honours :—

CLASS II.

M. Wookey (*e*), Mandeville High School.

CLASS III.

D. W. Capper (*e*), Private Tuition.  
 L. V. Delgado (*e*), Kingston Academy.



Students under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners :—

- M. C. Lofthouse, Kingston Church of England Higher Grade School.
- M. I. Athias, Barbican High School.
- D. V. C. Schiller, Ladies College, Halfway Tree.
- H. F. Butler, Kingston High School for Girls.
- E. B. Hendricks, Hampton High School.

Satisfied in Compulsory Religious Knowledge and English Subjects only :—

- H. B. DeMercado, Girls' High School, East St. Kingston.
- A. C. Henriques, " " "

Students between 16 and 18 who have passed the examination as Juniors :—

- L. E. Nicholas, Barbican High School.
- M. A. James, " " "

Students between 16 and 18 who have passed as Juniors in Compulsory, Religious Knowledge and English Subjects only :—

- M. M. E. Schiller, Ladies College, Halfway Tree.

Students under 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners :—

- M. L. Abrahams (distinguished in History), Kingston Academy.
- K. M. M. Ashby, Ladies' College, Halfway Tree.

Students above 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners :—

- A. Abrahams, Kingston Academy.
- M. Marshall, " " "
- B. A. Nethersole, Kingston High School for Girls.
- M. Wortley, " " "
- D. E. F. King, Ladies College, Halfway Tree.
- B. F. Payne, Girls' High School, East St., Kingston.

In June, 1896, for the first time outside the United Kingdom, the Higher Local Examination was held in Kingston; and the only candidate who entered, Miss A. C. J. Hollar, Barbican High School and Private Tuition, passed in the Third Class, satisfying the Examiners in Groups C. (Mathematics), D. (Psychology), and H. (English History and Constitutional History).

- (a) Winner of Jamaica Scholarship.
- (b) Holders of £60 Scholarships.
- (c) Winners of £60 Scholarships.
- (d) Winners of £15 Scholarships.
- (e) Winners of £10 Scholarships.

*Regulations as to the Government Scholarships awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local Examination held annually in Jamaica.*

#### I.

##### SCHOLARSHIPS OF £10 PER ANNUM FOR ONE YEAR.

Eight Scholarships of £10 per annum, tenable for one year, shall annually be granted to the eight boys, under the age of sixteen years, who shall stand highest on the list of the successful candidates in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, provided in each case that the scholar be placed in one of the honour classes or obtain the mark of distinction in some subject.

Two such Scholarships shall annually be granted to the two girls, under the age of sixteen years, who stand highest amongst the girls in the same Examination, without the requirement of any further proviso.

##### SCHOLARSHIPS OF £15.

Four Scholarships of £15 shall be awarded annually to each of the four boys and one to the girl who shall stand highest in the list of successful candidates under nineteen years of age in the Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students, the winners of the Jamaica Scholarship and of the £60 Scholarships awarded in accordance with No. II. of these Regulations being excluded.

The Scholarships shall commence from the first of July in each year, and shall be paid quarterly to the Treasurer or Principal of any efficient School within the Island of Jamaica in which the Scholar is receiving tuition, to be by such Treasurer or Principal applied in a reduction of the payment required from such Scholar.

A school shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this Section which satisfies the Board of Education that it has made sufficient provision for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation Examination.

The same boy or girl may be re-elected in different years. The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, alter the number of Scholarships, the apportionment of them between boys and girls, or the conditions upon which they are held—provided that six months' notice shall be given in the Jamaica Gazette of any such alteration. Such alteration shall not, however, take effect until after it has been laid for two weeks on the table of the Legislative Council during its Session.

## II.

## SCHOLARSHIPS OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. Two Scholarships of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the two candidates in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination ;

- (a) Who were born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination ;
- (b) Who have resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination ;
- (c) Who are not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination ;
- (d) Who are shown to be of good and steady personal character ; and
- (e) Who, after excluding the winner of the Jamaica Scholarship and any others who cannot or do not take up one of these Scholarships, stand highest amongst those who pass the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination, provided they obtain Honours or a mark of distinction in one subject, and declare their intention of proceeding within three years to the examination for some Degree of the University of London.

2. The Scholarships shall begin on the first of July in the year in which they are granted, and shall be paid quarterly to the Scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such Scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Board of Education is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the Scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

3. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship and one of these Scholarships, or to hold two of these Scholarships at the same time.

4. The Board of Education may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study unconnected with London University, in an Institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a degree of the London University ; and the Board may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate, or diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica ; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

5. The Governor may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, alter the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held—provided that twelve months' notice shall be given in the Jamaica Gazette of any such alteration.

## III.

## JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP.

1. There shall be an Examination for the Jamaica Scholarship in the month of December in each year. Due notice will from time to time be given of the days.



hours, and place of examination, as well as of the name of the Secretary of the Local Committee and the Sub-Examiner.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor, showing that he was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination; that he has resided in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the Examination; that he is of good and steady personal character, and that he will have completed his seventeenth but not completed his nineteenth year on the 15th December of the year in which he is a candidate. This evidence shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary before the 1st of September next before the Examination.

3. The Examination for the Scholarship shall be the Local Examination of the University of Cambridge for Senior Students; and the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that Examination—provided that he obtains either a first or second class in honours, and provided further that he passes the Examination in a Classical Language, or in Mathematics, or in Natural Science.

4. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Committee (at present the Rev. W. Pratt, Kingston.)

5. No Candidate for the Scholarship who has previously competed for it and been unsuccessful will be allowed to compete for it a second time, but Students may enter for the Cambridge Senior Local Examination without being candidates for the Scholarship.

6. The name of the successful Candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary to the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Gazette.

7. The successful candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degrees of the University; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for "honours," in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

8. Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Scholars will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, each Scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July following the examination.

9. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarships are competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

10. The foregoing Rules shall be subject to revision from time to time; but no change shall be made in such manner as to affect the interest of Candidates to whom the Scholarship may have already been awarded, or in any case without twelve months' notice to be published in the Government Gazette.

#### THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, the Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same law to be provided for a limited number of Scholars to be called "Foundations," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.



Under section 41 of the above-mentioned law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The School buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, between four and five miles from Kingston, were opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 9th of July, 1885. They contain accommodation for the Headmaster and his family, the Second and Third Masters, Matron and servants, and fifty boys. A College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Blake on the 9th July, 1889, has been opened in connection with the School. (See article on *University College*.)

Regulations have been framed by the Commissioners for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

*Scholars.*

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys:—

I.—Foundationers.

A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 33 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's Bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's Foundationers at the said School is below ten the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's Foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax Scholars, provided that any come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible Candidates from other parishes.

B. Foundationers other than Drax Scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen.

II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships to be created.

III.—Holders of Special weekly Boarder Scholarships to be created.

IV.—Paying Term Boarders.

V.—Paying Weekly Boarders.

*Regulations concerning the Admission of Foundationers.*

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting the following requirements:—

1. Boys will be eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 15 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

The following is the Schedule of subjects in which boys admitted as Candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3 will be required to pass a Competitive Examination:—

Boys from 9 to 11 will be examined in Reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, Dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and of Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.

Between 11 and 12 boys will be further examined in Latin, carried as far as the end of the 25th Exercise in Smith's *Principia*, and vulgar fractions, practice, proportion and interest in Arithmetic.

Between 12 and 13 they will be further examined in Latin, as far as the end of Part 1st in Smith's *Principia* with easy Translation, in Elementary French, in Decimals in Arithmetic, in Elementary Algebra and in Euclid, Book I, props., 1-32.

Between 13 and 14 they will be examined in the outlines of English History, Latin including the whole of Smith's *Principia* and translation of *Cæsar* or some equivalent book in French Grammar (not including irregular verbs), translation and exercises, in Algebra, fractions and simple equations, and in Euclid, Book I.

Between 14 and 15 they will be examined in English History, Latin Grammar, translation and exercises, French Grammar, translation and exercises, Arithmetic, Algebra to end of Quadratic Equations and Euclid, Books I and II.

N.B.—Success in every subject is not compulsory, but no boy above 12 will be elected who does not show fair knowledge and accuracy in the elements of Latin and the ordinary rules of Arithmetic.

In the case of boys above 12 the examination will take two days.



*Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.*

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that Scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Boards of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these Scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such Scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

It is considered that it will be an essential part of the above plan for establishing these Scholarships from Endowed Schools that the Government should consent to make, through the Education Department, such grants-in-aid to the Elementary Schools now maintained out of local endowments as may be sufficient to cover the amounts annually expended by the Trustees in Scholarships; provided that such grants-in-aid do not exceed the amount of grants which such Elementary Schools would be entitled to, if maintained in the ordinary manner.

*Weekly Boarders' Scholarships.*

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for Special Scholarships for a limited number of weekly boarders, the value of such Scholarships being such as to cover the whole or a greater portion of the actual expenses of a boy at the School.

Candidates for admission to these Special Scholarships must meet the following conditions:—

- I. The Commission must be satisfied that the means of their parents or guardians are so limited as to prevent their furnishing the boys with the advantages of this School without the assistance of this Scholarship.
- II. They must be between the ages of 12 and 14.
- III. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.
- IV. They must be prepared to pass a Competitive Examination which will be arranged by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Commission; the standard of the Examination being such as to show that they are able, at least, to take a position in the School on a level with that of Foundationers who have been three years in the School.

*Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.*

1. Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 12 shall be subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take their place in the School not lower than the class which the average Foundationer has reached, who is a year younger than the applicant. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

*Paying Weekly Boarders.*

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for regular boarders.

*Payments for Scholars.*

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 10th day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 1st day of September and end on the 20th day of December. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £20 per Term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term.

5. The charges of the School for weekly boarders, who obtain the weekly Boarders Scholarships, shall be at the rate of £25 per annum; and if it should not be found pos-



sible to establish a sufficient number of these Scholarships of value to cover these charges, then the Scholarships may be made at the value of £15 or £20 per annum, leaving the balance to be furnished by the parents or guardians of the boys in due proportions at the beginning of each Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at £35 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £35.

*Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.*

Foundations shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1896 there were in the School 10 Drax Foundationers, 12 General Foundationers, 7 Endowed School Scholars, 7 Terminal Boarders, 4 Weekly Boarders and 3 Day Boys, or a total of 43.

All communications respecting boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica High School, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Schools Commission, Kingston."

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £500 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every Day Boy.

Second Master—W. Cowper, M.A., late scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class in the Classical Tripos, Part i., in 1886, and First Class in Part ii., Section E, of the same Tripos, 1887, salary £300 per annum.

Assistant Master—A. Green, of the Battersea Training College, salary £120.

Medical Officer—J. Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London, salary £60. (See also *University College*).

Matron—Miss M. McDermot, salary £60. Singing-Master—A. Green, £20. Drilling Master—Vacant.

The Tutor of University College (which see) also acts as Assistant Master in the High School.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Schools Commission on Oct. 29th, 1889, adopted certain "proposals for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica," which were submitted to the Governor and extensively circulated through the Island. These proposals were intended to secure for such Jamaica Students as were unable to afford the expense of leaving the Island for a period of several years to study at a University abroad the opportunity of obtaining many of the advantages of University training within the Island and of testing their training by competing for a University degree of universally admitted value. It was advised that advantage be taken of the facilities offered by the University of London, which is willing to hold the Pass-examinations for the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in any Colony which makes provision for the efficient conduct of the examinations: that the Government should found scholarships to be held at any School or institution in Jamaica which was ready and willing to prepare students for the B.A. examination of the University of London; and further should provide funds for establishing lectures, to be given in Kingston, on the various subjects required for the London B.A. course. In the state of the Island finances at the time the Governor considered himself unable to submit to the Legislative Council any scheme involving increased expenditure.

The Schools Commission accordingly proceeded to make such provision as it



could for University teaching and the procuring of University degrees in Jamaica from its own resources. We quote from further "Proposals for the Extension of Higher Education in Jamaica" issued by the Commission in Dec. 16, 1889, the steps it had found itself able to take up to that date;—

On the publication of the results of the London Matriculation examination in 1887, the Commission offered scholarships in the High School to the students who stood second and third on the list; but they were declined, because the students intended to study for the medical profession, and all the tuition which the High School could offer was adapted to the B.A. course only. On the publication of the results of the same examination in 1888 the Commission in the same way offered scholarships to the second and third on the list. Both accepted. Mr. Harrison, the second, has pursued his studies for the B.A. degree of the University of London and has passed the Intermediate Examination for that degree, held for the first time in Jamaica by the University under the management of the Commission, in July last. Mr. Goffe, the third, resided at the High School for a year, reading for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, and at the same time attending the Kingston Hospital 3 days a week for the purpose of obtaining clinical training; and has now gone to London to continue his course. In 1889, when the Matriculation list was published it appeared that none had taken honours; but the Commission offered scholarships to the two immediately below the Island Scholar. The higher one of these refused having arranged to pursue his studies at York Castle. The third on the list accepted; and the other scholarship was offered to and accepted by the fourth. There are therefore at present three students in the school one of whom has passed the Intermediate B.A. examination of the University of London and is reading for the final examination; the other two are reading for the Intermediate Examination.

The Commission having obtained the necessary sanction from the Government has borrowed £3,000 for the purpose of erecting a building to receive the students, which is now approaching completion, with accommodation for eleven students.

To these statements may now be added that the College was completed and opened in September, 1890, that Mr. Harrison passed the B.A. examination in October, 1890, in the First Division: and that two other students passed the B.A. Examination in October, 1891, and one in October, 1893.

In the proposals of December, 1889, the Commission stated the "aims of the College now being founded by the Commission," as follows:—

The College should, it seems to the Commission, be equipped:—1st, to prepare students for the B.A. and M.A. examinations of the University of London; 2nd, to carry Science and Medical Students up to their first examination, which is all that can be attempted at present; 3rd, to prepare students to take the L.L.B. degree of the University of London; and 4th, to have an Agricultural Branch, which should give a certain amount of literary culture, (say in Mathematics, or Modern Languages) and should have the same sort of connection with the rest of the institution as the Agricultural School of an American University has with the rest of the University. The Commission is unable to give details of the working of such a branch; but, speaking roughly, the teaching would include the literary culture spoken of above, and further; Practical Agricultural Chemistry with the elements of Scientific Chemistry; Practical Economic Botany with the elements of Scientific Botany; practical knowledge of live stock with the elements of Scientific Biology; the elements of Forestry; and the management of a pen or estate. The Commission is of opinion that if the foundation of such a College be held to be necessary for a purely agricultural country like Jamaica, (a view which it holds very strongly,) the College at Hope is the place for such an Institution on the following grounds: (a) Very little additional expense for management would be incurred; (b) The proximity of the Hope Gardens, and of what is ere long to be the residence of the head of the Botanical Department; (c) The proximity of Mona, a well worked sugar estate; (d) Convenience of access by train and steamer from all parts of the Island. The greatest difficulty would be the live stock branch.

Leaving the 3rd and 4th heads for action to be taken or not as the Government and Legislature may decide, the Commission asked for an additional grant of £300 per annum to secure the efficient carrying out of the 1st and 2nd aims. This additional grant was submitted to the Legislative Council in its session of 1890, and was by it approved of and voted.

On the application of the Schools Commission the University of London further consented on July 31st, 1891, to hold its Honour Examinations in the Intermediate and Final B. A. Examinations (except in Modern Languages), the M. A. Examination and the Scriptural Examinations in the Island, when requested four months previously to do so. Two students have passed the Scriptural Examination, and one has taken the degrees of M.A.

The College is on the grounds of the High School at Hope and is at present worked with the School with regard to its domestic arrangements, though it is scho-



lastically quite distinct. It had 3 students in the October term, 1896. The Schools Commission are its Governors and the staff is as follows:—

Principal—Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A., (Head Master of the High School), salary £100 in addition to his salary at the High School.

Tutor—J. E. Briggs, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Clare College, Cambridge, Second Class in the Natural Science Tripos, Part i., and Third Class in Part ii. of the same Tripos. Salary £250 a year.

Lecturer in Classics—W. Cowper, M.A. (See *Jamaica High School*.)

### WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by Will dated the 21st May, 1729, "devised," after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first mentioned. Then it was found that the Will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the School, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons as Trustees, with power to erect or build a School house, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and enabling the Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1800 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,864 currency) for public purposes. In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which acted as Trustees until the new City Council was elected in September, 1885, when the management of the Institution was transferred to that Body.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to inquire into the management of the Trust, and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of Superintendent of the Institution and Second Master. The School was remodelled and became one of the best Elementary Schools in the Island.

During the last few years the School has engaged the attention of the Schools' Commission with the result that a new scheme in aid of the Trust, prepared by the Commission after conferences with the former Trustees, received the approval of the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council, and came into operation on the 15th August, 1894, and provision is now made for that Secondary Education at the School which had always been contemplated by the old Laws relating to the Trust, but entire failure to provide which had existed for nearly thirty years.

The scheme is divided into sections of which the following is a brief summary:—

i. Certain old Laws (9 Geo. II. cap. 6, 15 Geo. III. cap. 14, and Law 2 of 1882) are repealed, and the following are the new Trustees, viz., six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston to be elected from time to time, and five other persons to be nominated by the Schools' Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two are to be chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman is elected annually by the Trustees, and the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

ii. The funds and property are to be devoted to (a) an Upper School and (b) a Lower School with boys and girls in each.

iii. The Upper School is to be a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The Head Master is to be appointed by the Trustees and all other Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Head Master. The School is to consist of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the By-



Laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education, and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The Trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the School as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

iv. The Lower School is to be a Seventh Grade School as defined in Law 31 of 1892, and the course of education is to include such subjects as practical mechanics and manual teaching in the Sloyd or any similar system. The Head Master of the old School is to be the Head Master of this Lower School, and the other Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed on the recommendation of the Head Master of the Upper School, the Trustees being required to engage the services of as many of the old Masters and Mistresses as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the new Lower School. There are provisions as to foundationers, entrance examination (not lower than the Fifth Standard), annual examination of the School and Committee of Lady Visitors similar to those for the Upper School. The present Head Master is to have charge of the new Lower School, but on the occasion of a new appointment, the Head Master of the Upper School will in addition assume charge of the Lower School. Provision is made, in the event of the concurrence of both the Trustees and the Schools' Commission, for the abolition of the Lower School, and the appropriation of all the resources of the Trust to the maintenance of the Upper School.

v. An annual return of the income and expenditure of the Trust is to be forwarded to the Governor through the Schools' Commission.

vi. Provision is made for grants by way of gratuities or compassionate allowances to Teachers of the old School who are not retained in the new Lower School in such manner and to such extent as may be approved by the Schools' Commission.

vii. In view of the provisions of the old Acts relating to this Trust, the Head Master and the Head Mistress of the Girls' School, if one is appointed, are required to be members of the Church of England, and the other Teachers members of the Church of England or of some Protestant Denomination. Religious teaching is to be given in accordance with the following rule: "The leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known," but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

viii. Provision is made for the possible establishment of Scholarships from Wolmer's School tenable at University College.

ix. Provision is made for the making of By-Laws not inconsistent with but for the better carrying into effect of the scheme.

#### TRUSTEES.

##### *Elected by the Mayor and Council.*

Mr. C. T. Burton  
" J. A. Wales  
" Henry Delgado  
Hon. Philip Stern  
Mr. W. deB. Hodge  
" George Ffrench.

##### *Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.*

The Hon. Thos. Capper  
The Rev. Wm. Gillies  
" " Wm. Simms  
Mr. J. J. Bowrey  
" J. DeCordova.

CHAIRMAN—The Hon. Thos. Capper.

The Officers of the Trust are as follow:—

#### UPPER SCHOOL.

Headmaster—Albert Dews, Esq., B.A., late Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford; 2nd Class in Hon. Classical Moderations (1887); 1st Class in the Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores (1889) and late Professor of Classics at Codrington College, Barbados. Salary £300 and capitation fees.

#### Assistant Masters—

J. L. Ramson, Esq., M.A. (Lond.), University College, Jamaica. Salary £150 rising by increments of £10 to £200.

E. D. S. Brown, Esq., South Kensington and Intermediate Board of Education (Ireland) Certificates. Salary £120.

F. W. Day, Esq., London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. Salary £120.

Assistant Mistresses—

Miss M. C. Clinkett, Cambridge Senior Local. Salary £120

Miss M. T. Williams, 1st Class in Cambridge Senior Locals, with distinction in English. Salary £80.

LOWER SCHOOL.

Headmaster—John Tillman, Esq. Salary £296.

Assistant Master—T. A. Aikman, Esq., London Matriculation. Salary £84.

Assistant Mistresses—

Miss Colin Murray. Salary £75 and part of Government grant.

Miss E. S. Powell. Salary £50 and part of Government grant.

Drill Sergeant—Sergeant Lennan.

Secretary—Cyril Thompson, Esq.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1896 there were in the Upper School 81 boys (25 Foundationers and 56 Paying Scholars) and 29 girls (19 Foundationers and 10 Paying Scholars) making a total of 110 scholars.

The funds of the Trust consisted on the 31st March, 1896, of the following:—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic., cap. 23	.	.	£12,000	0	0
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Amount invested in Island Debentures—					
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Law 19 of 1880	.	.	£5,100	0	0
Law 30 of 1888	.	.	500	0	0
Law 17 of 1894	.	.	200	0	0
			5,800	0	0

			£17,800	0	0
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In addition to which there were the following Balances—

In Savings Bank	.	.	578	5	8
In Colonial Bank	.	.	266	12	6
			844	18	2

Grand Total of	.	.	.	£18,644	18	2
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The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1896:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Opening Balance	£627	11 9	Salaries	.	£991 16 1
Interest on Funded Debt	1,305	0 0	Miscellaneous	.	463 6 11
" " Debentures	116	0 0			
Government Grants	137	5 0			
Fees from Paying Scholars	116	0 0			
	£2,301	16 9			£1,455 3 0

LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the two Training Institutions in Jamaica and Antigua only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Dame Jena Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, knt., formerly Lord Mayor of London, had a kinsman who was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place. The story runs that the lady preferred an Ensign and eloped with him, but whether or not that is the case it is certain that Lady Mico's niece did not receive the £2,000.



About the time that Lady Mico lived, the middle of the 17th century, the Christian captives detained in Algiers by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives. Lady Mico did the same, and half of the £2,000 above mentioned was by her Will bequeathed for this purpose.

The clause of the Will dated July 1st, 1670, is as follows: "Whare as I gave Samuel Mico aforesaid two thousand pounce when he had married one of my neeces hee not performinge it I give one of the said thousand pounce to redeeme poore slaves, which I would have put out as my executrix thinke the best for a yearly renew to redeeme some yearly." By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The suppression of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence; and the question arose,—what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000?

Various plans were proposed from time to time, but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, in 1834, conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Trew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive, and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.  
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.  
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.  
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.  
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are:—

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.  
Samuel Hoare, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.  
Edward H. Lushington, Esq.  
Andrew Johnston, Esq.  
A. F. Buxton, Esq.  
W. E. Hubbard, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution in this island belonging to the Charity, was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a Training College for 65 students and a School for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a Graded Elementary School, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the North of the Race Course where they have erected a spacious and handsome set of buildings at cost of over £12,000.

The expenditure of the Training College and School is about £3,550 per annum. Of this sum about £1,800 is allowed by the Local Government for training Teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out when certificated as Teachers. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5. There are now eighty students in residence.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

Towards the close of the year 1886 the Institution was visited by the Secretary of the Trustees in England, the Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, for many years a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. Mr. Gedge made a minute and careful inspection of the whole of the Mico property, examined into the teaching and training work now carried on in the Institution, was present at, and took part in, several meetings with the students, and discussed with the Local Board of Directors many questions bearing on the present efficiency and future usefulness of the Training College. Before leaving he expressed his entire satisfaction with the results of his inquiries and on his arrival in England reported in the same favourable terms to the Trust.

The Jubilee of the Institution was celebrated on the 30th June and 1st July, 1887, the Directors giving a large number of the old students along with the fifty students in residence a formal reception, a banquet, a social evening, and breakfast the day following, while a conference on practical educational questions was held on the second of the days named.

In the early part of the year 1891 a Teachers' Institute, promoted chiefly by the Directors of the Mico, but cordially joined in by Managers of other Training Colleges, was held in Kingston, perhaps the first ever held in the West Indies.

Dr. Dickinson and Prof. Boyden conducted the Institute, the lectures being attended by several hundred Teachers, from every part of the island, as well as by the Students in the various Training Colleges. From an educational point of view it was one of the most useful and successful gatherings that has ever taken place in Jamaica.

The practising School in connection with this Institution occupies a high place among the first-class Elementary Schools of the island, and the results of the Annual Examinations of Training Colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest School of its kind in the West Indies, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of Teacher in the Elementary Schools of the island.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the Patron of the Institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Clergymen and Laymen.

The Right Reverend Dr. Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Rev. T. M. Geddes, Vice Chairman.

\*Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

\*Hon. Thomas Capper.

Rev. H. H. Isaacs.

Rev. W. Griffith.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

Rev. W. C. Murray.

Secretary—Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

Medical Attendant—Dr. Maunsell.

Rev. E. J. Wortley.

Rev. James Watson.

George Hicks, Esq.

J. J. Bowrey, Esq.

W. E. Sant, Esq.

T. B. Oughton, Esq.

Accountant—Mr. C. W. Chapman.

#### TUTORIAL STAFF.

Rev. William Gillies }

L. G. Gruchy, Esq. }

George Nutt, Esq.

Mr. Robert Lindsay and Mr. King .

Mr. Charles E. Skyers .

Miss E. A. Phillips .

Co-Principals.

Tutor.

Assistant Tutors.

Master of the Practising School.

Mistress of the Infant School.

#### TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c., and the Masters were to be of the Church of England. The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the Town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a Commission entrusted to him by the Governor, and because of the Trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Supreme Court of October, 1852.

The Trust remained in this "deplorable" condition until it was rescued by the Government in 1871. A law was then passed by the Legislative Council "to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities and to provide for the future

\* Nominees of the Government.



management and carrying out of the Trust." The sum of £183 16s. 0d. was advanced by the Island Treasury in compromise of the debt and a new Board of Trustees was appointed, by which the School was resuscitated. Since then a scheme has been drawn up by the Schools Commission, under authority of the 39th section of Law 34 of 1879, by which the management of the Trust has been vested in the Schools Commission and a Board of Local Managers appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under this scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, under the Head-Mastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, an Infant School in 1894, and there is a scheme on foot for an upper department for boys and girls, to the maintenance of which is devoted such amount not exceeding two-thirds of the annual income of the Trust as the Schools Commission may determine, the remainder being devoted to the establishment of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School, three of which have already been established.

The Schools are being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Fort George which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Government and the general affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed. The annual income has risen considerably as the property of the Trust is increasing in value at a rapid rate, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, in consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with the United States. The Schools have already proved a great success and are of great benefit to the inhabitants of Port Antonio and the neighbourhood. In 1895 the Boys' School obtained 73 marks, the Girls 66, and the Infants 59.

#### LOCAL MANAGERS.

Rev. Thomas Harty, Chairman,  
Rev. C. C. Douce.  
Rev. W. Williams.  
H. Cork, Esq.

Dr. C. A. Moseley.  
E. B. Hopkins, Esq.  
Rev. John Thomas.  
D. Sanftleben, Esq.

#### Hon. D. S. Gideon.

W. H. Plant, Esq, Head Master, salary £150 per annum.  
Mr. L. Z. Brandford, Second Master Boys' School, salary £78 per annum.  
Miss Ella Doran, Mistress of the Girls' School, salary £80.  
Miss S. E. Lewison, Mistress of Infant School, salary £40 per annum.  
Mr. F. A. Petgrave, Steward and Secretary, salary £80 per annum.  
Mr. I. S. French, Treasurer, salary £18 per annum.

### MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, Esq. of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his Will dated 21st January, 1797, and a Codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's life-time, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, improved and enlarged as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme for its management; but this scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 53 (under which the Trust has been worked to 31st December, 1890) was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the Charity. On the 1st January, 1891, a scheme formulated by the Jamaica Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Privy Council, for the better governance of the Schools came into operation.



Under this scheme the following is the Board of Trustees :—The Custodes of the parishes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester, the Chairman of the Parochial Boards of these parishes, two members of the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth and one member of the Parochial Board of Manchester, to be elected from time to time by the said Boards, and five other persons appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. This Board of Trustees took the place of the elected Parochial Board which in its turn had taken the place of the nominated Municipal Board of St. Elizabeth, which in its turn again had succeeded a partly elected, partly nominated and partly ex-officio Board constituted under the Act 18 Vic. cap. 53. The other principal changes effected by the new scheme are (1) that in future there will be 10 Free Foundationers and 10 £20 Foundationers instead of 15 of the former and 5 of the latter, the change being effected gradually, and (2) that in the event of no boy within the limits of the ancient parish of St. Elizabeth presenting himself for, and passing the necessary examination on the occasion of any vacancy on the foundation then such vacancy shall be open to candidates from the remaining parishes of the Island. This latter provision is made also to apply to foundations for girls at the School hereafter referred to.

In 1856 a Free School for boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth and whose guardians can satisfy the Trustees of their need of assistance. Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years will be examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same. The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testament. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age will be further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

There are at present on the Foundations 10 boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and 10 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with 8 term boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum, and in addition to the other Foundationers 5 boys from any part of the Island are admitted on the same terms as the £20 Foundationers. The Course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business: it is calculated to combine a sound training in Classics and Mathematics, with the requirements of a modern education.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Hampton in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and six girls at a charge of £20 a year, together with term boarders for whom there is ample accommodation.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John V. Calder, Chairman

Hon. W. H. Coke, Custos St. Elizabeth\*

Rev. Chas. Melville

Hon. J. M. Farquharson

Rev. J. D. Ellis

Henry Maxwell

Messrs. E. F. Forrest

F. H. Farquharson

Hon. John Clark, Custos of Manchester

Hon. R. B. Braham, Member Parochial Board, Manchester.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Mr. F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum.

\* Declines to act.



## TUTORIAL STAFF.

HEAD MASTER AT POTSDAM—Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; formerly Classical Tutor of University College Toronto, salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London, University College, Jamaica, salary £200 per annum.

ASSISTANT MASTER—Mr. G. C. Evans.

MATRON—Miss E. Wright, salary £45 per annum.

HEAD MISTRESS AT HAMPTON—Miss Louise Holden

SECOND MISTRESS—Miss Gertrude Boyd

THIRD MISTRESS—Miss Blackburn

} Late of Tranmere High  
School for Girls, England.

## MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the Will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of that year was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. Mr. John Savage, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. W. Straton, Auditor-General, were appointed Trustees, but they have long since left the island and no new appointments were made until the end of 1887.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £104; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

After considerable correspondence had taken place on the subject between the Government and the Schools Commission, at the instance of the Hon. W. B. Espeut, and recommendations had been made by the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the School at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished, and that in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Merrick's Will the funds of the Charity should be applied, one half in providing for a scholarship for one poor boy from the old parish of St. George at the Jamaica High School and the other half in aid of poor persons of the same district, but not to the relief of actual paupers. The Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the Member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos

of St. Mary were appointed by the Governor to be Trustees to prepare a scheme to carry out these proposals, but it is understood that this intention has been abandoned and that the Trustees have another proposal now under consideration.

### RUSEA'S SCHOOL.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his Will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a Free School in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing the School. The income of the School amounts to £270 per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

The Jamaica Schools Commission in the year 1886, with the view of making the endowment more conducive to the advancement of education, drew up a scheme under the Schools Commission Law, 34 of 1879, which was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and ordered to come into force on the 1st September, 1886. Under this scheme the Custos of Hanover and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of Hanover and five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, are appointed Trustees, and the funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; and (b) to the provision of such Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as after providing adequately for the maintenance of the School the funds of the Trust are able to afford, the number of such Scholarships and the conditions on which they are held being from time to time fixed by the bye-laws. The Schools Commission have approved of the withdrawal of the Scholarships at the High School, as the funds are at present all required for the use of the School. The number of boys received on the free foundation is at present fixed at 15 and the Trustees admit, in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the sons of persons belonging to the Parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers. The School having been closed for extensive repairs was reopened in September, 1890, and during that term there were 14 foundationers and 4 paying pupils. Before the Easter following the numbers were 15 and 15 respectively. The numbers are now 15 and 16 respectively. The Trustees, aided by the Schools Commission, have endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtain some help from the Government towards providing a suitable residence for the Headmaster. This is regrettable. The absence of a proper dwelling for the Headmaster is a distinct disadvantage to the School; and it is to be hoped that the Government will see its way to granting the help required. The successes of the School during 1895, were:—

1895—B. J. Crooks	.	Cambridge Junior Local.
J. A. E. Levy	.	" " "
S. Dickson	.	" " "
F. Simpson	.	" Prelim. "
A. Connell	.	" " "

#### TRUSTEES.

A. E. Davis, Esq., Chairman.	Vern. J. L. Ramson.
C. A. Rerrie, Esq., Chairman Parochial Board.	A. C. Bancroft, Esq.
Rev. James Macnee.	L. A. Rattigan, Esq.

#### SECRETARY—The Head Master.

HEAD MASTER.—Mr. A. E. Tomlinson, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, salary £200 per annum, with £30 house allowance, and £2 capitation fee on each boy over the number of 5 paying pupils.

SECOND MASTER.—Mr. F. B. Cover, Senior and Junior (Honours) Cambridge Locals. Salary £90 per annum.



## GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.

IN CONNECTION WITH BECKFORD AND SMITH'S TRUST, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, Esq., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be applied towards building a Free School or Hospital for the poor." The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1830, "the sum of £3,000 to the Parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some Institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity."

## COURSE OF STUDY.—LOWER DIVISION.

FIRST FORM.—Reading, Writing and Grammar, the Outlines of History and Geography; the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic; together with Elementary Latin and French.

SECOND FORM.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography; Euclid, First Book to Proposition IV.; Algebra, Simple Addition; Latin, Five Declensions; French Grammar; Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

## UPPER DIVISION.

THIRD FORM.—The higher branches of the English subjects taught in the Lower Division:—Latin and French to end of Fourth Conjugation and easy Translation; Euclid, First Book; Algebra, four simple Rules; Book-keeping (single entry); Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

FOURTH FORM.—In the Classical Section.—Latin, English Literature and Elementary Chemistry. In the Commercial Section.—Book-keeping (double entry); English and French Commercial Correspondence; also subjects necessary for the Jamaica Civil Service and other Examinations. Drawing, singing, and drilling are taught throughout the School, and occasional Lectures are given in the Sciences and other subjects.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal is a member of the Church of England, and provision is made for distinctive Church teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction is given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A., of the Government Regulations, which is as follows: "*The leading facts of the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known.*"

Fee, £2 per Term.

The fee does not include Books and Stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. The fee must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each Term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in on the re-opening of the School before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS.—The year is divided as follows:

- (1) From January 21st to 21st April.
- (2) From April 22nd to July 10th.
- (3) From September 1st to 20th December.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—There is provision made for 10 Foundationers from the Parish of St. Catherine.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town, arrangements can be made for board and lodging with responsible persons recommended by the Principal and under his supervision at £27 per annum, washing £2, or with the Principal who has a most suitable and convenient residence, near the school; but, as only a limited number of Boarders can be thus accommodated, special terms must be made on their behalf.



BOARD OF VISITORS—Rev. E. J. Wortley (Chairman), Rev. W. Tucker, Messrs. T. H. Sharp, D. Campbell, D. H. Mendez, C. A. T. Fursdon.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. Kemp Bussell, Queen's Prizeman and Certificated Science and Art Master S.K., London, late Head Master, College House Schools, Saltash, England.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—Rev. R. L. Reid, and Mr. E. S. McIntosh.

EXAMINERS (for 1894)—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., (T.C., Camb.) Tutor Church Theological College, Kingston. In 1896—J. D. Kerrich, Esq., B.A.

### THE VERE AND MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money to the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

Finding, however, that the number of children (of the class calculated to be benefited by the Charity) who availed themselves of the privilege was inadequate to the large expenditure which the keeping up of the Institution necessitated, another Act was passed in 1855 (18 Vic. chap. 54) which extended and better utilised the funds of the Charity. The sum of £9,000 was then standing to the credit of the Charity in the books of the Receiver General. By this Act £6,256 was vested in certain Trustees therein designated, to be employed in the establishment of Free Schools throughout the parish of Vere for the education of poor children of all denominations and classes residing in the parish, and the balance of £2,744 was left in the hands of the Receiver General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. Certain parts of the parish of Manchester being part of the parish of Vere at the time of these charitable donations an Act was subsequently passed (19 Vic. chap. 39) by which this residue of £2,744 was also vested in Trustees to be appropriated in the parish of Manchester in every respect as the portion allotted to Vere. Buildings were secured and schools were organized under the provision of these Acts which are now in operation in both the parish of Manchester and the district of Vere.

At the request of the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools and with the view of making the endowment of the District Schools of Vere more conducive to the advancement of education, the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme under Law 34 of 1879, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Alley, and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School. The scheme was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and came into force on the 1st September, 1886.

The Jamaica Schools Commission also drew up a scheme with the view of bringing the arrangements for the Manchester Free Schools more in conformity with the present needs of the parish and the original intentions of the Trust, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees of the Schools are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said



Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Mandeville, St. George's and Mile Gully, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or either of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. There is also a rent-roll in connection with each Trust. The income of the Vere Trust is £549 13s. 10d. per annum and that of the Manchester Trust £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

#### TRUSTEES OF MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D., Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville.

Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.

R. B. Braham, Vice-Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.

E. G. Farquharson and Hon. J. T. Palache, elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester.

George Sturridge and L. A. Isaacs, appointed by the Governor.

Frank H. Bonitto, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

#### Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmaster, M. F. Johns, salary £140 per annum, rising by yearly increments of £10 to £150, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15.

Assistant Master—rising by increments of £5 per annum to £80.

Girls Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmistress, salary £50 per annum.

Boys Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmaster, G. L. Thompson, salary £50 per annum and 4s. per mark for each mark obtained at the annual inspection above thirty.

Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss B. Vassal, salary £50 per annum.

Infant School, Boys and Girls, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss A. S. Parnell, salary £36 per annum.

Wear Pen School—Master, Washington Freckleton.

#### TRUSTEES OF VERE SCHOOLS.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Parochial Board, Clarendon—G. D. Murray and A. P. Rubie, elected.

G. Muirhead and H. T. Ronaldson, nominated.

Rev. C. T. Husband, Rector of St. Peter's, Alley.

Mr. H. R. Forbes, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

#### Trust Schools.

The Alley—Mr. H. R. Forbes

Race Course—Mr. C. R. Taylor

Hayes—Mr. H. G. Richards

Milk River—J. C. Taylor

Portland—Mr. J. Watts

Mitchel Town—Miss Ella Goodin

Salt River—Miss L. Rose.

#### LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the Will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine, who died about twelve years ago:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest Sir Anthony Musgrave in July, 1881, approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely, that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a School-house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School; that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School at Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and undenominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Ministers of the various denominations in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools, and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A building was purchased at Old Harbour Market and adapted for the new School there, which was opened in January, 1886, under an efficient Teacher. The undenominational School at Old Harbour Bay is held in a Schoolroom which has lately been purchased from the Church of England, and a residence for the Master of the School at Old Harbour Bay has been erected.

A difficulty arose on the occurrence of the first vacancy with regard to the Mastership of the School at Old Harbour Market. The Rev. W. C. McCalla, joined by his congregation, urged that it was necessary for the Master to be a member of the Church of England and this view was shared by the Bishop and Diocesan Council. After some correspondence, and an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court by the Governor, the Chief Justice decided that the intention of the Testator was that the Master should be a member of the Church of England.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 31st March, 1896, was £1,819.

#### MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burn Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

A scheme was drawn up in the year 1883 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Major-General then administering the Government in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a Boys' School furnishing a good middle class education and for a Girls' School of the same description and there are now in the two Schools 36 Boys and 36 Girls. The Trustees have given



up the Belfry School as a feeder and the Church of England has undertaken its management as an ordinary public Elementary School from October of last year.

#### TRUSTEES.

The Custos of Westmoreland. Members of the Parochial Board.  
The two Senior Resident Magistrates of Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke.  
Westmoreland, not being otherwise Rev. J. S. Vaughan.  
Trustees. Rector Parish Church.

SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES—W. A. Milne, salary £12 per annum, and 20s. for Stationery.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. W. A. Milne, B.A. (London), salary £250 per annum, less £30 for rent of Castle.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. F. E. Smith, salary £100 per annum.

MISTRESS—Miss Daisy Thomas, salary £60 per annum and quarters.

SECOND MISTRESS—Vacant—salary £50 per annum.

#### WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

THIS Institution was opened on the 29th September, 1881. The course of instruction is laid on the lines of the Cambridge Local Examination and comprises all the branches of a thorough English Education, English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Euclid, Botany, Geology, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 40 resident pupils.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years . . . £25 per annum	Pupils over 15 years . . . £45 per annum.
Pupils over 12 to 15 . . . 40 per annum	Daily Pupils . . . £10 and £12 per annum.

EXTRA—1. Music, with Theory and Harmony Class, £2 2s.; 2. Singing; 3. Drawing, £4 each; 4. Washing, £3 3s.; 5. Special Medical Attendance.

Table and bed linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, with a knowledge of, at least, the simple rules of Arithmetic.

#### TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governor—Rev. F. O. Miller.

Lady Principal—Miss Bond, with Resident Assistants.

#### YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN).

THIS School was opened in the year 1876. It was established in order that instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and the other branches of a liberal education might be brought within the means of residents of this and the other West Indian Islands. Its founders, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, had in view the purpose of supplying such an education and moral training as would obviate all necessity of sending boys to any English or European School.

Fifteen pupils have matriculated at London University since 1881.

The ordinary subject of a higher-grade English school are taught. In the higher forms pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Special pupils are prepared for the Civil Service, and special attention is paid to modern subjects, such as Book-keeping and English Literature.

The only extra subjects are Music and Drawing.

The School premises afford accommodation for about 100 scholars, while the ample grounds give scope for recreation and amusement. The situation (some 2000 feet above sea-level) ensures health and gives a refreshing change to boys who have been reared in the lowlands.

Although the School is under the control of the Wesleyan Church the utmost freedom of religious belief exists, and the one aim of the Governing Body is that the boys committed to their care shall grow up gentlemen.

Since its commencement in 1876 York Castle can count among its alumni several Jamaica Scholars, viz., T. W. Halliday, 1881, D. D. Parnter, 1884, E. V. Lockett, 1887 (placed next to the first in Honours in all England), E. E. Murray, 1888, (placed above the first in Honours in all England), H. A. Josephs, 1891, H. D. Lockett, 1892, H. L. C. Brown, 1893, and H. DeSouza in 1894.

In connection with the School is a Theological Institution for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry. This department is intended to supply to Jamaica students the same facilities as are afforded in England to Ministers of the Wesleyan Church. Many Ministers now labouring in this and other islands have passed through the classes at York Castle.

The following are the Terms, payable in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years of age	.	£40 per annum.
Pupils from 12 to 15 years of age	.	45     "
Pupils above 15 years of age	.	50     "

The School year is divided into two terms of twenty-one weeks each, and payment is made in half terms. There are five weeks' holidays at Midsummer, and five weeks at Christmas.

Governor, Chaplain, and Theological Tutor—Rev. W. C. Murray, D. D.

Mathematical Tutor—W. H. Mitchell, M.A., Cambridge University.

Classical Tutor—C. A. Cover, B.A., London University.

Modern Language and Science—J. K. Boyd, B.A., Dublin University.

Assistant Tutors { John Duff, Cambridge University.  
                          { T. Macdermot.

Music Tutor—C. Nicholson.

Drawing Tutor—W. H. Mitchell, M.A.

Medical Officer—Dr. McPhail.

Short Hand Writing and Type Writing are taught by an Expert.

#### MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

THIS School for the training of Female Teachers for service in the Day Schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the Native Jamaican Ministers and Missionaries of the Church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government List of Voluntary Training Colleges, in consequence of which the number of Students was increased and the premises at Bethabara found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the School meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new School opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 Students. The Government granted twenty-six maintenance scholarships to the School for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. They have also to pay an entrance fee of £5 to defray the expenses for books and writing material.

Principal—Rev. H. E. Seiler, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Assistants—Miss E. V. McDaniel.

Miss A. Hendriks.

Miss Granville.

#### MORAVIAN MALE TRAINING COLLEGE, FAIRFIELD.

THIS Institution was commenced in the year 1840, and with one short intermission has been continued ever since. It has done good work in supplying Male Teachers for the Day Schools in connection with the Church of the Brethren, not only in Jamaica but also on the Mosquito Coast and elsewhere. Nearly the whole of the cost of the establishment up to the close of 1885 was borne by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany, but at present the Government pays maintenance allowance and bonus for 30 Students. There are now 32 Students in training.

Principal—Rev. J. Craig, Fairfield, Spur Tree P.O.

Teachers—Mr. Lewison.

Mr. Black.



### CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. For the first ten or twelve years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the time of his death, 1850. The Rev. D. J. East was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten Students, but on Mr. East's arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of its usefulness, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers. To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of lay pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis and it was agreed, by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica, to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1869. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired and old ones were pulled down. A Student's hall and a residence for the Normal School Tutor were erected. To these a residence for the Classical Tutor was subsequently added and the Students' Hall was enlarged by the addition of ten dormitories and three rooms for study. The Student's Hall comprises sleeping accommodation for 36 young men, a dining room, rooms for study, three class rooms, a science room with gallery and a library containing about 4,000 volumes. There are extensive playgrounds both for Students and Scholars.

Since the Institution was begun in 1843 sixty-five Students have graduated for the Ministry, and five are now in training; one hundred and thirty Schoolmasters have been trained, and twenty-five are now in the College. The number of Students in residence is thirty. Of those who have left the College one hundred and thirty are, or have been Schoolmasters in Jamaica or the Turks Islands, Santo Domingo, Africa, and Central America, and sixty-five are, or have been, Ministers in this island, or in Hayti, Turks Islands, Cuba, United States of America or elsewhere.

The Theological Students pass Examinations annually under Examiners in England. The Schoolmaster Students are all sent to the Government Examinations a fair proportion passing in the upper divisions.

The Tutorial Staff now consists of the Rev. A. James, B.A., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; the Rev. James Balfour, M.A., Classical and Mathematical Tutor; Rev. L. Tucker, M.A., Normal School Tutor; Rev. W. Priestnal, Assistant Tutor; and Mr. T. B. Stephenson, Master of the Model School.

At present the numbers in the Institution are—5 Theological, 25 Normal, and 500 Day Scholars.

The Students of the several departments attend some classes in each, except that the Scholars of the General Day School are kept entirely apart. The course of the Theological Students is spread over five years; that of the Normal School over three years.

The Institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, and for the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Baptist Churches and the friends of education in Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Students, as also for the general current expenses, aided by donations from some few friends in England and the Government grants-in-aid. Five Students are sustained on the foundation of the "Taylor's Trust Fund" and sixteen in part by the Government maintenance scheme.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the other departments of the Institution—the Normal School for the training of Teachers, and the Model Day School—are open to members of any Christian denomination, and that in these the teaching shall be strictly UNSECTARIAN.

#### THE RECTORY SCHOOL, PORT MARIA.

THE School consists of *two* departments : one for boys and one for girls. Each department is kept in a separate room, with a separate teaching staff.

In both departments a thorough English Education, together with the Elements of the Classics and Mathematics is given, and boys are fitted for the Jamaica Civil Service Competitive Examination and for the Cambridge Local Examination.

The course of study consists of (1) the English Language, History and Geography ; (2) Writing and Penmanship ; (3) Natural Science and Chemistry ; (4) Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry ; (5) Latin, Greek and French ; (6) Singing and Instrumental Music ; and (7) Sewing and Fancy Work for the girls.

There are three Terms in the year. The first begins on the third Monday in January ; the second eight days after Easter, and the third on the first Monday in September. There are five weeks holiday at Christmas, one week at Easter and six weeks at Midsummer.

The charges are :—For pupils from 7 to 12 years old £2 per Term.

“ “ 12 to 16 “ £3 “

Boarders pay £10 per Term for Board and Lodging if they remain the whole Term. If they are able to come in residence on Mondays and return home on Fridays £8 is charged.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. John H. H. Graham.

MASTER OF BOYS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. M. James.

#### ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

THE object of the College is to prepare boys and young men for a commercial or a professional career, by a solid and complete education based upon careful religious training.

With the opening of the present scholastic year, 1896-97, a complete reorganization has taken place in the teaching staff and in the course of studies pursued in this College.

The Institution is now a Day School, under the direct control of the Jesuit Fathers who are personally responsible for the good discipline and thorough training of the students entrusted to their care.

The School course is the one usually followed in Colleges of the Society of Jesus : it embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, with Christian Doctrine, History, Natural Science and Mathematics.

Students of the College are prepared for the Cambridge Local as well as for the Civil Service and Jamaica Scholarship Examinations.

The College has returned to its former site at 26 North Street, where so many prominent and successful men of all denominations in the island received their education. The accommodation for classes has been doubled, an additional building having been erected last year.

The School Fees payable quarterly in advance, are as follow :—

For Day Scholars under 12 years of age, £1 10s.

For Day Scholars over 12 years of age, £2 10s.

Music and Drawing form extra charges.

Satisfactory testimonials will be required of students who come from other schools.

Three months' notice in writing is required before the removal of students from the College.



PRESIDENT.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, V.A. of Jamaica.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. Wm. Gregory, S.J., who is assisted in teaching by Rev. Peter Kayser and Rev. Patrick Kelly. These Professors have had long experience in training youth in the large Jesuit Colleges in the United States.

Address: The Rev. Principal, St. George's College, Kingston, Ja.

#### CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School, in Kingston in 1858.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated Convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French Languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a Country Residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the Boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for Boarders:—

For Board, Lodging and Education, £11 5s. 0d. per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For Day Boarders who take their mid-day meal at the Convent and are provided with books and stationery, the terms are £5, payable as above.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent is Sr. M. Paula Charlet.

#### THE KINGSTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

PROVISION has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial Education and for preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations, the Medical and Legal Professions, and for Matriculation at English and Colonial Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and Commercial Education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Précis Writing, etc.

Languages—Greek, Latin and French.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Science, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a Junior Class of Pupils in preparation for entrance into the Upper Forms of the School.

Mrs. Morrison continues to conduct her Elementary Class at the same premises.

The School Year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition and is divided into four Terms; two of ten and two of eleven weeks each.

The Holidays are four weeks at Christmas, a week at Easter, and five weeks at Midsummer. The fees for tuition, payable in advance, are as follows:—

For Pupils under 10 years of age	...	£1 10 0	per term.
For Pupils between 10 and 12 years age	...	1 15 0	"
For Pupils above 12 years of age	...	2 10 0	"
The charge for Board payable in advance is	...	8 0 0	"
" " " Washing	...	1 0 0	"
" " " Repair of pupil's clothing	...	0 3 0	"

PRINCIPAL.—W. Morrison, M.A., University and King's College, Aberdeen, assisted by a staff of competent Masters.

The School is situated at No. 135 Orange Street.

#### JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College has been established (1) To assist in the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Jamaica. (2) To

direct and assist the Catechists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. [For the constitution and powers of this Corporation see Clause 5 of Law 30 of 1870, and the terms of the Charter granted in accordance therewith, and Canon V. of the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica entitled "Of the Incorporated Lay Body."]

The general management of the College is entrusted to a General Committee consisting of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Assistant Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, and also other members annually elected by the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica on the nomination of the Bishop.

The new Theological College was formally opened on Thursday, the 14th of September, 1893, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. The following extract from the *Jamaica Churchman* for September may be quoted as a sufficient description of the Building:—

"The Jamaica Church now possesses a new College of substantial proportions and not unhandsome design. Built of concrete and red brick the structure is solid and yet the exterior is relieved of any appearance of heaviness by means of corridors and verandahs, which, as is most fitting in a tropical climate, completely surround the building on both storeys. The cost of the edifice has been about £5,000 which to all appearances has been money well spent.

The College stands in its own grounds some couple of hundred yards from the Camp Road, now called Caledonia Avenue, and between the Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp, and is approached through a neat iron entrance way and gate, and what will in time be a fine drive.

The educational staff consists of the Warden, Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A., Worcester College and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; and the Tutor, Rev J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Diocesan Secretary. Lectures have been given also by the Bishop and Assistant Bishop, Revs. H. H. Isaacs, and H. M. F. MacDermot, and I. R. Latreille, Esq.

There have been during the past year nine students. Four of these were ordained as Deacons, to act as Assistant Curates to three Churches, according to a plan for forming a Clergy House or brotherhood institution. Two others have been trained for missionary work in West Africa, receiving outside instruction also in medical and mechanical knowledge and practice. They have now left for Africa.

Besides the students for Holy Orders, thirty Catechists from various parts of the island have stayed at the College for a short period, three for a month or more and the rest for a week. During that time they receive instruction from the Bishops and Clergy and some laymen especially suitable for their duties as Catechists and Schoolmasters.

During the past year the Endowment Fund has been increased to over £6,000 by the Lady Howard de Walden, and the S. P. C. K., the Christian Faith Society, the Taylor Trustees, the Trustees of the late J. W. Cater, Esq., the Jamaica Church Association in England, and others have continued their generous donations. In addition to the above annual contributions are received from the various Churches in the Diocese. According to a Resolution of the Synod this year these contributions are to be made according to a moderate assessment on all the Churches, based on the present calculation for the other Central Diocesan Funds.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Most Rev. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Vice-Chairman.

Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.

Rev. H. M. F. McDermot.

Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

" H. H. Kilburn.

" Wm. Simms, M.A.

" F. L. King.

" F. H. Sharpe.

" R. G. Ambrose.

" E. J. Wortley.

Hon. W. J. Ewen.

Chas. Goldie, Esq.

L. G. Gruchy, Esq.

Rev. G. W. Downer.

R. Johnstone, Esq.

Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A., Warden.

" J. B. Ellis, M.A., Tutor.

L. R. Latreille, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.



### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THE object for which this School is founded is to provide a sound and liberal education, the religious element of which shall be based distinctly upon the teaching of the Church of England.

The subjects taught include Religious Knowledge, English, Mathematics, Classics and French. Provision has also been made for instruction in Music, Drawing and Shorthand.

Boys are prepared for—The Oxford and Cambridge Locals, the College of Preceptors, the Civil Service, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica High School.

The School year is divided into three terms—Lent Term beginning in January, Summer Term beginning in April, Michaelmas Term beginning in September.

Ample facilities are provided for cricket and all other manly and healthy exercises.

The fees, payable in advance, are—

For boys under 12, £8 per annum.

“ over 12, £10 “

Patron—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

Warden—Rev. G. W. Downer, Rector of Kingston.

Headmaster—Rev. M. C. Clare, T.C.D.

Assistant Masters—Alexander Tolmie, B.A., (acting Headmaster); Rev. J. Messiah, B.A.; Rev. G. H. Thompson; N. A. Crosswell, and J. F. W. Day.

Bursar—Rev. G. H. Thompson.

Address—Rev. M. C. Clare, The School House, Church Street, Kingston.

### THE HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FORMERLY there existed in the City of Kingston two public Jewish Schools supported respectively by the members of the two congregations established there. It was however determined to amalgamate them under the above designation and to depend for support upon the general community. It is fast approaching fifty years since this object was successfully accomplished, when the first Principal elected to direct the internal management was the late Henry Vendryes, Esq. The mode of government, well suited to the period when the Hebrew National Institution was established, was found to be unsuited to the present day; it was therefore determined to reorganize the School and to reform its management. This was successfully done and the School now has an average daily attendance of 25 children.

The Institution has the sum of £1,000 invested in island debentures.

#### DIRECTORS.

President—H. Stern.

D. P. C. Henriques.

Vice-President—H. Barrow.

D. I. Motta.

Treasurer—E. C. D'Azevedo,

#### TRUSTEES.

H. Stern.

### ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALPHA COTTAGE.

St. Mary's Orphanage was established by the late Very Rev. Thomas Porter, S.J. There are about 20 children in it at present. It is the only Orphanage in the island, is exceedingly well managed and well worthy of public support.

Within the grounds of Alpha Cottage are also two Denominational Industrial Schools. One is licensed by Government for 50 Girls, the other for 53 Boys. The inmates of all these Schools are taught what is usual in Elementary Schools, the Girls learn strawplaiting, straw hat-making, house cleaning, cooking, washing, baking and the general duties of domestic service. In addition the cultivation of plants useful on small holdings is taught the Boys. When the Boys are sufficiently grounded in Elementary Education they are apprenticed to trades, so that at the

end of their term of committal they are actually engaged in trades which enable them to earn their livelihood. This method completely solves the problem intended to be worked out by Industrial Schools, which is:—given a waif and stray, preying on society, to transform it into a wealth-producing member of the community. All other Industrial Schools are satisfied with giving a percentage of their number a more or less perfect knowledge of trades but there is no certainty as to their being able to turn to account the knowledge they may have acquired, or perfect what has been begun.

These Schools are under the charge of Sisters of Mercy most of whom have come over recently from London for this work. With regard to the results of the labours of these Sisters whose life is devoted to their work, we quote from the Official Reports of the Inspector of Schools, for 1892 and 1893:—

“The Industrial School at Alpha Cottage has fully maintained its position as one of the best managed Institution in the Island. It should be visited by everyone who has anything to do with similar work elsewhere, and who desires to see what can be done with the most unpromising material. It is only quite recently that a Boys’ School has been started, but the Girls’ School has been long in operation. though of recent years it has been much enlarged. The Elementary School is remarkably successful, especially when we consider the mental condition of nearly all the children on admission, whilst the needlework, &c., and the cultivation of flowers and vegetables receive their due share of attention. The greatest credit is due to the Nuns and all connected with the management.

“The Schools at Alpha Cottage have continued to be conducted as admirably as heretofore, and have elicited the warm commendation of the Inspector who examined them. The progress made by these little waifs and strays in elementary education alone needs to be seen to be fully appreciated; whilst at the same time the training of the hand and eye is not neglected. The Boys’ School is a comparatively recent addition, but it has commenced very satisfactorily, and will doubtless be as successful as the older branch of the Institution. An excellent feature is a drum and fife band, to which the boys naturally take with enthusiasm.”

At the Jamaica Exhibition, in 1891, a Gold Medal was awarded to the Schools at Alpha for Industrial Art Work. The same work gained a Diploma and Medal at the World’s Fair in Chicago, 1893.

During the past year a high school has been opened, the general design of which is to impart a superior education on the lines of the English schools. In connection with it there is a Kindergarten and preparatory school for little boys: the average attendance is 40.

#### ST. CLAVER’S ORPHANAGE, SPANISH TOWN.

THIS is a most interesting experiment, which aims at being entirely self-sustaining; independent both of eleemosynary and Government assistance. It will require another year’s experience, at least, before the problem can be pronounced as satisfactorily solved, but those best fitted to judge have no doubt that the calculations of those who undertook the work are well founded.

The institution is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy from St. Mary’s Industrial School. They have about 60 boys under their care in this Orphanage.

#### THE BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THE Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and Industrial School for orphan and destitute children. Within a few months twelve girls—the full (ordinary) number—were admitted, and since that time the work has steadily progressed.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not larger than a good-sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The Orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions.



it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, scrubbing, washing and needlework. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread and buns. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and prepare starch, arrowroot, and granadilla and other preserves, chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough attend the St. Jude's Church Day School for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday School and Church services at St. Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Bishop and the Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. H. H. Isaacs, Rev. H. Nethercott, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. York Moore, Mrs. Strachan, and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the Institution is carried on under the general direction of Mrs. Nuttall as Superintendent, Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Governess, and the Bishop of Jamaica Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.

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## PART IX.

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### ECCELESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

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*[On account of the increasing size of the Handbook it has been necessary to leave out the interesting accounts of the early history of the Churches, for which the reader is referred to the Handbook of 1891.]*

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#### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the Deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of Crown Government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

Law 30 of 1870, which was passed by the Legislative Council, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property."\* The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."\* The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male Communicants and by such of the Non-communicant Members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All Representatives to Synod were to be themselves Communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four Communicant Lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

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\* Sir John Grant's Blue Book Report for 1870.



The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be Communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church Buildings, Churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church, Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the Colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November, His Lordship returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and assumed the duties of his office.

In regard to the finances of the Church for 1895\* it may be interesting to know that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £19,961.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,224.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,401. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributes £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £30 to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £100 each for Removal Expenses of Clergy and Episcopal Travelling Allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board, Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, the Clerk, and the Auditor, cost £610. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £70. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Pension, Copying, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the Poor Churches amounted to £591 10s. 10d.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies

\* Later figures not yet available.

in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial, Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the Clergy and Catechists and may roughly be stated at £12,000.

The Capital Funds of the Church on 31st December, 1895, consisted of £52,500 in debentures, and £762 6s. 7d. in Government Savings Bank. Total, £53,262 6s. 7d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT, IN 1880, 1890 & 1896.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£ s. d. 2,115 17 0	119
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605 13 0	234
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	8,200 7 0	270
27th "	Feb. 1896	...	9	2	90	101	15,504 8 3	309

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop, President.  
Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary. T. L. Harvey, Esq., Legal Advisers.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

Hon. W. J. Ewen. S. C. Burke, Esq.  
J. C. Macglashan, Esq. J. F. Cargill, M.D.

E. Nuttall, Esq., Secretary.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

*Ex Officio Members.*

The Lord Bishop, President. The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.  
The Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.

*Nominated by the Bishop.*

Rev. G. W. Downer  
Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.  
Rev. M. F. MacDermot  
Rev. F. L. King  
Rev. W. Simms, M.A.  
Rev. J. D. Ellis  
Charles Goldie, Esq.  
Hon. W. Ewen  
H. W. Livingston, Esq.  
L. G. Gruchy, Esq.  
W. E. Sant, Esq.  
E. J. Sadler, Esq.

*Elected by the Synod.*

Rev. H. H. Kilburn  
Rev. J. W. Austin  
Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.  
Rev. F. H. Sharpe  
Rev. E. J. Wortley  
Rev. T. Harty  
J. C. Macglashan, Esq.  
R. Johnstone, Esq.  
A. H. Jones, Esq.  
F. Cundall, Esq.  
J. W. Mennell, Esq.  
C. A. Bicknell, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary.



## DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

J. C. Mackglashan, Esq., Chairman.

*Permanent Members.*

The Lord Bishop.

The Assistant Bishop.

The Archdeacons.

The Commissaries.

The Members of the Incorporated

Lay Body.

*Members not Permanent.*

1. Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

2. C. Goldie, Esq.

3. A. H. Jones, Esq.

4. G. Ffrench, Esq.

5. Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

6. G. E. Burke, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary.

Mr. J. R. Latrielle, Accountant

Oscar Marescaux, Esq.

C. G. Farquharson, Esq.

James Allwood, Esq.

7. W. E. Sant, Esq.

8. E. J. Sadler, Esq.

9. Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

10. H. W. Livingston, Esq.

11. L. Isaacs, Esq.

12. R. Johnstone, Esq.,

Mr. A. H. Jones, Auditor.

The Colonial Bank, Treasurer.

Business Referees.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D.

Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A.

Rev. J. Robertson

West Tarring Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.

67, Belsize Park, London, N.W.

St. Mary's, Kilburn, London, N.W.

## COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Tatlock (Secretary to the House of Bishops), Stamford, Connecticut.

## COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A.

Toronto, Canada.

## ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

Ven. J. L. Ramson

Rev. G. W. Downer

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot

Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

Archdeacon of Surrey.

Archdeacon of Cornwall.

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

## EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

## CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.
Kingston	Parish Church	G. W. Downer	1,378
		M. Clare	
	St. George's	G. Thomson	1,561
		H. H. Kilburn	
	St. Michael's	John Harrison	502
	Port Royal	R. G. Ambrose	147
	Allman Town	J. Massiah	170
	And 6 Mission Stations	C. H. Coles	
		C. P. Muirhead	
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree	H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	464
		H. S. Isaacs, M.A.	
		C. R. G. Thomas	
	The Grove	H. F. Kirton	302
	Woodford	C. H. Swaby	199
	Craigton	H. M. F. MacDermot	121
	Clifton	A. A. Hedmann	307
	Mavis Bank		350

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued*.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.
St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	Mount James	J. N. Swaby	303
	Brandon Hill	J. N. Swaby	161
	St. Christopher's	H. Nethercott	288
	Stony Hill	H. Nethercott	108
	St. Lukes	H. S. Isaacs, M.A.	245
	And 8 Mission Stations		
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	R. J. MacPherson	203
	Yallahs	J. D. McPherson	124
	Woburn Lawn	D. W. Bland	321
	Blue Mtn. Valley	D. W. Bland	269
	Bath	P. D. M. Cornwall	122
	Golden Grove		225
	And 4 Mission Stations		
Portland	Port Antonio	T. Harty	839
	Manchioneal	J. W. Graham	
	Rural Hill	C. C. Douce	316
	Boston	C. C. Douce	257
	St. Margaret's Bay	C. C. Douce	361
	Hope Bay	J. Thomas	304
	Buff Bay	Thos. Banbury	421
	Birnam Wood	W. J. Dewdney	442
	And 10 Mission Stations	Aug. Cole	400
St. Catherine	The Cathedral	E. J. Wortley	712
	Trinity, Sp. Town	R. L. Reid	
	Harewood	W. K. Bussell	358
	Linstead	G. C. Linton	358
	St. Faith's	R. Harding	306
	Somerset Hall	G. C. Linton	437
	Lluidas Vale	J. S. Fraser	177
	Point Hill	O. W. D. Lane	204
	St. John's	O. W. D. Lane	278
	Old Harbour	Rev. J. S. Fraser	391
	St. Philip's	S. G. Shrimpton	121
	Highgate	S. G. Shrimpton	60
	And 9 Mission Stations	Catechist	
Clarendon	Chapelton	J. W. Austin	589
	Arthur's Seat	B. J. Shaul	
	Lime Savannah	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.	340
	Milk River	J. D. Hunt	326
	Kemp's Hill	A. B. Williams	154
	Portland	C. T. Husband	122
	Hayes	C. T. Husband	188
	Vere, St. Peter's	C. T. Husband	155
	And 10 Mission Stations		282
St. Mary	Port Maria	J. H. Graham	402
	Retreat	W. T. Graham, B.A.	453
	Highgate	S. A. Swaby	478
	Annotto Bay	F. M. H. Mercier, B.A.	807
	Scott's Hall	S. A. Swaby	139
	And 8 Mission Stations		
Manchester	Mandeville	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet	807
	Mile Gully	H. Clarke	
	Christiana	E. Clarke	551
	Porus	J. Cass	661
		W. Lund	252



CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.
Manchester, <i>contd.</i>	Snowdon . . .	F. L. King . . .	542
	Chantilly . . .	W. Lund . . .	205
	Providence . . .	F. R. Manning . . .	110
	Pratville . . .	— . . .	365
	Keynsham . . .	F. H. Perkins . . .	294
	Balaclava . . .	— . . .	157
	And 6 Mission Stations		
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay . . .	R. J. Ripley . . .	341
	Ocho Rios . . .	G. S. Grange . . .	307
	Brown's Town . . .	A. A. Smith . . .	241
	Aboukir . . .	J. P. Hall . . .	82
	Guy's Hill . . .	J. J. C. Ormsby . . .	425
	Claremont . . .	J. A. Bowen . . .	199
	Gibraltar . . .	J. T. H. Chandler . . .	102
	And 7 Mission Stations		
St. Elizabeth	Black River . . .	C. Melville . . .	734
	Lacovia . . .	W. L. Moody . . .	561
	Gilnock . . .	W. J. Moody . . .	575
	Mount Hermon . . .	A. P. Kennedy . . .	354
	Nain . . .	A. E. Lewis . . .	370
	St. Alban's . . .	A. E. Lewis . . .	360
	Plains . . .	A. P. Kennedy . . .	626
	St. Mary . . .	Alf. Brown . . .	771
	Siloah . . .	J. D. Ellis . . .	447
	Whitehall . . .	J. R. M. Cass . . .	146
	Mayfield . . .	B. A. S. MacCalla . . .	335
Westmoreland	And 8 Mission Stations		
	Sav-la-Mar . . .	C. H. Davis . . .	748
	Trinity . . .	S. J. Vaughan . . .	645
	Bluefields . . .	D. E. Farrell . . .	219
	Kings . . .	D. E. Farrell . . .	207
	St. Paul's . . .	W. C. MacCalla . . .	517
	Negril . . .	— . . .	135
	Petersfield . . .	C. M. Buckley . . .	468
	Darliston . . .	C. M. Buckley . . .	555
	New Road . . .	W. Heaver . . .	407
Hanover	And 5 Mission Stations		
	Lucea . . .	Ven. J. L. Ramson . . .	466
	Green Island . . .	J. N. Somerville . . .	261
	St. Saviour's . . .	J. Rigg . . .	287
St. James	And 6 Mission Stations		
	Montego Bay . . .	F. H. Sharpe . . .	633
	Holy Trinity . . .	H. F. R. Sharpe . . .	266
	Marley . . .	G. B. Hall . . .	384
	Montpelier . . .	J. A. Garcia del Rio . . .	198
Trelawny	And 5 Mission Stations	C. G. McGregor . . .	
	Falmouth . . .	E. A. Stewart . . .	335
	Swanswick . . .	E. J. Thomas . . .	180
	Rio Bueno . . .	W. E. Evelyn, B.A. . . .	267
	Stewart Town . . .	W. Noble . . .	81
	Gibraltar . . .	W. Noble . . .	105
	St. Silas . . .	F. H. Perkins . . .	152
	Albert Town . . .	S. Negus . . .	111
	And 4 Mission Stations.		
	Total . . .		41,872

## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has eight Churches, four Clergymen, and one unpaid Lay Missionary and 1,500 to 1,600 Communicants, twelve Day Schools, ten Sunday Schools with Scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

The meetings take place bi-annually.

There is one Church in Kingston and there are seven others situated in the Parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth—Medina, Hyde Park, Thornton, Retirement, Accompong, Cambridge, and Giddy Hall.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant. Its organ is one of the best in the City, the Church is well lighted. To this Church pertains the honour of being the first to establish a Sunday School in Jamaica.

The Services of the Church in Kingston are as follows:—

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Public Worship: Forenoon at 11 a.m., Evening at 7 p.m.; Sunday School: Morning at 9.30 a.m.

WEEK-DAY SERVICE.—Wednesdays: Prayer Meeting at 7 p.m.

The Lord's Supper is dispensed on the first Sunday in January, Easter Sunday, first Sunday in July and first Sunday in October.

Miss Mayo's Bible-class for women meets every Monday evening at six o'clock in the lower Collegiate Hall.

The premises formerly known and occupied as the Collegiate School have been repaired—indeed it might be said replaced by a building which contains two halls—the upper and the lower. The lower is for the Sunday School, while the upper is for Congregational Meetings—for Literary Meetings—and for such Public Meetings as may be sanctioned by the Committee of the Church. The building, which has cost about a thousand pounds to repair, is now known as *The Collegiate*.

In 1875 the Rev. John Kinnison, who had been 19 years a Parish Minister in Demerara, was sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to take charge of Accompong and Retirement, two stations in St. Elizabeth, just then taken under the charge of the Church of Scotland. In January, 1879, the Rev. J. Stuart, B.D., was sent to help Mr. Kinnison and took charge of the work in St. Elizabeth. The mission has progressed, if slowly yet surely. Educationally it holds a first position in the island. Want of means has prevented the Mission from extending more. The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000. £1,200 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent., £600 in the "Victoria Building Society" at 5 per cent., and £300 in Permanent Building Society is invested in behalf of the Church at Medina.

## STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.	Address.
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham	Kingston.
Medina	Rev. J. Stuart, B.D.	Balaclava.
Hyde Park	Rev. W. Lea	Siloah.
Thornton	" J. Stuart	
Retirement	Rev. W. Lea	
	" J. Stuart	
	" J. Maxwell	
Accompong	Rev. W. Lea	Middle Quarters.
	" J. Maxwell	
Giddy Hall	Rev. J. Maxwell	
Cambridge	Rev. J. Maxwell	
	Mr. Buckland	Black River.



### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE is a considerable number of the members of this Church in Kingston where they constitute an influential section of the community. Their principal Church is that of Holy Trinity at the junction of Duke Street and Sutton Street. They have besides about 20 Chapels in various parts of the Island which are periodically visited either from Kingston or by Missionaries resident in the country.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Sundays : 6.30, 7.30, 9 a.m., and 3.30 and 7 p.m.

Week Days : 5.45 and 6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays : 7 p.m.

From the 15th October to 15th of March the Evening Services begin at 6.30 p.m.

#### POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

*At the Bishop's House, 26 North Street, Kingston.*

The Right Rev. Charles Gordon,	Rev. J. F. X. Coleman.
Bishop of Thyatira and Vicar	Rev. P. F. X. Mulry.
Apostolic of Jamaica.	Rev. P. H. Kelly.
Rev. William Spillman.	Rev. D. Lynch.
Rev. Henry Beauclerk.	Rev. P. Kayser
Rev. John J. Collins.	Rev. W. F. Gregory

*All Saint, Duncans P.O.*

Rev. A. Emerick.

*Reading, Anchovy Post Office.*

Rev. Andrew Rapp.

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Besides several Elementary Schools in Town and Country there are in Kingston

1—St. George's College, in which a good Classical, Scientific and commercial Education is imparted to Day Scholars and Boarders. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon is the President of the College. The Jesuit Fathers direct the studies and deliver lectures to the students.

2—The Franciscan Convent, Duke Street, where besides large and most efficient Elementary Schools, there is a Boarding School in which from 60 to 70 pupils receive Higher Education, in conjunction with a considerable number of Day Scholars. The Sisters of this Convent have charge, at Duke Street, Marengo Pen on Hope Road, North Street and Spanish Town, of first-class Elementary Schools. The Superioress is the Reverend Mother Paula.

3—The Convent of Mercy, Camp Road.—In this establishment, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy from Bermondsey, London, there are two Industrial Schools, a High School and a Kindergarten. The Orphanage is described fully on page 340 of this Handbook.

### JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE foundation of the Baptist Mission in Jamaica was laid by a few black and coloured men who came from America to this Island in 1783. Some of them were slaves in the United States, who were granted liberty by their owners. Some were Christians when they arrived in Jamaica, but others were converted after their arrival. The most noted of these men were George Lisle, George Lewis, George Gibb and Moses Baker.

It was chiefly through Moses Baker's representations, that the English Baptist Missionary Society was led to take up missionary work in Jamaica. The first Missionary sent out was the Rev. John Rowe, who landed at Montego Bay, February 23rd, 1814. He commenced his earnest labours in Trelawny and St. James, but died in little more than two years after his arrival. In 1815 a second Missionary, Rev. Lee Compere, was appointed, whose labours were commenced near Old Harbour, but who afterwards removed to Kingston, and ere long had a Church containing 400 communicants. Mr. Compere was followed by the Rev. James Coultart, who arrived in Kingston, May 9th, 1817. Thus at important centres, north and south, the Mission was started, and in a very short time, so diligent and successful were the Missionaries, the work ex-

tended until its influence was felt, and Churches were formed, in almost every part of the island. The Missionary Society were gratified with the progress made, and generously supplied the Mission with men and means as fully as they were able. Of the many Missionaries sent out, the following names will be held in everlasting remembrance: Joshua Tinson, James Mursell Phillippo, Thomas Burchell, William Knibb, Walter Dendy, John Clark, John Edward Henderson, Benjamin Millard, and Edward Hewett. In 1831 the Churches contained nearly 11,000 members, representing adherents amounting to, at least, 20,000. Many years previous to 1838 were years of struggle for the abolition of slavery; and through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was assumed to be among the most zealous friends of the slaves, and therefore received an unusually large share of the persecution.

The published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1895, shews that there are 186 Churches connected with it, in which Churches there are 36,308 members and 4,502 inquirers. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for 85,914 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1895 the Churches contributed £2,702 for building purposes. The congregations support their own Pastors without extraneous aid.

The Officers of the Union for 1896, are:—

Chairman—Rev. W. M. Webb, Stewart Town.

Vice-Chairman—Rev. S. C. Morris, Port Antonio.

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers and Schoolmasters. (Detailed) information concerning this Institution may be found in another part of the Handbook).

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. E. J. Hewett, Anchovy. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Day and Sunday Schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid Churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The annual income averages about £2,500, and there are at present 5 Foreign and 9 Home Missionaries, supported in whole or in part by the Society. The Foreign Missionaries are labouring in Haiti, Costa Rica, Boca del Toro, Honduras, and the Cayman Islands. The Missionary in Honduras (British) is wholly supported by funds raised in that country. A mission to the East Indians in Jamaica is also carried on.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley. This Society fulfils a very useful purpose. It exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. The last annual report of the Society shews that there are 2,657 Teachers and 29,317 Scholars in the Sunday Schools.

4. *Day School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. C. Chapman, Montego Bay. This Society has for its chief object the assistance of new Day Schools, under certain conditions, with a view to their coming up to the standard required to entitle them to a grant-in-aid from the Government. The Schools thus aided in 1894 were 9. The Society also publishes statistics of the general educational work of the denomination. There were in 1895, 242 Schools, with 25,492 children enrolled, and 15,535 in average attendance. In the year 1865, before the Government scheme was inaugurated, there were 50 Schools in operation, with 2,451 Scholars on the books, and 1,459 in average attendance.

5. *The Total Abstinence Association*, the object of which is to spread total abstinence principles in the Churches and throughout the island. Secretary, Rev. S. J. Washington, Porus.



The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Arnett, E.	Linstead	James, R. R.	St. Margaret's Bay
Balfour, J., M.A.*	Kingston (Calabar College)	Jones, Edward	Linstead
Barron, Charles	Ulster Spring	Kendon, J. J.	Linstead
Bennett, R. E.	Grange Hill	Kingdon, John	Falmouth
Bennett, J. G.	Dry Harbour	Kirkham, A. G.	Sav.-la-Mar
Brown, C. S.	Gayle	Linton, J. S.	Stewart Town
Brown, J. N.	Linstead	Marson, S. I.	Santa Cruz
Brown, W. N.	Montego Bay	Marston, T. E.	Newmarket
Brown, W. D.	Kingston	McCaulay, J.	Cave Valley
Burke, Windsor	Point Hill	Morris, S. C.	Port Antonio
Chapman, Charles	Montego Bay	Mornan, W. J.	Alexandria
Christie, W. M.	Flint River	Mowl, Edwin	Cedar Valley
Collie, G. S.†	Ulster Spring	O'Meally, Patrick†	Ulster Spring
Cunning, E. H.	Bath	Pratt, W., M.A.	Kingston
Dillon, J. T.	Old Harbour	Schoburgh, P. F.	Adelphi
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River	Sibley, Charles	Balaclava
Duckett, Angus†	Four Paths	Sibley, W. P.	Manchioneal
Duhaney, J. C.	Stony Hill	Smyth, L. A.	Ulster Spring
Duthie, J.	Moneague	Somers, T. G.	Yallahs
Eccleston, A. G.	Falmouth	Steele, J. J.	Rio Bueno
Edmonds, F.	Ocho Rios	Tate, I. S.	Petersfield
Fray, Ellis	Duncans	Touzalin, E. J.	Montego Bay
Gordon, J. J.†	Ewarton	Tucker, Leonard, M.A.*	Calabar College, Kingston
Gooden, A. M.	Milk River	Thompson, W. J.	Buff Bay
Head, William	Cave Valley	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
Henderson, G. E., M.A.	Brown's Town	Turner, George	Croft's Hill
Henderson, G. R.†	Falmouth	Washington, S. J.	Porus
Henderson, W. D.	Oracabessa	Watson, A. P.	Blue Mtn. Valley
Hewett, E. J.	Anchovy	Webb, W. M.	Stewart Town
Hobson, R. H.	Old Harbour	Webster, H. L.	Montego Bay
House, George	St. Ann's Bay	Williams, Philip	Bethel Town
Hutchins, T. C.	Montego Bay	Yair, John	Chapelton
James, A., B.A.†	Calabar College, Kingston		

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. The Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a Minister of the Church of Scotland, with two Catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston Mr. Clark, one of the Catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and very soon after Mr. Bethune followed.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now fifty-five, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are sixteen out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the Island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now three such Catechists at work, Mr. Jonathan Rajkumar Lall, at Ewing's Caymanas, St. Cathe-

\* Tutor of Calabar College.

† Without pastoral charge.

‡ President of Calabar College.

rine, Mr. Simon Siboo, at Paul Island, Westmoreland and Mr. Stephen Rapun Dial, at Linstead, St. Catherine. East Indian Churches have been built at the two first named stations, and some 70 persons have been baptised.

The Official Organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian" a monthly religious periodical, edited by the Rev. J. Luke, Christiana P. O.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. A. Thomson, Chairman, T. F. Roxburgh, Esq., Rev. W. Y. Turner, M. D., A. D. Cadenhead, Esq., Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. H. Scott, and Rev. G. McNeill.

The Synod's Board of Education consists of Revs. R. Johnston, B.D., Chairman, W. Y. Turner, M.D., G. McNeill, J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Q. R. Noble, and H. H. Hamilton.

The Synod's General Board consists of Revs. G. McNeill, Chairman, Q. R. Noble, T. D. McNee, H. H. Hamilton, Dr. Turner, W. Gillies, R. Johnston, J. Luke, J. F. Gartshore, J. M. McDonald, A. D. Cadenhead, Esq., and T. F. Roxburgh, Esq., *ex officio*.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the Island of the Grand Cayman, and since 1891 there have been two. The present ministers are the Rev. J. E. Martin and the Rev. T. Redpath. There are under their care eight churches with about 700 communicants and also a Day School under the management of a Teacher from Jamaica.

**THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.**—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jameson, was appointed Theological Tutor and met the students who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was remodelled. Premises were bought in Kingston and a three years' course of study—in each year nine months—was arranged under the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D. The students were taught the sacred languages and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They studied systematic and pastoral theology; were carried daily along a course of careful exegetical study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments; and were instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and introduction, besides the writing of sermons. On Dr. Robb's resignation in 1889 the Mission Board agreed to dispose of the Kingston premises, and to place the students for the first half of a course of four years under the Rev. W. F. Martin, M.A., of Ebenezer, and for the second half under the Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., of New Broughton.

**CONSTITUTION.**—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are five Presbyteries, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Western, and Southern, and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

**STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.**—On the roll of the Synod there are 57 congregations, and 32 ordained Ministers, of whom 20 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 11 are natives of the island. There are 19 Catechists and 364 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The Synod has undertaken to support one Missionary in Rajpootana. The communicants at 31st October, 1895, numbered 11,317; the candidates, 1,900; Sunday Schools, 97; Sabbath classes, 977; adults in these classes, 3,010; children, 7,855; Teachers, 987; Day Schools, 89; Scholars on Roll, 9,359; Average Attendance, 5,926; money given for all purposes, £8,354 9s. 7d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1895-96 is the Rev. J. Ballantine, Chapelton.

The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner, Castleton P. O.



## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
<b>THE NORTHERN</b>		
Falmouth .	PRESBYTERY. J. W. Grant .	Falmouth
Bellevue .	John Smith .	"
Reid's Friendship .	Geo. Davidson .	Hampden
Hampden .		
Somerton .	Q. R. Noble .	Little River
Mount Zion .	Adam Thomson (Emeritus) }	
Montego Bay .	Thos. D. McNee }	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb .	Robert Gordon .	"
Mount Hermon .	" .	"
<b>THE WESTERN</b>		
Friendship .	PRESBYTERY. T. B. Prentice .	Sav.-la-Mar
Stirling .	George S. Patterson .	Grange Hill
Little London .	John McDonald .	"
Riverside .	Jas. MacNee .	Lucea
Lucea .	" .	"
Cocoon .	" .	"
Jericho .	A. H. Hamilton .	Green Island
Green Island .		
Negril .	J. F. Gartshore, M.A. .	Lucea
Brownsville .	T. B. Prentice .	Sav.-la-Mar
Carlisle Memorial Sav.-la-Mar		
<b>THE SOUTHERN</b>		
New Broughton .	PRESBYTERY. Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D. .	Cross Keys
Alligator Pond .	" .	"
Grove Town .	" .	"
Marley Hill .	W. F. Martin, M.A. .	Spur Tree
Ebenezer .	George McNeil .	Shooter's Hill
Mount Olivet .	" .	Walderston
Baillieston .	James Luke .	"
Bryce Church .	W. S. Smith, M.A. .	Milk River
Victoria Town .		
<b>THE NORTH-EASTERN</b>		
Port Maria .	PRESBYTERY. Henry Scott .	Port Maria
Hampstead .	" .	"
Lauriston .	" .	"
Carron Hall .	S. McDowell .	Pear Tree Grove
Seafield .	" .	"
Salem .	Edward Ross, M.A. .	Annotto Bay
Eliot .	H. H. Hamilton .	Gayle
Goshen .	Leonard Miller .	Richmond
Jamieson .	" .	"
Rose Hill .	I. N. D. Gordon .	"
Brainerd .	M. G. Mitchell (Emeritus) }	Linstead
Cedar Valley .		
<b>THE SOUTH-EASTERN</b>		
St. Andrew's Church .	PRESBYTERY. Vacant .	"
St. John's .	S. R. Brathwaite .	Kingston
Mt. Carmel .	Jas. T. Gammon .	Chapelton
Light-of-the-Valley .	Jas. Ballantine .	"
Chapelton .	Jas. D. Robertson .	Spanish Town
Ewing's Caymanas .	W. Y. Turner, M.D. .	Castleton
Chesterfield .	" .	"
Brandon Hill .	" .	"
Camberwell .	" .	"
Castleton .	J. E. Martin .	Gd. Cayman
George Town, Gd. Cayman .	" .	"
West Bay .	" .	"
Prospect .	T. Redpath .	"
Bodden Town .	" .	"
East End, Green Bay .		"

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its Churches in the Island, they adopted the Congregational or Independent form of Church Government; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 20 Churches, and a number of outstations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 8 fully ordained Pastors, 9 Catechists, 3,624 Church members (communicants), and 675 candidates and inquirers. The adherents number some 10,000. In connection with the Sabbath Schools there are over 200 Teachers, and over 2,000 scholars.

The educational work of the Churches is represented by 34 Public Day Schools, in which there are over 3,000 children, with an average attendance of 55 children per school. These schools earn a Government grant of over £1,000 per year.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational Ministers, the stations in which they labour, congregations and Church membership:

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Congregation.	Church Members, (Communicants.)	Minister's Name.
Kingston	600	450	404	Horace Peckover
Shortwood	400	130	109	} Wm. Priestnall
Rosedale	100	45	60	
Whitefield	1,000	600	371	} James Watson
Mount Airey	135	40	50	
Richmond Park	85	60	43	
Spring Grove	60	35	...	
Ridgemount	1,000	600	380*	
New Green	200	120	...	} Acting Pastor Rev. J. J. K. Fletcher
Broad Leaf	200	100	...	
Royal Flat	100	80	...	
Richmond	200	90	...	
Heart's-Ease	100	50	...	
Lewiston	...	...	...	} J. J. Kilpin Fletcher
Davyton	800	650	313	
Blue Mountain	150	110	...	
Peace River	80	45	8	
Bellefield	150	100	...	
Four Paths	500	250	164*	} Acting Pastor Rev. J. Watson
Brixton Hill	450	230	181*	
Rock	70	35	89	
Content	50	30	...	
Pleasant Valley	...	...	...	
Chapelton	500	300	304	} Alex. Eastwood
Bread-Nut Bottom	250	130	141	
Mount Liberty	...	...	...	
Alexandria	...	...	...	
Collington	...	...	...	
Mount Tabor	...	...	80	} A. P. Thomas
Taremount	400	150	193	
Mount Zion	600	400	227	
Rutlands	450	100	72	
Tabernacle	200	100	54	
Long Look	...	...	...	} Acting Pastor Rev. A. Eastwood
Wilbury	150	110	110*	
Lucky Valley	...	...	...	
Mount Effort	...	...	23	
Top Hill	...	...	...	
First Hill	450	120	133	} W. C. Harty.
Dry Harbour	500	100	58	
Claremont	200	80	65	
Total	10,130	5,440	3,624	

\* Vacant Pastorates.



### THE WEST INDIAN METHODIST CONNEXION IN JAMAICA.

THE West Indian Methodist Connexion in Jamaica results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the island and then came a period of depression running side by side with the unfavourable condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But whilst declensions in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly erected to meet the pressing demands of the times, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, now exist that certify to the fruitfulness of past labours and encourage to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country and the last report (1895) gives 24,519 full and accredited members; 1,750 probationers, and 15,397 Sabbath scholars; one hundred and forty-five Chapels and one hundred and five other preaching places.

1. *Chapels.*—There are one hundred and forty-five Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the Conference. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Coke Chapel and Wesley Chapel. Besides these there is a third well-built Chapel in the city called Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Port Morant, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, Mandeville and Sav-la-Mar, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Moneague, Williamsfield, Bluefields, Ramble, Upper Hopewell in Hanover, Duanvale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Stewart Town, Epworth, Oracabessa, Newstead, Hampstead, and Lionel Town, are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as already intimated, to many poor and unenduring structures for Chapels, and with in recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the old structures.

The sum of £120,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

The sittings provided are forty-seven thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in these places appear in the returns.

On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty-four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

#### THE CONFERENCE.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The Mission was then in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years before that Body had been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility had served to develop unlooked-for energies and forces, and the prominent members, Laymen and Ministers, became thoughtful about the future of their Church in Jamaica. The determination of the Parent Church in 1884 to grant to the Churches in Jamaica and the other West Indian Colonies their full status, on the lines of the then recent changes in the British Conference, was therefore received with general satisfaction. According to the new system the Churches in the West Indies are arranged into two Conferences, carrying the responsibilities of self-government according to the laws, usages and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism, under the designation of Wesleyan Methodist



Church, West Indies. The two Conferences are severally designated (1) the Western Annual Conference; (2) the Eastern Annual Conference; and they assemble once in three years in a General Conference.

Jamaica, with Turks Island, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, constitute the Western Annual Conference, which numbers 24,519 full and accredited members and 52 Ministers and Preachers on trial. It is officered by the Rev. George Sykes, President; Rev. W. Clarke Murray, D.D., Vice-President; Rev. John Duff, Secretary. The first meeting was held in Kingston in February, 1885.

The Conference is divided into five District Synods, thus: No. I., Kingston; No. II., Montego Bay; No. III., St. Ann; No. IV., Morant Bay; No. V., Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Chairmen of District Synods are Rev. T. M. Geddes, Rev. John Duff, Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Rev. T. P. Russell, and the Rev. T. R. Picot.

## GENERAL.

From 1832 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the Mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1880, the Rev. George Sargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and of the Wesleyan Church in it.

A newspaper, "The Methodist Messenger," issued monthly, under the editorship of the Rev. A. H. Aguilar, now exists under the auspices of the Connexion in the island, with a circulation of 1,000 copies.

A book depôt for the sale of healthy and helpful literature is established at No. 18 Church Street, Kingston. It is the property of the Connexion, and the Rev. T. M. Geddes is Book Steward.

## STATISTICS, 1895, FOR THE WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Chapels	145	Attendants on public worship	78,520
Preaching Places	105	Sabbath Schools	468
Ministers	52	Sabbath Scholars	15,397
Lay Preachers	252	Day Schools	135
Members	24,519	Pupils	14,740
Probationers	1,750	Value of Connexional property	£200,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Western Conference are :—

Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Vice-President, Governor York Castle High School, York Castle P.O.	Rev. J. Grant, Brown's Town.
Rev. T. M. Geddes, Book Steward, Kingston.	Rev. A. W. Geddes, Panama, U.S.C.
Rev. John A. McIntosh, Duncans.	Rev. T. R. Picot, Cape Haiti, Haiti.
Rev. T. P. Russell, Morant Bay.	Rev. W. S. Smith, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Rev. G. Lockett, Kingston, Governor Barbican High School for Girls.	Rev. E. Mair, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Spanish Town.	Rev. J. James, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. J. Duff, Secretary of the Conference, Montego Bay.	Rev. H. C. Quinlan, Yallahs.
Rev. H. T. Page, Port Morant.	Rev. G. H. B. Hay, Kingston.
Rev. W. J. Williams, Education Secretary, Port Antonio.	Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Black River.
Rev. F. O. Miller, Williamsfield.	Rev. George S. Lamb, Bamboo.
Rev. H. Swithenbank, Port Royal.	Rev. J. O. Mann, Turks Island.
Rev. A. J. Andrews, Manchioneal.	Rev. C. C. Wallace, Black River.
Rev. A. M. Smith, Gordon Town.	Rev. C. G. Hardwick, Red Hills.
Rev. W. Baillie, Sav-la-Mar.	Rev. W. J. Maund, Bath.
Rev. N. A. Baquie, Ulster Spring.	Rev. H. G. Clerk, Guys Hill.
Rev. B. M. Parnter, Claremont.	Rev. C. M. Clarke, Colon.
Rev. S. L. Lindo, Moneague.	Rev. A. L. Johnson, Chapelton.
Rev. S. T. Brown, Chapel Secretary, May Pen.	Rev. T. A. Glasspole, Linstead.
Rev. M. Barker, Cave Valley.	Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Kingston.
Rev. W. Griffin, Ramble.	Rev. Auguste Albert, Les Cayes, Haiti.
Rev. C. Reynolds, Retreat.	Rev. Henri Belloncle, Jeremie, Haiti.
Rev. W. H. Atkin, St. Ann's Bay.	Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D., Falmouth.
Rev. A. F. Lightbourne, Glengoffe.	Rev. William E. Mears, Samana, St. Domingo.
	Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Lucea.
	Rev. W. J. Jacobs, Little London.
	Rev. R. W. McLarty, Buff Bay.
	Rev. A. Lambert, Kingston.

## FOREIGN MISSION.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica has commenced the work of a Foreign Mission, having sent down its first Missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission



is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as to the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. The Rev. A. W. Geddes is the Missionary, and his address is Box 208 Panama, U.S.C. An Assistant Missionary, the Rev. C. M. Clarke, was appointed in 1892, and resides at Colon. The Missions in Haiti and Santo Domingo handed over to us by the British Conference are also continued.

#### THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The organization of the Conferences was completed in 1885, when the first General Conference assembled in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The second session of the General Conference was opened in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th March, 1888, third in Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 16th March, 1891, and the fourth in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th March, 1894. The gathering of Ministers from all parts of the West Indies attract much attention and bring to the community the opportunity of hearing several preachers of great ability. The Rev. George Sykes is President, and the Rev. John Duff, Secretary of the General Conference.

#### STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1891.

	No. of Chapels.	Preaching places.	Ministers.	Catechists.	Local Preachers.	Exhorters.	Junior Members.	On trial.	Church Members.	Day Scholars.	Teachers.	Sabbath Scholars.	Teachers.	Higher Education.
I. Western Annual Con.	129	98	45	5	237	184	5,252	1,597	22,999	1,221	128	14,577	1,310	1 High School, Boys 94
II. Eastern Annual Con.	150	68	56	5	221	153	3,004	979	24,744	16,695	275	16,233	1,446	1 High School, Girls 41
														1 High School, Boys 35
														1 High School, Girls 46
Total	279	166	101	10	458	337	8,256	2,576	47,743	28,916	403	30,810	2,756	4
Increase	12	-	14	7	-	96	2,251	489	3,242	3,448	86	1,287	142	1
Decrease	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1894.

I. Eastern Annual Con.	147	65	55	3	232	164	3,692	1,321	23,933	18,756	223	16,715	1,439	1 High School—Boys.
II. Western Annual Con.	140	103	53	3	251	142	6,051	1,759	24,299	15,337	171	16,001	1,853	1 High School—Girls.
														1 High School—Boys.
														1 High School—Girls.
Total	287	168	108	6	483	306	9,745	3,080	48,232	34,093	390	32,746	2,792	4
Increase	8	2	7	-	25	-	7,092	506	489	5,177	91	1,906	36	-
Decrease	-	-	-	4	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849—both of which Bodies were secessions from the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, originating in high-handed proceedings on the part of Conference, which at that time was a ministerial or clerical oligarchy, self-elected, non-representative, irresponsible; exercising its powers arbitrarily and often harshly. The laity were entirely excluded from its deliberations, and from all share in its proceedings or authority; and in protest against this state of things these Bodies took place, resulting in the formation of these minor Methodist Bodies, and a more liberal constitution, in which

\* Including 3 Supernum.

adding 2 Supernumeraries.

the laity are fully represented. They have now a membership of over 76,000, of whom over 10,000 are on the Foreign Mission Stations.

The Mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of nine circuits comprising thirty-nine stations under nine Ministers. The membership in the island numbers 3,527 communicants and 371 probationers. The amount raised in 1891 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Chapel and Day School building, &c., was about £2,000. A sum of £1,209 was also contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. At most of the stations a day school is maintained in a fair state of efficiency. Each Church in the denomination conducts its internal affairs through its local Courts without interference from any central authority. Connexional matters are under the control of a General District Meeting composed of the Ministers and the freely elected Delegates of the Churches. About three-fourths of the members of this meeting are Laymen.

The following is a list of Ministers and their Stations for the year 1894 :—

Stations.	Post Office.	Ministers.	Members.
Kingston and Ewarton	Kingston.	Rev. W. Griffith also Rev. T. Rogers (Supernumerary)	393
Stony Hill (St. Andrew) Cavaliers Mount Prospect	Kingston.	Rev. W. Griffith (in charge)	234
Gordon Town (St. Andrew) Constitution Hill Content	Gordon Town.	Rev. James Roberts (Chairman of the District)	342
Mizpah (St. Catherine, Above Rocks District) Allman Hill Liberty Hall Bethnel, Belmont (St. Andrew)	Glengoffe.	Rev. D. B. Douse	526
Mount Regale (St. Mary's) Lewisburg Rock River Job's Hill Richmond	Richmond.	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin (Secretary)	651
Enfield (St. Mary's) Pontefract Devon	Annotto Bay.	Rev. C. M. Anderson	201
Brown's Hall (St. Catherine, St. John's District) Doddington Old Works Mount Pleasant Kentish	Old Harbour.	Rev. John Chinn	378
Pinnockville St. Ann's (Clare- mont) Walker's Wood Brittonville Beecher Town Golden Grove	Claremont.	Rev. G. Atkinson	307
Clarendon (Ebenezer) St. Mark's Unity	Old Harbour	Rev. J. K. Philips	303
Boca del Toro (U. S. Colombia) Old Bank Boca del Drago Wavi Biarra	Boca del Toro, U. S. Colombia.	Rev. Jas. Proudfoot Rev. R. James	182



## THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809. The originator of this movement was Alexander Campbell, who, deploring the division of the Church of Christ into its many sections, earnestly advocated the necessity and possibility of organized "Christian Union by a return to the simple religion of Jesus as He gave it to the world at the beginning—its faith in its purity—its practice without change." In the first manifesto issued in advocacy of this movement its leaders said: "We do sincerely declare that there is nothing we have hitherto received as matter of faith and practice which is not expressly taught and enjoined in the word of God, either in expressed terms or approved precedent, that we would not heartily relinquish that so we might return to the original constitutional unity of the Christian Church and in this happy unity enjoy full communion with all our brethren in peace and charity. \* \* \* Nothing ought to be required as a term of union, communion and co-operation that is not as old as the New Testament." The sentiment thus introduced rapidly spread and Churches were formed, which have continued to increase, till now their membership gives them the fifth place amongst the Religious Bodies in the United States. At the present time they number about 6,000 Congregations, 4,500 Ministers, and 800,000 members. They have 50 Missionaries in the foreign field, and they sustain 42 Colleges.

The work in Jamaica has begun in the year 1858 by the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, under the auspices of the American Christian Missionary Society. He established a Church in Kingston and opened several Mission Stations in the mountain districts, but after the departure of Mr. Beardslee from the island the work was suspended for several years.

In 1874 the Christian Women Board of Mission was formed in Indianapolis Indiana, by a few Christian women who felt a desire to take a definite share in the work of spreading the Gospel and the upbuilding of Christian Churches on New Testament principles. Their enquiries brought to their knowledge the work that had been done and abandoned in Jamaica, and they felt called upon to make the resuscitation and extension of this work their first enterprise. Their efforts have since been extended to Montana and other places in the West, also to India, Japan, and other fields.

A history of this mission on the island has been given in former editions of this work. At the present time the mission comprehends eighteen Churches, grouped into five Districts.

The statistics for the past year are as follows:

Church.	Ministers.	Postal Address.	No. of Members.
Kingston and Branch	C. E. Randall	Kingston	154
King's Gate	"	"	101
Mount Zion	"	"	93
Carmel	"	"	39
Mount Olivet	W. W. Rumsey	Bull Bay	105
New Bethel	"	"	62
Bloxburgh	"	"	113
Irvington	"	"	73
Providence	P. M. Robinson	Castleton	114
Chesterfield and Branch	"	"	190
Flint River	"	"	117
Bethel and Branch	H. Morris	Richmond	113
Oberlin	Vacant—W. W. Rumsey, acting	...	98
Mamby Vale		...	72
Lucky Hill		...	80
Manning's Hill	"	...	140
Berea	A. C. McHardy	Buff Bay	48
Fairy Hill	"	"	67
	J. Thompson, superannuated	...	...

## MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians), commenced its labors in Jamaica as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Caries and two others settled on the Bogue Estate in the N.E. corner of St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were begun and nursed with persistent patience; but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labors arising out of it proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves in the year 1838 left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Brethren have in Jamaica 25 principal stations, besides out-stations. These are at the western end of the island, principally in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland and Kingston.

The number of communicants in Jamaica at the close of 1895 was 7,254, with a total membership of 17,398. The number of Sunday Scholars was 2,945 adults and 3,220 juvenile. There were 76 Day Schools in connection with the Church, attended by 4,545 boys and 4,614 girls taught by 51 males and 32 female teachers.

The Church assisted by Government maintains two voluntary Training Colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for females at Bethlehem. The Fairfield Training College, of which the Rev. J. Craig is Director, Mr. Lewison and Mr. Black, respectively first and second Masters, was begun in 1839 under the late Rev. Mr. Holland, and has since that time been successfully carried on, 29 students in 1895 in attendance.

The Female Training College of which the Rev. H. E. Seiler, is Director, and Miss Hendricks, Miss McDaniel and Miss Glanville respectively, first, second and third Mistresses, was begun in 1861, at Bethabara and was for many years the only institution for training female teachers in the island. Owing to various circumstances it was removed to Salem, temporarily, during the year 1888; but has now been transferred to new and commodious buildings at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The result of the Government Examination of last year's work in this College was satisfactory. The College had 23 Students in attendance in 1895.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Conference which meets, as a rule, once a year. The General Mission Board of the Church has, however, in some matters a final voice. The Church is directed, between Conferences, by its Executive the Western Provincial Conference, the members of which are—

The Right Rev. G. H. Hanna, Chairman; Rev. F. P. Wilde, Treasurer; Rev. A. Westphal, Secretary.

The following is a list of the Ministers, and the Churches served by them:—

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Church.	Postal Office Address.	Total Adults in Connection.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke	Hanover Street	Kingston	180
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde	Bethabara	Newport	409
	Geo. H. Lopp	Bethany & Beulah	Mill Gully	568
	Archibald Clarke	Broadleaf	Porus	181
	Augustus Westphal	Fairfield	Spur Tree	819
	J. Ernest Harvey	Mizpah	Shooter's Hill	445
	L. A. Bourquin	Nazareth	Medina	427
	Vacant.	Moravia	Christiana	260
	Wm. Morris	Patrick Town	Newport	241
	J. Craig	Director of Male College	Spur Tree	...



MORAVIAN MINISTERS, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Minister.	Name of Church.	Postal Office Address.	Total Adults in Connection.
St. Elizabeth	William Reid, Asst.	Aberdeen	Siloah	90
	...	Bethlehem	Malvern	382
	J. Carnagie	Carisbrook	Lacovia	231
	H. Cambridge	Dober	Black River	173
	Jas. Gale	Eden	Balaclava	482
	Richard Gale	Fulneck	Middle Quarters	775
	G. H. Hanna	Lititz	Watson Hill	607
	Peter Larsen	Springfield	Newmarket	741
	Jas. Gale	Newton	Lacovia	93
Westmoreland	Richard Meek	Beaufort	Darliston	366
	S. Clayton Ashton	Carmel	Newmarket	835
	F. Williger	Salem	Bluefields	672
St. James	C. P. Watson	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay	237
St. Elizabeth	W. O. Lewis	Ballard's Valley	Watson's Hill	101
Manchester	J. Walker	Beulah	Christiana	93
	R. Campbell	{ Emeritus	Black River	
	J. J. Seiler		Newport	

## JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all the Scrolls of the Law, massive silver bells and silver vessels, entirely consumed in the fire of December, 1882. The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street was also destroyed on the same occasion but the walls were left standing and the paraphernalia were saved.

The larger part of these Congregations united themselves under the designation of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites and raised funds for the building of a Synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and a handsome brick building was erected, which was consecrated on the evening of the 19th of July, 1888. On the recommendation of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire the Congregation appointed the Rev. S. Jacobs, formerly of Aria College and Minister of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Congregation, as their Minister.

The portion of the Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue who have not joined the "Amalgamated Israelites" have erected a small but exceedingly neat Synagogue in East Street where service is regularly conducted by a Lay Reader. The building was erected through the zeal and devotion of the late Mr. David Martin, to whose memory it forms a fitting memorial.

## PART X.

## PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

## THE PARISHES.

KINGSTON: *Topography*.—Kingston is the capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in 58½ feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but this central portion is now enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private Company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the Company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses.



Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water. A further supply of water has recently been obtained from the Wag Water; a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water has, therefore, been brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall Estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has so augmented the delivery that the numerous suburbs of Kingston and the pens of St. Andrew have now a most satisfactory supply of water. In very dry seasons the Hope River sometimes partially failed, but as the Wag Water never fails, it is reasonably believed that Kingston will never again suffer from want of water.

**KINGSTON: History.**—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692 in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the Parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire at Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people; and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."



In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain bylaws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal; On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigi Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos foveat, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city: it began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the first storey of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows:—Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2.



Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank; several wharf premises, &c., &c. The appearance of the town in the burnt districts has greatly improved since the fire, as the old offices, stores, &c., have been replaced by buildings of a more handsome and substantial character.

Previous to the fire last referred to the parish of Kingston had a population of 15,928 males and 22,638 females, or a total of 38,566 souls, inhabiting 4,198 houses, on which £4,211 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The number of houses on which poor rates were paid in 1895-96 was 5,597, the amount received being £11,341. The population, by the Census of 1891, was 48,504.

The import duties collected at Kingston during the year amounted to £245,463. The rum duties received were £72,734, and the trade tax £1,814.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the Island. Besides these a Discount Society, twelve Life Assurance Companies, an Ice Company and two Marine Insurance Companies, and an Electric Light and Power Company are in successful operation in the city. No less than three Companies have been formed for the establishing of Hotels. One of these, the American Hotels Company\* has built a large and handsome Hotel at Constant Spring, about six miles from Kingston, capable of accommodating between 100 and 200 guests. The Kingston Hotels Company have opened at Myrtle Bank a fine and commodious Hotel, while the Jamaica Hotels Company has provided in Heywood Street an Hotel specially adapted in its arrangements and charges to the use of the humbler classes of the community.

The city is lighted with gas and several of the Churches and public buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. In the upper part of the same street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is the statue of an illustrious man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, which, as the inscription on the plinth announces, was erected "by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just and beneficial administration of the government of the island."

On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honoured by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons."

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the Garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows: "This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a Christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814."

A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the City, stands at the North-east corner of the Garden.

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, and

\* For details see "Hotel Companies in Jamaica."



Jamaica Institute, and the Jamaica Club. A substantial permanent iron Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the finest in architectural appearance being Coke Chapel on the parade, St. Michael's Church near Rae Town, and Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church. There is also a fine Synagogue at the corner of Charles and Duke Streets. The old Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston, not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. This Church has lately been considerably enlarged by the additions of side aisles. Within its walls "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works at the west end of the town, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is held in the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the western side of the parade; on the opposite side are the extensive offices of the Director of Public Works, as well as those of the Inspector General of Police, the Protector of Immigrants, the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Prisons. The Medical Department is located in East Street; the Government Savings Bank in Port Royal Street; the Government Printing Office in the upper part of Duke Street, next to the Colonial Secretary's Office; the Treasury and Audit Office at the south-eastern junction of Duke Street and Harbour Street; one branch of the Post Office at the north-eastern junction of the same streets, the other at the building in East Street known as Blundell Hall,—the Inland Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a year.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and Europe. There are two lines coasting steamers leaving Kingston once a week for the outports. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company are laid from the foot of King Street to Constant Spring, by way of Orange Street, the Slipe Pen Road and Halfway-Tree; to the north-east corner of the Race Course via East Street; to Paradise Street on the Windward Road; to the General Penitentiary at Rae Town; to the Jamaica Railway, and to the May Pen Cemetery on the road to Spanish Town; the cars run on the lines at intervals of 20 minutes. There are several hotels and lodging houses in the town, the best known being Park Lodge kept by Mrs. Thompson, the Myrtle Bank Hotel, the Queen's Hotel in Heywood Street. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street.

Five daily and other tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the City. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and for all the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine shops or stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 56° 7' in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL—Situate at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—is as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe."\* It was the headquarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

\* A New History of Jamaica by Lestie.



At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."\* At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy "who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."† The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place, under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval and military station.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dockyard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

\* Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

† Inscription on the Tomb.



Port Royal, and its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta constitute the "harbour defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been engaged in improving the defences of Port Royal, including the construction of new batteries for rifled guns. In addition to this the Royal Engineers have a small submarine mining establishment fitted with tanks, steam launch, boats and electrical apparatus, &c. The garrison itself is small in number but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

#### ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its importance principally from its being the Head Court Station of the parish and from having a Post and a Telegraph Office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. Not far from Halfway-Tree is situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and the American Hotel at Constant Spring is only three miles distant. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The large and handsome buildings of the Jamaica High School have been erected on a portion of the Hope lands. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree every twenty minutes, and between Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring once every hour.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House and a Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place. Omnibuses run between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Duval's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8.30 a.m. and Mr. John Macdonald's store in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p.m. The charge is 3/ from Gordon Town to Kingston and 3/6 from Kingston to Gordon Town and 5/ for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of the wing of a regiment and part of a battery of artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the lo-



cality. The result is that the springs are but little known, although they are very efficacious in cases of serious illness.

The Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners have recently acquired the right of taking water from the Wag Water River as an extra source of supply to St. Andrew and Kingston; and the necessary reservoirs have been constructed at Constant Spring and connecting pipes laid down.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run as far as Constant Spring at the foot of Stony Hill. At Constant Spring there is the fine new Hotel of the American Hotels Company.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other Military Offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish where it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets. In 1837\* there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government has in operation a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona is being carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands having been purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. The cultivation of tea has recently been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation and private proprietors are also embarking in it. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There is only one sugar estate of any consequence, namely, Mona, which has 300 acres in cultivation in canes. The number of acres in cultivation in the parish is 11,183; 3,070 acres are in coffee, 178 in tobacco, 5,521 in ground provisions, 3,283 in Guinea grass, 11,580 in common pasture, and 52,729 in wood and rinate. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 206.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of St. Andrew is 37,855; 18,318 males and 19,537 females. The increase since 1881 has been 1,067 males and 1,806 females, or 2,873 in all. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill; and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, Guava Ridge and Bull Bay.

#### ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the Island. The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized for grazing. There are still several large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish,

\* The year before emancipation.



one of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on the estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Several new bridges have, however, been recently built in the Parish. The Morant Point Light House stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay (population 656) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down, but the town now contains a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, an Episcopal Church and a Wesleyan Chapel. Recent improvements comprise the erection of an iron market and a large tank in the town and the construction of an excellent system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoals gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 17,487, of which 6,480 are in ground provisions, 1,975 in sugar canes, 2,594 in coffee and 238 in cocoa. Of the uncultivated lands 1,740 acres are in Guinea grass, 15,563 in common pasture and 94,864 in wood and ruinant. 1,186 puncheons of rum, 1,348 hogsheads of sugar and 19,000 cwts. of coffee were produced in this parish in 1895-96 and the rum duties collected amounted to £4,737. The number of cattle, horsekind and sheep on sugar estates and pens in 1896 may be set down at 3,800 cattle, 2,000 horsekind and 1,100 sheep.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,176; males 15,556, females 16,620. This shows a falling off as compared with 1881 of 1,769, the decrease in the number of males being 1,263 and in that of females 506. The area of this parish is 274 square miles and the population to each square mile is 117. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 5 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Morant Bay for the parish of St. Thomas; Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Bath, Morant Bay, Cedar Valley and Easington; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington, and Cedar Valley.

#### PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island



from 1722 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island on which is the rifle range of the Militia. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks which are now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the south-east end of the town, and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land, the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a red fixed one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted on the 1st of March, 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel: the reservoir being only a mile-and-a-half from the town. Port Antonio is a very favorite place with our American Cousins, and is preferred by them to any other town in the island. When the Railway is completed, and hotels are erected, it is probable that this town will be a very popular resort for winter visitors.

A large and handsome Town Hall has recently been completed. The lower story contains the offices of the Court and Parochial offices and the upper story a Town Hall and Court Room.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees; but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land is to be appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground, which will be a material benefit to the residents in and near Port Antonio.

By a Proclamation issued by the Governor in 1880 fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in the chief street of the town of Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August, and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885; a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for Revenue Offices was built in 1886.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact for six months, at least, the trade may be said to have been at a standstill; but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting was carried on, on a much larger scale than before. Two severe storms which visited the eastern end of the island on the 27th of June and 19th August, 1886, again devastated the banana fields, the latter sweeping down whatever the former had left standing. For twelve months the banana trade was completely at a standstill but it is now once more in active operation. The larger proprietors as well as the peasant proprietors are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great store is in store for the fruit trade of this parish.



The Maroon Town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of little use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. A new Police Station has recently been erected, and the Boston Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Constabulary Station. In fine weather bananas are extensively shipped on steamers and coasting droghers for America and Port Antonio, from both these places.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, a Market, &c. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and on the construction of the Railway will become a very important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf has recently been built by the Boston Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it will be only available in very fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the northerly, the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side was the Government Model School which was attended principally by the children of the Maroons; it has, however, been closed and the premises rented by the Government. From Spring Garden, two miles east of Buff Bay, a tramway runs  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the Valley of the Spanish River to Chepstowe where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishdone," as fish cannot ascend the river any further. The scenery along the tramline exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and cocoanuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a cocoanut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the 'Great House' on Muirton is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

The grazing properties in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly from these properties with mutton, which, though small, is remarkably fine in quality and flavour. Darlingford, an extensive cocoanut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the Village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. Hitherto the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers in this parish have presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite impassable; these obstacles have now been overcome by the bridging of these rivers. The Bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the Island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each. This Bridge was formally opened by the Governor Sir H. A. Blake on 26th May, 1892, the day being observed as a gala day and general holiday in the parish. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present and 100 carriages of different kinds. Provision has recently been made for bridging several minor rivers the passage of which is difficult during the rainy season.

A timber horse and foot bridge is in course of erection over the Rio Grande at the entrance to the Maroon settlement of Moore Town.



Under the new Main Road system the interior of the parish is being opened up and the roads generally much improved.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 12,708, of which 6,176 are in ground provisions, 174 in sugar canes, 75 in cacao and 597 in coffee. In Bananas there are 3,055 acres. Of the uncultivated lands 842 acres are in Guinea grass, 15,064 in common pasture, 46 in pimento and common pasture and 79,792 in wood and ruinat. The rum duties collected in 1895-96 amounted to £2,952. The number of cattle and horsekind on the sugar estate and pens in 1896 may be set down at 2,500 cattle, 700 horsekind and 890 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 31,998; 15,664 males and 16,334 females. This is an increase over the population of 1881 of 3,097—the increase in the number of males being 1,370, and in that of females 1,727. The parish is divided for the purposes of parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held in Port Antonio three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts for the disposal of civil business are held at Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay and Manchioneal once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Port Antonio every week and at Buff Bay every fortnight, and at Hope Bay and Manchioneal once a month.

#### ST. MARY.

This parish, which includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. With a sufficient supply of the former and good internal roads and railways, the productions could be doubled in a very short time. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar, rum, bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and cocoanuts. Stock-raising has increased lately, chiefly cattle, horsekind, sheep and small stock. Banana cultivation has lately made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three chief towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade coupled with its having a good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Gayle, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Neuvo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or as it was named by the Spaniards Puerto Santa Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabrietta Isle which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. The import duties collected in 1895-96 amounted to £13,147. Port Maria contains a Public General Hospital and an Almshouse, a Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House and a fine Market, a Post Office and Telegraph Office and two Schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the Town Hall, the Court House and Offices, the Revenue and Parochial Board Offices and the Constabulary Station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the Church, Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water River (corruption of Agualta) and is about sixteen miles from Port Maria and



thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the new Junction Road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, and its wharves and stores are being added to by a resident trader, who has built a fine commodious store and is now building a substantial wharf at which, it is hoped, steamers will be able to load. A Mail Coach carrying passengers runs to and from Kingston three times a week. The town contains a Public General Hospital and Alms-house, a Court House and Constabulary Station, Post Office and Telegraph Office; also a fine large Church at the eastern end of the town and Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels and two Schools. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction Road behind Castleton Gardens.

Oracabessa is situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay. It has a nice safe little harbour and is visited weekly by three Lines of Steamers for bananas. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan Chapel and Schools and a Police Station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health-resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor of Jamaica built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits, &c.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo and White River, White Hall River, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar Rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The total number of acres of land under cultivation in the parish is 22,190, of which 7,199 are in ground provisions. There are in sugar canes 554 acres, in coffee 1,253 and in cacao 956; 9,199 in bananas; 4,577 acres in Guinea grass, 3,233 in common pasture; 1,811 in common pasture and pimento and 55,956 acres in wood and ruin-ate; 264 puncheons of rum and 320 hogsheads of sugar were produced on the estates in the parish, and the rum duties amounted to £9,790 in 1895-96. The live stock in the parish in 1894-95 may be set down at 3,534 cattle and 1,484 horsekind, and 1,000 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 42,915; males 21,267 and females 21,648. In 1881 the population was 39,696: the increase has therefore been 3,219, of whom 1,257 were males and 1,962 females. The area of the parish is 229 square miles. The parish is divided into five divisions for the purposes of the parochial elections, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Port Maria three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat weekly.

#### ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, the historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. In 1895-96 its import duties amounted to £9,802. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office, a Telegraph Station, a Club, and close to the town are the Poor Houses.



There is a fine market at St. Ann's Bay, over the centre gate of which is a small quadrangular tower containing a clock having three dials, south, east and west, the gift of the late Hon. Michael Solomon, Custos of the Parish. There is an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring River.

St. Ann's Bay does a large shipping trade to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. The fruit business is carried on with energy by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. and Mr. Leslie L. Fraser.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nuevo" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory Village. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the proprietor of Roaring River will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships-of-war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park Estate where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a newly erected Court House and Police Station.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, an Evangelist Tabernacle, a Court House, a Police Station and a fine Market called the "Norman Market," with a beautiful clock tower, in which has been placed a handsome clock presented by Sir H. Norman. Brown's Town is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-



a-half from the village ; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is York Castle Wesleyan High School, a well-managed and useful educational establishment. The situation is healthy and great care and attention are paid to the comfort and health of the pupils. Near by is Edinburgh Castle—on which property is situated the “Sink Hole” where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. This Hole is said to find an outlet near Shaw Park (Ocho Rios). Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica, descended into this hole in 1895, in the hope of finding interesting remains, but nothing of that character was discovered.

The Village of Claremont, commonly called Finger Post, is increasing in size and importance ; it has an Episcopal Church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a Police Station.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish ; it has a Court House, a Police Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station and a Market ; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine Hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situated as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, cannot fail to attract visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. On the sugar estates in cultivation in 1895-96, 1,201 hogsheads of sugar and 845 puncheons of rum were produced, also 21,396 cwt. of coffee. The total number of acres under cultivation is 13,685 : 9,565 in ground provisions, 25,197 acres are in Guinea grass, 34,240 in common pasture, 21,277 in common pasture and pimento, 8,508 in pimento alone, and 102,869 in wood and ruinant. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 1,541 in sugar canes and 1,554 in coffee. The live stock in the Parish may be set down at 12,963 cattle, and 1,800 horsekind, and 900 in sheep. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the “all-spice” of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 54,127 : 26,254 males and 27,873 females. The increase during the last 10 years has been 7,543 the population in 1881 having been 46,584 ; males having increased by 3,423, and females by 4,120. The area of the parish is 476 square miles and the population to each square mile 112. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Boards.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay weekly, Brown's Town fortnightly and at Moneague and Ocho Rios monthly. Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town are held fortnightly and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

#### TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal Towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans and Clark's Town.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island : the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The Court House, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837, administered the government as Lieutenant Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the Colony. The other public buildings are the District Prison and the Public General Hospital. The Episcopal Church (with an elementary school attached), the Wesleyan Chapel and the Kirk are all fine buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist Chapel, erected under the auspices of the late Rev. William Knibb, who played so important a part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation, is one of the best buildings in the



island. The Military Barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary : they are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men ; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. The water is of excellent quality and the charge to the inhabitants is on a very moderate scale. A compulsory rate is levied, according to tonnage, on all vessels entering the harbour. A new market has recently been erected in the Square and a Park to be called the Victoria Park has recently been opened.

The harbour is difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, but ships ride with perfect ease when they have entered and are at anchor. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size. The reefs which run along the channel as well as others situated at the outer and inner side of the harbour, are composed chiefly of a clear, white, brittle coral.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine" of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the Parish, and is becoming more important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is a very fine old Episcopal Church, and a Baptist Church, a Post Office, and Government Dispensary. A Police Station has just been added. A Court House is now in course of erection at Ulster Spring, this being found necessary from the growing importance of the district.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of the Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather a well was some years ago dug at considerable expense at Duncans, but unfortunately the benefits intended to be conferred on the district by this well have not been secured, the well having been thrown up.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The port of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth. It contains an Episcopal Church and a Police Station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named Village has become a place of great importance. The population has greatly increased of late years and is now about 6,000. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal Church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village ; a Wesleyan Chapel of most creditable architectural design, and a very handsome Baptist Chapel. A large School Room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a Constabulary Station in this district and a Telegraph Office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. On the sugar estates in cultivation 2,963 hogsheads of sugar and 3,018 puncheons of rum were produced in 1895-96 crop. The total number of acres in cultivation is 9,453 ; 15,976 acres are in Guinea grass, 24,711 in common pasture and 71,419 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,283 in sugar canes, 269 in coffee, and 3,690 in ground provisions. The live stock in the parish may be set down at 8,506 cattle, 1,282 horsekind and 894 sheep. This parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when



the price of sugar does not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 30,996; 14,326 males and 16,670 females. The parish has suffered a decrease in the population since 1881 when it was 32,115, the loss being thus 1,119. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 93. In 1895-96 the import duties amounted to £8,978, the rum duties to £3,020, the trade licenses to £290 and the poor rates to £1,673. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Falmouth three times a year; Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Falmouth, Duncans, Hampshire, and Ulster Spring once a month; and Petty Sessions Courts at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire, Duncans, and Ulster Spring twice a month.

## ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to commerce. Its import duties in 1895-96 amounted to £24,252. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks. The terminus of the Railway Extension from Porus is at Montego Bay; the station is a commodious one, and is well equipped with the necessary stores, &c.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It is much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large and handsome market, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. A Company has been formed for the erection of an Hotel, the building of which is proceeding under the superintendence of an American architect. There is an Ice Factory in the town and a telephone system. A company for supplying Electric Light has recently been formed.

At Montpelier on the property and near the Railway station of that name there is a particularly comfortable and well conducted Hotel, built by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, the proprietor of Shettlewood and Montpelier.

Agriculture for the year just ended has been fairly satisfactory, as evinced by the crops of sugar and rum realized. The sugar bounty negotiations had the effect of somewhat brightening the hopes of the planters. The pimento and coffee crops have been small. The continued demand for logwood roots within the past twelve months has afforded a good deal of employment to labourers and placed considerable amount of money in circulation.

The exportation of fruit is steadily maintained. The benefits arising from the cultivation of oranges (though small from the low prices and long distances of transport) seem to reach a much larger portion of the peasantry than is the case with bananas, as the carriage of the former is not so cumbersome and laborious, boys, girls and women being able to take head-loads of oranges to shipping places, whilst persons producing bananas to a small extent cannot always bear the ex-



pense of cartage from long distances for shipment, so that the production in many instances is turned to little or no account.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee. On the sugar estates in cultivation 1,578 hogsheads of sugar and 1,850 puncheons of rum were produced last year, and 900 cwt. of coffee. The total number of acres under cultivation is 7,055; 7,424 acres are in Guinea grass, 19,968 are in common pasture and 64,666 in wood and rinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 3,586 in sugar canes, 104 in coffee and 2,935 in ground provisions. The cattle and live stock in the parish may be set down at 4,986 cattle 1,213 horsekind, and 200 sheep. The rum duties amounted to £5,092; the trade licences to £264 and the poor rates to £1,660.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 35,050; 16,063 males and 18,987 females. That of 1881 was 33,625; the increase has therefore been 1,425, of whom 248 were males and 1,177 females. The area of the parish is 227½ square miles, and the population to each square mile is 150. The parish is divided, for the purposes of the parochial election, into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrate's Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adelphi once in every two months; Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week, at Adelphi once a fortnight and at Montpelier and Spring Mount once a month.

#### HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea. It is a remarkably pretty little town containing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Rusea's Free School, the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches and Schools, and Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. A new market was opened by Sir H. A. Blake in 1893. The town of Lucea is possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque place in Jamaica. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with pure, fresh sea-breeze. Were Lucea a little nearer to Kingston it would serve for the latter place as the most desirable sanitarium imaginable. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station. The import duties of Lucea in 1895-96 amounted to £5,611.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacoon Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood.

The parish is well watered and very mountainous, the highest elevation being the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrow-root. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island. The total number of acres in cultivation is 7,814, of which 5,046 are in ground provisions; there are 7,369 acres in Guinea grass, 27,077 in common pasture and 51,612 in wood and rinate. There are 16 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 1,362 hogsheads



of sugar and 1,224 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The number of acres in cultivation in sugar-canes is 2,027. The live stock in the parish may be set down at 5,573 cattle, 1,270 horsekind and 588 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,088; 15,402 males and 16,686 females. The increase since 1881 has been 2,521, the male population having advanced by 884, and the female by 1,637. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 193. The parish is divided for purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 13 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Lucea. Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea every alternate week and at Green Island, Sandy Bay and Miles Town once a month. Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once every two months.

#### WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. Its import duties in 1894-95 amounted to £12,142. The chief places of worship in the town are the Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Chapel and the Wesleyan Chapel. Distributed through the parish will be found at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The ample supply of water, the distribution of which is now complete, is a great boon to the town and neighbourhood, as even in the driest season of the year the water is abundant and pure, being taken as it rises from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by Mr. E. J. Sadler, and a commodious new Market was opened during 1892 by His Excellency the Governor. There is also a Telephone Service.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, worked under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The area of the parish is 197,440 acres. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is a parish still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

5,185 hogsheads of sugar and 4,955 puncheons of rum were produced last year on the sugar estates now in cultivation. The sum of £4,023 was collected for rum duties in 1895-96. The number of acres in cane cultivation is 5,422; 10,111 acres



are in Guinea grass, 41,992 in common pasture, 4,714 acres in ground provisions and 104,894 in wood and ruinat. The live stock in the parish may be set down at 18,767 cattle, 2,185 horsekind and 1,665 sheep.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood.

Considerable business is also done in logwood, the roots of the trees hitherto disregarded having been found to be a useful article of commerce.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island.

By the Census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. The population in 1891 is given at 53,450, 25,820 of whom are males and 27,630 females, the increase for the last ten-year period being 4,415. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar and Whithorn monthly. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar once a week and at Little London, Darliston, Bethel Town, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Whithorn once a month.

#### ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth is one of the largest parishes in the island and is one of the most interesting and important. It comprises an area of 471 square miles, and at the time of the Census of 1891 possessed a population of 62,256; 29,915 males and 32,341 females or 132 to each square mile of area. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 3,303 males and 4,578 females or 7,881 in all.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name; the import duties in 1895-96 amounted to £14,597. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. Several new and attractive looking villas, facing the sea, have been built, and others are in course of erection. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the Parish Church, the Prison and the Market. The Court House possesses considerable architectural pretensions; it presents a particularly fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. The offices it contains are commodious, while the Court Room itself is large and lofty. The Parish Church is a large brick structure with a square tower: it is more massive than beautiful, but its age invests it with an interest other than that of architectural design. Within are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed St. Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as the "Munro and Dickenson's Trust." The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. River. Black River is now lighted by electric light, and is the first town in Jamaica thus favoured.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey



the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour.

The principal villages of the Parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called "Accompong" in the northern interior of the Parish. No less than five new markets have recently been built in the villages of the Parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other Parish of the Island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is so serious a drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains are the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem, and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and the one for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

The lowlands of the Parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the Parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the Parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with alligators; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The morass itself affords a fair supply of land turtle.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing Parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. During January and February and again in August the price is usually down to 2/6 per bushel, and an "old inhabitant" informed the writer that he had known the time when corn could be purchased in quantities at 1/6 per bushel. Large quantities are shipped to Kingston—"received from Black River—bags fresh country corn"—being a familiar advertisement in the Kingston newspapers. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pen, Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen and Friendship: these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses. The live stock in the Parish may be stated at 15,000 horned stock, 3,100 horsekind, and 1,700 sheep.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the Parish. The sugar estates produced in 1895-96 259 hogsheads of sugar and 570 puncheons of rum. The area in cultivation is 10,400 acres of which 530



in canes and 1,300 in coffee. There are 8,400 acres in ground provisions and 19,000 in Guinea grass.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized and admirably conducted Alms House, with an Infirmary attached. The wards are well worth a visit and the entire institution is a model of what such an establishment should be. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of Parochial Roads have been transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities. St. Elizabeth is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Black River, Santa Cruz and Malvern; and Petty Sessions Courts at Black River, Cheltenham, Lacovia, Malvern, Santa Cruz and Balacava.

#### MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island at the time. Mandeville is the chief town and is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, and a Public General Hospital. The lands were originally divided by the Parochial Authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water, but public tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good. Comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's, Mrs. Halliday's and Mrs. Senior's lodgings and at the Waverley Hotel. A Club is established in the town.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time to 48° to 54° at nights.

Porus is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. This was the terminal station of the Jamaica Government Railway until the extension to Montego Bay was constructed. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, Barracks, Devon and Christiana, but they are not of much commercial importance. A fine building comprising Court House and Police Station has been completed at Porus, also at "The Cottage," Mile Gully.

There are four Railway Stations in the Parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant; there are two trains to and from Kingston daily.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour and is exported to a considerable extent. The climate of the Manchester hills is very salubrious.

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, and ginger is cultivated to some extent. The total number of acres under cultivation is 12,900, of which 7,100 are in ground provisions. There are 8,744 acres in Guinea grass, 23,700 in common pasture, and 84,800 in wood and ruinant. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal product, namely, coffee, is 5,700. The coffee crop in 1895-96 amounted to 20,000 cwts. There are no sugar estates in the parish but grazing pens are numerous on which fine cattle and blood horses are largely reared. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 5,300 cattle, 2,700 horsekind and 850 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 55,462; 27,173 males and 28,289 females. This shews an increase of 7,004 since 1881, when the



population was 48,458. Males have increased by 3,551, and females by 3,453. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 178.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also a Normal Moravian Training College for male teachers. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Mandeville, Porus, Lincoln, Wigton and Cottage. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville, Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Christiania.

## CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three Districts, Upper, Middle and Lower.

The principal towns or villages in the Upper District are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the Middle District, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or Lower District, the Alley and the Rest, or Milk River Village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a very brisk trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) To enable them to do this the owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law, which was passed in 1888. Many of the settlers in this District have recently bought and erected Chattanooga Iron Mills (first brought to the island at the Exhibition of 1891) and they find them to work satisfactorily and save labour. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal Church, St. Paul's; an Independent Chapel, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian Church; a Court House, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and a Deputy Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) Constabulary Barracks, and Inspectors Quarters, a Public General Hospital, Public Works Office and Store, a Poor House, a large covered Market, Post and Telegraph Office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a Constabulary Station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village is a new Church, a Post Office, a Dispensary regularly attended by the D.M.O. from Chapelton and several shops. Trout Hall, a large banana and tobacco plantation is in this district.

May Pen, or Lime Savannah, is a rising village which a few years ago was not in existence. It is the most important Railway Station on the line between Spanish Town and Balaclava and collects the traffic of a large part of the Valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. May Pen has been fixed as the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the Court House are the Courts Office, Collectorate and Parochial Offices, the Public Works and Constabulary Offices having been recently removed to Chapelton. There is a large



Public General Hospital, a Police Station, an Iron Market, and a Post and Telegraph Office. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a Railway Station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has much fallen off of late years. It has a Public Market, Constabulary Station, and a Post Office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial Public Market, generally well attended and supplied, Post Office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been recently improved at the instance of the Parochial Board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

The Rest, or Milk River Village, is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has several good stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and a Constabulary Station. A Resident Magistrate's Court is now held there once a month. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles up the river. The Custom House and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in alligators but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the Rest Village. The bath is supplied by a warm spring highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and many other diseases.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this District may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hill-side, etc., having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains a Court House, (with a Sub-Collectorate), Constabulary Station, a Post and Telegraph Office; and in the vicinity are a large Public (General Hospital and Foor House. The Parochial Board has recently imported a new Iron Market which has been erected on a good site, to replace the former inferior accommodation.

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694 and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica."

A main road has recently been made from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann's, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, with fairly good roads; scenery is beautiful.



The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations. There are now but 18 sugar estates in the parish, on which 3,670 hogsheads of sugar and 2,629 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The coffee crop of last year was 17,000 cwts.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

The total number of acres under cultivation is 18,000 of which 5,640 are in sugar canes, 2,890 in coffee, and 8,690 are in ground provisions; 6,510 acres are in Guinea grass, 23,100 in common pasture and 160,000 in wood and rinate. The cattle may be set down at 5,200, the horsekind at 2,000 and the sheep at 1,700.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 57,105; 28,338 males and 28,767 females. The increase during the past decennial period has been 7,260—made up of 3,158 males and 4,102 females. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 122.

A Circuit Court is held at May Pen three times a year. Resident Magistrates' and Petty Sessions Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen, Chapelton, Frankfield and Milk River.

The parish returns a member to the Legislative Council, and is divided into three divisions for purposes of parochial elections, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board, which meets at May Pen monthly.

#### ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (the official residence of former Governors of the island), the building formerly used for the Assembly and Legislative Council, the Court House, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers' Home, and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopal Churches, namely, the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains a Roman Catholic Church, and Chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 19th of March, 1880; an Alms House and a Public General Hospital, Smith's and Beckford's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a Billiard Club; and there is an excellent hotel known as the "Hotel Rio Cobre." There is a Telephone Service. At this town the railroad from the north and west meet.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Lord Rodney by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny.



and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the earlier English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off, the want of which had long been an obstacle to the success of the place. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."\* The port has been reopened and a fair amount of business is done there. There is an Episcopal Church and also a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Presbyterian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital, Alms House and many fine stores. A new Market and Water Works have recently been added. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The Railway Extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."† The Episcopal Church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Apostles' Battery, which has been restored by the Imperial authorities, and the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.‡

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other combustible materials must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well

\* Gussé.

† King.

‡ see page 367 (Port Royal).



known "calipeva." The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco, cocoas, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the fine sugar estates, Ewings Caymanas, Cherry Garden, and Bushy Park and several pens. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all of the sugar estates with great success. The total crop of 1895-96 was 2,548 hogsheads sugar and 2,230 puncheons rum. The number of acres of land in cultivation in this parish is 19,600; 2,730 in sugar canes, 2,770 in coffee, 230 in cocoa, 12,700 in ground provisions; 14,700 are in Guinea grass, 32,400 acres in common pasture, and 136,800 in wood and ruinat.

The cattle may be set down at 9,200, the horsekind 1,100, and the sheep 4,000.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 65,509, of whom 31,738 are males and 33,771 are females. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 1,766 males and 2,633 females, or 4,399 in all. The area in square miles is 450 and the population to each square mile 135. The rum duties received in 1894-95 amounted to £13,246. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Spanish Town three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and Aylmers.

#### PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

On the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitutional arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor was authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Vestries and the old Commissioners of Highways and Bridges; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor might cease to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the Churches of the Communion of the Church of England have become vested in the Incorporated Lay Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Since the recent change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council the Municipal Boards and the Road Boards have been abolished and a single Parochial Board has been established in each parish consisting of the person representing the Electoral District in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 13 to 18 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called "Councillors." The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

Below are given the names of the members constituting the City Council of Kingston and the several Parochial Boards at the present time.

#### CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—His Worship Hon. Philip Stern.

Vice-Chairman—R. A. Alexander, Esq.

J. A. Wales

A. E. Lunan

James Callendar

C. T. Burton

J. McKenzie, jnr.

Clerk to City Council—Cyril Thompson

Walter deBelten Hodge

Henry Delgado

George Ffrench

C. P. Lazarus

H. deM. Watson, Esq.

Salary £350



CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON, *continued.*

Assistant Clerk to City Council—Wm. O'Reilly Fogarty	Salary	£250
Third Clerk to City Council—H. A. DeSouza	"	120
Investigating Officer—R. F. McGann	"	120
City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams	"	500
Commissioner of Health—John Hoyes	"	175
Inspector of Nuisances—J. W. Campbell	"	100
Ditto Edward Rodrigues	"	100
Ditto, Port Royal—James DaCosta	"	...
City Inspector—John Hoyes	"	25
Superintendent May Pen Cemetery—A. M. Benjamin	"	120
Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey	"	120
"    "    " Allowance for visiting paupers	"	25
Assistant Inspector—H. Hodge	"	60
"    "    " Allowance for visiting paupers	"	6
Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale	"	250*
Chief Officer Fire Brigade—J. E. Gadpaille	"	110
Clerk Market, Port Royal—James DaCosta	"	42†

## PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

## PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—John McLean, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—The Hon. the Rev. Carey B. Berry, M.L.C.

The Hon. S. C. Burke, Custos, (ex officio member).

*Liguanea (No. 1 Division).*

Paul L. Rousseau	Thos. J. Curphy
Henry R. Walters	R. H. Hamilton

G. Eustace Burke, Esq.

*St. Christopher and St. James (No. 2 Division).*

The Hon. the Rev. Carey B. Berry	Matthew Josephs, Esq.
L. F. Mackinnon	Rev. C. G. Hardwick

W. W. Rumsey, Esqs.

*St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe (No. 3 Division).*

John McLean	W. G. Thomson
Jos. English	Josiah Smicle

M. E. Duval, Esqs.

Clerk—R. A. Williams	Salary	£310
Assistant Clerk—Cecil E. Gray	"	60
Inspector of Poor—Cecil Gray	"	100
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House— R. A. Williams	"	60
Inspector of Nuisances, Liguanea—E. A. Brown	"	16s. per week
"    "    No. 3 Division—T. French	"	14s. "
"    "    No. 2 Division—S. Pincock	"	40s. per month
Superintendent of Roads and Works—R. W. Butler	"	£250
Assistant Superintendents of Roads—S. W. Mais	"	120
St. Christophers—J. S. Powell	"	36
St. James—A. Linton	"	36
St. Josephs—C. Hercules Davis	"	36
Dallas—Jas. Lowe	"	36
Metcalfe—R. S. Henry	"	36
Keeper of Weights and Measures—A. H. Quallo	"	6
Keeper Halfway-Tree Market—N. Jackson	"	12

\* With residence.

† The Clerks of the Victoria and Jub

ointed by the Kingston Market Commissioners.

## PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

*Chairman*—Josiah Smile, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—W. A. Henderson, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas.

James Harrison, Esq., as Senior Resident Magistrate.

*No. 1 Division.*

Elias Stewart, Esq. (two vacancies).

*No. 2 Division.*

J. H. Williams. C. N. Dias, Esqs.

*No. 3 Division.*

Charles Hope Levy W. A. R. Carr, Esqs. Rev. H. F. Humphrey.

*No. 4 Division.*

Charles N. Walker W. Rankin

George Bogie, Esqs.

*No. 5 Division.*

Rev. M. B. Campbell. Rev. H. C. Quinlan.

	Salary	£250
Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins	"	100
Asst. Clerk—St. John G. B. Hepburn	"	250
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hearne	"	100
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Eastern—Charles J. Paterson	"	100
Ditto Western—Leslie Turner	"	100
Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins, Central District	"	60
Asst. Inspector of Poor, B. M. Valley—James F. Anderson	"	10
Ditto ditto Eastern—Charles J. Paterson	"	25
Ditto ditto Western—Leslie Turner	"	25
Resident Master Poor House—George E. White	"	72
Burying Poor in Morant Bay Cemetery—James M. Prince	"	2 10s.
Turncock Water Works—S. A. Ross	"	60
Keeper of Weights and Measures—John L. Hill	"	6
Ditto Clock, Morant Bay—St. John G. B. Hepburn	"	10
Ditto do. Golden Grove—Herbert A. Walker	"	5
Inspector of Nuisances, Morant Bay—S. A. Ross	"	12
Ditto do. Bath—William Saunches	"	5
Clerk of Market, Morant Bay—James K. Humphrey	"	30
Keeper Court House, Morant Bay—Elizabeth Strachan	"	12
Ditto do. Bath—Sophia Stewart	"	12
Ditto do. Easington—Margaret McDonall	"	6
Superintending Marriage Officer—Fred. H. Hawkins	"	12
Deputy do. do. do.—St. John G. B. Hepburn—Fees.		
Registrar Births & Deaths, Morant Bay District—same—Fees about		20
Deputy do. do. do.—Fred. H. Hawkins—Fees.		

## PARISH OF PORTLAND.

*Chairman*—Henry Cork, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Robert Russell, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Portland.

*No. 1 Division, Manchioneal.*

Dowell O'Reilly P. H. Thompson, Esqs.

*No. 2 Division, Old Parish of Portland.*

W. Watson Rev. S. C. Morris

R. A. Brown A. N. Service

C. H. Gale, Esqs. R. J. Philips, Esqs.

*No. 3 Division, Old Parish of St. George.*

Joseph E. Welsh H. Cork

Robt. Russell J. Boothe

T. K. Paulwell A. E. Murray, Esqs.

Clerk—Hy. Attride Salary £200

Clerk Market Commissioners—Hy. Attride " 12 10s.

Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works—A. S. Hoyes " 250



PORTLAND, *continued.*

Assistant Superintendent of Roads and Works—W. G. Russell, Salary	£140
Collector of Water Rates—J. S. Trench—5 per cent. on collections.	
Clerk Water Commissioners—Hy. Attridge	Salary 12 10s.
Inspector of Nuisances, Manchioneal—Edward Berry	" 10
Ditto Port Antonio—W. G. McLellan	" 12
Ditto Buff Bay—Henry Silvera	" 8
Inspector of Nuisances, Hope Bay—Z. Norman	" 5
Keeper of the Fire Engine—A. S. Hoyes	" 15
Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale	" 80
Aast. Inspectors of Poor, Manchioneal—F. A. Naylor	" 10
Ditto Buff Bay—L. A. Bell	" 15
Ditto Hope Bay—P. C. DeLeon	" 10
Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. F. Langley	" 6

## PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—Dr. The Hon. John Pringle.

Vice-Chairman—Henry R. Cargill, Esq.

## Port Maria

Hon. A. D. C. Levy as M.L.C. A. C. Solomon

J. T. Atkinson Francis Boyd

Joseph Syms, Esqs.

## Retreat.

T. C. Dixon John Sinclair, Esqs.

## Bagnolds.

Rev. Charles Brown David Northover Adam Graham, Esqs.

## Richmond.

William Morris Wilmot Westmorland William Thomas, Esqs.

## Annotto Bay.

Dr. The Hon. John Pringle Henry R. Cargill

Henry Bolton Ormond Maxwell, Esqs.

Clerk—R. M. Cocking	Salary	£318
Assistant to Clerk—E. A. Absalom	"	60
Superintendent of Roads and Works—F. D. Marshall	"	300
Inspector of Nuisances, Annotto Bay—L. M. Rochester	"	12
Ditto Port Maria—H. J. Dakers	"	36
Clerk of Port Maria Market—G. A. Forrester	"	60
Clerk of Gayle Market—H. R. Siley	"	24
Clerk of Highgate Market—J. Jump	"	24
Inspector of Poor for St. Mary—R. M. Cocking	"	40
Sub-Inspector of Poor, Port Maria—H. J. Dakers	"	24
Ditto Retreat—J. Williams	"	12
Ditto Bagnolds—Thos Grant	"	12
Ditto Richmond—J. White	"	20
Ditto Annotto Bay—L. M. Rochester	"	20
Keeper of Weights and Measures—C. M. Calder	"	6

## PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—J. H. Levy, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—Rev. George House.

## Ocho Rios.

E. H. Harrison F. Ewen, Esqs.

## Moneague, Pedro and Claremont.

A. N. Sutherland Rev. S. L. Lindo

H. Brown, Esqs. Geo. Helwig, Esq.

## St. Ann's Bay.

J. A. Miller R. Heming, Esqs.

A. J. Hart Rev. George House.

## ST. ANN, continued.

*Brown's Town and Dry Harbour Mountains.*

J. H. Levy

J. S. Tapper

A. S. Byles

J. H. Allwood, Esqs.

Dr. W. H. Miller.

Clerk—W. G. Nunes	Salary	£294
Clerk Water Commissioners—W. G. Nunes	"	12
Inspector of Poor—W. G. Nunes	"	60
Registrar of Births and Deaths—W. G. Nunes		Fees.
Superintendent Registrar of Marriages—W. G. Nunes	"	£12 and Fees.
Assistant Clerk of Parochial Board—E. N. Steele	"	£78
Inspector of Nuisances, St. Ann's Bay—T. H. Smith	"	25
Ditto Brown's Town—J. R. Bennett	"	12
Ditto Ocho Rios—A. C. Mesquita	"	6
Sexton of St. Ann's Bay Cemetery—E. N. Steele	"	12
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Moneague, Pedro, and Claremont—A. C. Green	"	30
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour—J. R. Bennett	"	24
Ditto Dry Harbour Mountains—A. M. Atherton	"	24
Ditto Ocho Rios—A. C. Mesquita	"	12
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—R. F. Perkins	"	300
Superintendent of Water Works & Keeper of Fire Engine—G. S. Palmer	"	60
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. S. Thomas	"	6
Master of Poor House—E. M. Cresser	"	96

## PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

*Chairman—L. C. Shirley, Esq.**Vice-Chairman—H. J. Kerr, Esq.*

The Member of the Legislative Council for Trelawny.

The Honourable J. Wauchope Fisher, Custos.

*Falmouth.*

J. W. Henry

Henry Carvalho,

Rampaul Ton Singh

R. H. Lindo, Esqs.

*Swanswick.*

L. C. Shirley, Esq.

G. P. Dewar,

Rev. J. J. Steele

Ellis Fray, Esqs.

*Ulster Spring.*

Jas. Bayne

H. F. Myers, Esqs.

J. W. Brandt

Rev. W. M. Webb.

*Good Hope.*

Rev. A. G. Eccleston

H. J. Whiting

H. J. Kerr, Esqs.

Clerk—Harvey M. Rowe

Salary £150

Supt. Registrar of Marriages—H. M. Rowe

" 12

Registrar Births and Deaths—H. M. Rowe—Fees

" 12

Inspector of Nuisances—F. G. Anderson

" 60

Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—L. A. Morris

" 250

## PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

*Chairman—Samuel Hart, Esq.**Vice-Chairman—Alex. Doull, Esq.*

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. James.

The Honourable William Kerr, as Custos of the Parish.

*Montego Bay.*

Samuel Hart

W. H. Ramsay

C. B. Gourzong

E. Turnbull

Benjamin Scott, Esqs.



ST. JAMES, *continued.**Marley and Rose Hall.*Joseph Shore  
D. C. GrantW. L. Kerr, Esqs.  
Rev. P. F. Schoburgh.

Alex. Doull

*Springfield.*  
David Mills

W. A. P. Corinaldi, Esqs.

*Montpelier and Belfont.*

Rev. E. J. Hewett

A. A. Ramsay, Esqs.

Vacant.

	Salary	£150
Clerk—R. P. Collymore		
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. C. Humber	"	6
Inspector of Poor—S. D. Langshaw	"	120
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stammers	"	250
Inspector of Nuisance—S. D. Langshaw	"	50
Clerk Albert Market—	"	60

## PARISH OF HANOVER.

*Chairman*—Charles A. Rerrie, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Geo. Reid, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Hanover.

The Senior Resident Justice of the Peace filling the place as Custos.

*No. 1 Division.*

John A. Taylor

R. R. Haughton, Esqs.

*No. 2 Division.*

C. A. Rerrie

P. E. Corinaldi

A. Lake

W. Buchanan

H. Santfleben

H. S. Payne, Esqs.

*No. 3 Division.*

C. W. Hewitt

J. Hart

Geo. Reid

D. N. Talbot, Esqs.

	Salary	£150
Clerk—John Allwood		
Pay Clerk—John Allwood	"	25
Assistant Clerk—C. H. Spratt	"	75
Superintendent Roads and Works—F. P. Williams	"	250
Asst. Superintendent Roads and Works—R. Hogg	"	60
Inspector of Poor—John A. Levy	"	90
Assistant Inspectors { John Z. Rankine	"	25
{ H. C. Clarke	"	20
Keeper Weights and Measures—Rudolph Lewis	"	6
Inspector of Nuisances, Lucea & Johnson Town—P. J. Lyon	"	30
Ditto ditto Green Island—A. J. McKenzie	"	10
Clerk Market Lucea—Hy. Lyon	"	40
Ditto Green Island—Joseph Moore	"	20
Asst. Clerk—Horatio Barrow	"	10
Clerk Sandy Bay—I. D. Ricketts	"	10
Ditto Hopewell—H. Vickers Brown	"	12

## PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

*Chairman*—Joseph Swaby Segré, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—John Williamson Mennell, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland.

The Honourable William Ewen, as Custos of the Parish.

*St. Paul's.*

Frederick M. Whitelock

Hezekiah Donaldson, Esqs.

*Savanna-la-Mar.*

Joseph Swaby Segré

Frederick R. Evans

Abraham B. Jonas, Esqs.

*Trinity.*

Malcolm MacDonald, Esq.

Rev. R. E. Bennett

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

WESTMINSTER, continued.

<i>St. Peters.</i>		
John Fuller Anderson	James Theodore Turner, Esqs.	
<i>St. Thomas.</i>		
Thomas Stewart McNeil	Cornelius Moore Tate, Esqs.	
<i>St. John.</i>		
Rev. Philip Williams	Thomas B. Lawrence	
John. Williamson Mennell	Robert Macfarlane, Esqs.	
Clerk—M. A. Seaton	Salary	£150
Inspector of Poor—M. A. Seaton	"	25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—P. A. Cole	"	75
2nd Ditto Ditto—Wm. K. Hilton	"	45
Keeper of Weights and Measures—A. E. Lopez	"	6
Superintendent of Roads and Works—H. M. Cork	"	250
Inspector of Nuisances—Edmund Johnston	"	35

## PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

*Chairman*—John V. Calder, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—E. T. Forrest, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth.

The Honourable W. H. Coke, as Custos of St. Elizabeth.

The Honourable W. H. Coke, as Custos of St. Elizabeth.		
No. 1 Division.		
John Cooper	Alex. Dixon	Wm. Black, Esqs.
No. 2 Division.		
E. T. Forrest	A. J. Hendriks	C. M. Farquharson, Esqs.
No. 3 Division.		
Ed. Smith		T. F. Sinclair, Esqs.
No. 4 Division.		
A. A. Finlason		E. S. D. Delapenha, Esqs.
No. 5 Division.		
F. H. Farquharson, Esq.		Rev. J. Marson.
No. 6 Division.		
John V. Calder	M. S. Miller	E. J. Barry, Esqs.
Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£150
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence	"	200
Asst. Supt. Parochial Road and Works—D. A. Michaels	"	80
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller	"	25
Assistant Inspector of Poor—A. F. Lawrence.	"	100
Ditto ditto W. C. Morris.		—
Ditto ditto G. A. Miles.		—
Keeper of Weights and Measures—F. E. Cole	"	6

## PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

*Chairman*—Hon. J. P. Clark.*Vice-Chairman*—R. W. Miles, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester.

The Honourable J. P. Clark, as Custos of the Parish of Manchester.

<i>Northern.</i>	
Thomas Glanville	E. G. Farquharson
Ernest A. Bailey	Robert J. Miller, Esqs.
<i>Vacant.</i>	
<i>Central.</i>	
Robert B. Braham	Rev. James Watson
H. G. G. Sturridge, Esqs.	Albert DaCosta, Esq.
<i>Isaac Russell, Esq.</i>	
<i>Southern.</i>	
Richard W. Miles	Albert E. Sampson
Chas. P. Nosworthy	Ralph A. Stewart
Alexander C. L. Martin, Esq.	



MANCHESTER, *continued.*

Clerk—Frank H. Bonitto	Salary	£280
Inspector of Nuisances, Mandeville—Hy. Noble.	"	12
Inspector of Nuisances, Porus—J. B. Forsyth	"	12
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Logan	"	100
Assistant ditto —Robt. Shaw	"	30
Ditto ditto —Jas. A. Stewart	"	40
Superintendent Roads and Works—S. T. Scharschmidt	"	250
	Travelling allowance	50
Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. G. Clough	Salary	6

## PARISH OF CLARENDON.

*Chairman*—Quintin Logan, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—George Turland, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon.

George Turland, Esq., as Senior Magistrate filling the place of Custos.

*Upper District.*

Rev. Geo. Turner	Cornelius Bernal
Rev. Alex. Eastwood	G. R. MacDonald
Rev. John Yair	A. E. Abraham, Esqs.

*Middle District*

Quintin Logan	E. R. Abrahams
Geo. Reddish	B. L. Hodelin, Esqs.

*Vere District.*

George Murray	J. P. Welsh, Esqs.
Phillip Henry Rubie	

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£300
Superintendent Roads and Works—Jas. Wheeler Kemp	"	250
Asst. to ditto, Vere District—J. R. Gordon	"	120
Ditto ditto, Upper Clarendon—St. C. Aitcheson	"	120
Inspector of Poor—A. De la Haye	"	80
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Chapelton—A. Delapenha	"	40
Ditto Vere—E. R. Charlton	"	40
Ditto North-west District—J. B. Douglas	"	40
Keeper of Weights and Measures—H. S. Fisher	"	6

## PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

*Chairman*—Wm. R. Turner.*Vice-Chairman*—Jas. C. Bryant.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine.

The Honourable George McGrath, Custos.

*St. Catherine.*

William Ralph Turner	John Benjamin Edwards
James Christopher Bryant	David Pereira Mendes, Esqa.

*Saint Thomas-in-the-Vale.*

Alfred Nathaniel Harrison	William Gyles
Daniel Robert Graham	Charles Lewis Isaacs
Matthew H. Edwards, Esqs.	

*Saint Dorothy.*

M. Bravo, Esq.	Rev. J. T. Dillon
Rev. L. S. Fraser.	





## LOCAL RATES.

THE following are the Rates leviable for the undermentioned purposes for the year 1896-97 :—

Description of Houses.	Poor Rates.	Sanitary Rates.	Parochial General Purposes.	School Tax.	
<b>KINGSTON.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	£ s. d. 0 1 6	£ s. d. 0 0 9*	£ s. d. 0 0 3½*	4s. each 5s. " 6s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	...	...		
Gas Rates 9d. in the £ annual value . . .					
Fire Rates 3d. in the £ annual value . . .					
<b>ST. ANDREW.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 6*	0 0 3*	0 0 3*	4s. each 5s. " 6s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	0 0 8†	...		
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 3*	0 0 3*	0 0 6*		Houses at £6 Above £5 and not exceeding £12 Above £12
Every other house . . .	0 6 0†	0 1 4†	...		
<b>PORTLAND.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 6*	...	0 0 3*	Houses at £6 Above £5 and not exceeding £12 Above £12	
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	...	...		
<b>ST. MARY.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 3*	0 0 3*	0 0 2*	Houses at £6 Above £5 and not exceeding £12 Above £12	
Every other house . . .	0 6 0†	0 0 8†	...		
<b>ST. ANN.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 1½*	0 0 1½*	0 0 3*	Houses at £6 Above £5 and not exceeding £12 Above £12	
Every other house . . .	0 3 0†	0 0 4†	...		
<b>TRELAWNY.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0*	0 0 3*	0 0 5*	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 5 4†	0 0 8†	...		
<b>ST. JAMES.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 9*	0 0 6*	0 0 4*	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 4 8†	0 1 4†	...		
<b>HANOVER.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0*	0 0 4½*	0 0 2*	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 5 4†	0 0 8†	...		
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0*	...	...	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 5 4†	...	...		
<b>ST. ELIZABETH.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 3*	0 0 1½*	...	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 6 0†	0 0 4†	...		
<b>MANCHESTER.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 6*	...	...	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	...	...		
<b>CLARENDON.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 6*	...	0 0 4*	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	...	...		
<b>ST. CATHERINE.</b>					
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0*	0 0 4*	0 0 4*	2s. each 3s. " 4s. "	
Every other house . . .	0 5 4†	0 0 8†	...		

\* In the £.

† Each.

## PART XI.

## AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

## PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department has charge of the following establishments :—

1. *The Botanic Garden, Castleton*, in the Parish of St. Mary on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. Elevation 580 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.2° Fah. Average annual rainfall 114.96 inch.

2. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 20 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town, lie in the centre of an immense district shortly to be opened up by means of driving roads.

The Garden was first established by Sir J. P. Grant for experiments with Cinchona, which was so successfully grown that the Government realised about £17,000 by the sale of bark, until the price fell in consequence of the extensive plantations in India, Ceylon and Java.

Vegetables have also been grown, and instructions given in their cultivation, so that they are now produced in large quantities by all the settlers round.

There is a nursery for timber trees and an experimental Orange Garden has lately been established at about 3,700 feet.

Olives, Fruit trees and Tea have been planted; Fodder plants grown; experiments made with the variety of Ramie known as China Grass, and other plants of economic interest, all of which will probably be largely cultivated when the driving roads are completed. Elevation, 3,500 to 6,300 feet. Annual mean temperature at 4,907 feet, 62.7° Fah. Average rainfall 105.31 inch.

3. *The Hope Garden*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains, 5 miles from Kingston, consists of about 220 acres. The inner portion is being laid out as a Geographical Botanical Garden. There are large nurseries containing about 70,000 plants, such as orange, cacao, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, mango, vanilla, cardamom, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, etc. Elevation 600 feet. Annual mean temperature 77.4° Fah. Average rainfall 52.55 inch.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 79° Fah. Average rainfall 36.39 inch.

5. *Botanic Garden at Bath*, is the old Botanic Garden of the Colony, established in 1774; it is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, though much reduced in size. Elevation 170 feet. Temperature 78° Fah.

6. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.7° Fah. Average rainfall 48.51 inch.



The history of this Department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed, and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly during the last hundred years the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect is being strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of pimento—"that child of nature"—and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or more often direct influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced into the island, the mere mention of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted for good on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane though here in the time of the Spaniards was first cultivated by the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (a); but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes in 1718 (b). The mango, brought by Captain Marshall of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Liguanea), and is now one of the commonest trees in the island (c). The plentiful and free-growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a Botanist, the author of "*Hortus Americanus*," in 1715 (d). The beautiful akee was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, first Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778 (e). The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Dancer. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo is also an exotic and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (f), who brought it from Hispaniola and first planted it in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. (g) For the Cherimoyer we are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786 (h); to Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jasmines and many species of lilies; many convolvuli; the oleander; the horse radish tree; numerous roses; the trumpet flower; monkey bread; the camellia; *Calla aethiopica*; the weeping willow; the mulberry tree; the *arbor vite*, and the sweet scented mimosa (i). Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1777, brought with him the jujube tree; and the litchi; the purple dracena; the sago palm and the valuable camphor tree; at the same time there came the now common "almond" tree; the tea tree, and the "sunn" hemp plant (j). The wango or zezegary was sent by Sir Simon Haughton Clarke in 1801 (k). The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was re-introduced by Dr. Marter in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000. The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea-grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1745 (m). Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbados.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America; the afou, the acom and Guinea yam, and indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of

(a) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 205.

(b) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 226.

(c) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. i., p. 257.

(d) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 465.

(e) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., p. 379.

(f) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., p. 371.

(g) To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallencup, the friend of Swartz and a successful botanist, we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the buttercup, strawberries, water-cress, chick-weed, wild pansy, groundsel, dead nettles, dandelion, common honey-suckle, black-berried elder, evening primrose, nasturtium, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violet, now common on the Port Royal and Blue Mountains, being, possibly, escapes from his Garden at Cold Spring, which even in 1793 was well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs. Bryan Edwards, 5th Ed., vol. i., p. 243.

(h) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., pp. 367-407.

(i) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., pp. 367-407.

(j) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. 3, pp. 367-407.

(k) Journals Assembly, vol. x., p. 638.

(m) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 363.



Africa or East Indies (a). The seeds of the guango were brought over from the mainland by Spanish cattle (b). Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name (c). The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Guaf, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the South seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange, both sweet and seville, the lime, the lemon and citron, were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main (d). The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the history of the Department under review, it appears that the first public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. viii., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of Dr. Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1777, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which however, was never established, and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A private garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town) which, on the death of the founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr. E. H. East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that "the Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-93 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr. East and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the Globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, and forms an appendix under the title of "Hortus Eastensis" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. i., p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced into the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the breadfruit trees\* (introduced in 1788) "were upwards of 11 feet high, with leaves 36 inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common, and mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard breadfruit .....and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care (superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly) for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two Gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows: "To collect, class and describe the native plants of the island; to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues; to discover if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the breadfruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden the Committee of the House "appointed several Committees for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them," and, according as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairmen of the

(a) Hortus Jamaicensis, vol. ii., p. 310.

(b) Macfadyen Flora, vol. i., p. 308.

(c) Macfadyen Flora, vol. i., p. 131.

(d) Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica, vol. i., p. 114.

\* For his services in introducing the Bread Fruit tree 1,000 guineas were granted in 1793 to Captain Bligh and 500 Guineas to Lieutenant Portlock.



County Committees were apprised and their respective proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," it is quaintly remarked, "the public has derived all the advantages to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1791-1807 the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Shirley as Chairman, greatly developed and improved them. Inquiries were made everywhere for new products; thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants; and these were cultivated and distributed with great assiduity and care. In order to make the island less dependent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of yams, cocoas, maize, plantain, and such products as the breadfruit, zezegary or wanglo, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pindars and coffee, it being believed that the "cultivation of these valuable exotics will, without doubt, in a course of years lessen the dependence of the Sugar Islands on North America for food and necessities; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce." (a)

These beneficial efforts, long and successfully maintained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1807, and under the influence of domestic troubles, want of due appreciation of the value and nature of Botanic Gardens, or the need of strict economy, a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1810, "for vesting the Botanic Garden in Liguanea in the Commissioners of the Board of Works, to be sold and the money to be brought to the credit of the public." This bill was finally passed, December, 1810, and, the Garden passing to private hands, many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (b)

The Garden at Bath was however maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart West acted for some time as Island Botanist and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and distributing them.

In the year 1824 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clare, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported: "That the Botanic Garden in St. Thomas-in-the-East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal munificence of his late Majesty promoted the object of this institution by vessels-of-war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the east and south seas, some of which are now naturalized in this island, and more might be added, greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That in addition to the above considerations, your Committee are of opinion that one object of this institution of chief importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufactures, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained; among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field for discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with his botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known; but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a medical man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to promote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnean Society in London." As a result of this proposal

(a) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. i, p. xli.

The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, Geo. Henderson. Gordon Town is still known

as Liguanea, has become the property of the heirs of the late Sir M. B. Clare.



Mr. James Macfadyen was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1826.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intention proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a Garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath, on the removal and death of Mr. Macfadyen, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson; and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 shew that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the Garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed to "report on the best means of diminishing the contingencies and expenditure of the island and to consider whether the Botanic Gardens at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the Garden till 1840 when the sum of £300, was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the Garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many years, often labouring under great discouragements, in maintaining and improving the Garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the Garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interest; and assisted and encouraged by the Rev. Thomas Wharton, Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "fibre" resources of the colony.

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the Garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

Writing in 1861 Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica, "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson found "the climate and soil to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the coffee fields, on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona Succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen and-a-half inches long by eight and three-quarters inches broad. The same plants in December, 1863, *i.e.*, when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at a base of four and-a-half inches.

In 1862-63 a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established and ultimately, by the influence of Sir John Peter Grant, the Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1868, and placed under the management of Mr. Thomson, who on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.



The export of cinchona bark from the Government Plantation to the 30th September, 1884, was 73,533 pounds of the value of £16,327. There was no exportation in 1885. A consignment of 150 bags of various qualities was despatched to London in December, 1886. The bark weighed 17,009 pounds and was sold for £542 9s. There has been no export since that time.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and in December, 1879, the Department was placed under the Directorship of Mr. D. Morris. After the appointment of Mr. D. Morris in 1886 as Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Department was placed under the charge of the present Director, Mr. W. Fawcett, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum.

In the report of the Royal Finance Commissioners this Department is mentioned as follows:—

“In a purely agricultural country like Jamaica a well organized Department of Gardens and Plantations is invaluable, not only for introducing and propagating such plants as are most suitable to the climate and soil, but also for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to cultivate the products of the island to the best advantage. We found that this Department has done good work, and the public appreciation of the opportunities afforded by it is spreading fast.”

#### CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st July, 1894, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1890, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 1,952,145. Of these 1,260,178 acres or 64 per cent. are returned as being in wood and ruin, and 691,967 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 509,299 acres or just under 74 per cent. of the whole being grazing lands and 182,668 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 30,971 acres or 17 per cent. are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st March, 1896, were as follows:—

Sugar, 390,918 cwt., valued at	...	£195,459
Rum, 1,881,146 galls., valued at	...	164,600

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 23,643 acres or 13 per cent. of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 84,391 cwt., valued at £284,821. Next in extent is the area in bananas which is shown at 18,847 acres the output of this fruit reaching the considerable total of 4,220,796 bunches, valued at £316,559. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 10,956 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 9,443,452 nuts, valued at £37,773. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 95,808 acres, is that of cocoa which is returned as 1,687 acres, the exports being 10,310 cwt, valued at £17,528.

The Department of Public Gardens and Plantations issues a Monthly Bulletin, affording information “on cultural industries, and on the diseases of plants, on soils and on native plants.” The Bulletin is supplied free of cost to residents in the Island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

A course of lectures on Agriculture was delivered under the auspices of the Jamaica Institute and has been published during the past year.

The work on “Tropical Agriculture,” by Dr. Nicholls, which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Government of Jamaica, and published by the Government of Jamaica, has lately been republished by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, London.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1886 -	—	—	37,689	17,566	89	5	743	—	35	55	754
1887 -	—	—	35,303	17,462	78	12	721	7	—	113	776
1888 -	—	—	33,616	20,075	218	10	822	—	—	167	925
1889 -	—	—	32,515	19,825	227	10	754	3	2	234	961
1890 -	—	—	32,486	21,376	206	10	649	6	1	258	1,280
1891 -	7,816	9,959	32,487	22,476	228	10	581	10	—	291	1,231
1892 -	8,981	14,860	32,486	21,460	142	6	457	12	—	275	1,014
1893 -	9,061	17,297	31,555	22,423	246	12	446	1	—	249	1,315
1894 -	10,395	18,528	31,284	23,523	128	7	421	1	—	241	1,552
1895 -	10,956	18,847	30,971	23,643	84	7	384	7	—	230	1,687

Year.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1886 -	132	72,505	121,114	302,000	47,025	736	600,448
1887 -	65	73,786	121,689	299,533	45,897	2,731	598,173
1888 -	51	79,282	122,197	313,137	44,539	1,455	616,594
1889 -	37	79,792	122,377	310,517	45,812	1,796	614,901
1890 -	64	84,037	122,355	309,401	55,672	2,364	625,035
1891 -	83	85,842	124,586	325,787	45,832	707	640,249
1892 -	50	87,975	123,080	338,835	35,656	1,482	666,741
1893 -	76	94,716	123,881	335,724	32,378	7,672	677,152
1894 -	36	95,177	125,972	349,889	29,712	5,201	682,069
1895 -	44	95,808	126,877	342,020	53,573	10,289	691,967



## ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1894-95.

Parish.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture and Pl- mento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	167	284	464
St. Andrew	5	1,030	1,276	3,241	6	1	82	7	179	86	14	5,963	3,472	12,151	27,513
St. Thomas	3,268	1,967	1,984	2,599	.	.	5	.	2	238	1	6,810	1,743	15,729	35,234
Portland	2,659	3,262	180	621	.	.	.	.	.	76	.	6,613	850	15,595	29,856
St. Mary	3,072	9,334	562	1,309	.	.	1	.	1	992	3	7,788	4,660	31,984	52,706
St. Ann	455	27	1,545	1,629	12	1	1	.	.	41	1	10,172	25,258	21,377	105,365
away	178	31	5,297	308	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4,212	16,014	25,548	51,590
Jamae	272	159	3,592	113	6	.	1	.	4	1	7	3,470	7,570	20,658	35,853
nover	405	272	2,027	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,390	7,372	27,596	43,129
Westmoreland	191	2	5,430	422	2	2	2	.	5	4	1	4,990	10,158	44,221	65,450
St. Elizabeth	4	50	539	1,917	14	2	207	.	9	3	.	8,868	19,169	34,111	64,243
Manchester	6	.	69	5,963	19	.	3	.	1	1	1	7,623	8,819	27,712	50,270
Clarendon	258	494	5,715	3,133	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	9,828	6,561	24,048	50,051
St. Catherine	183	831	2,755	2,918	3	1	67	.	29	245	3	14,081	15,064	34,063	70,243
Total	10,956	18,847	30,971	23,643	84	7	384	7	230	1,687	44	95,808	126,877	382,422	691,967

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS OF LAND IN THE THIRTEEN AGRICULTURAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FROM 1ST AUGUST, 1894, TO 31ST JULY, 1895, COMPILED FROM INQUIRIES UNDER LAW 17 OF 1890.

NUMBERS OF HOLDINGS.

Parish.	Not exceeding 5 acres.	Not exceeding 10 acres.	Not exceeding 20 acres.	Not exceeding 50 acres.	Not exceeding 100 acres.	Not exceeding 200 acres.	Not exceeding 500 acres.	Not exceeding 800 acres.	Not exceeding 1,000 acres.	Not exceeding 1,500 acres.	Exceeding 1,500 acres.	Total.
St. Andrew	4,110	580	300	118	64	54	40	24	6	13	2	5,341
St. Thomas	6,072	352	160	79	23	28	33	27	15	20	16	6,825
Portland	5,217	466	296	159	74	41	56	25	16	17	5	6,272
St. Mary	5,599	677	337	202	64	29	34	27	11	17	10	7,007
St. Ann	7,100	970	576	362	106	67	80	36	8	22	30	9,357
Trelawny	3,936	197	105	93	33	27	28	11	11	18	28	4,487
St. James	2,949	261	143	103	37	24	37	24	8	19	9	3,624
Hanover	3,561	321	160	105	25	18	26	15	9	9	18	4,267
Westmoreland	5,188	636	371	217	77	44	48	23	15	20	31	6,970
St. Elizabeth	5,678	1,546	948	500	124	77	58	22	3	9	28	8,993
Manchester	5,651	1,042	531	298	94	62	61	19	11	14	8	7,791
Clarendon	7,408	895	445	226	89	55	41	26	16	19	38	9,258
St. Catherine	9,896	1,316	568	302	119	72	73	25	14	13	29	12,427
Total	72,665	9,259	4,950	2,794	929	598	615	304	143	210	252	92,979



## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1895-96.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1895.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phs. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.								
Mona	Louis Verley	None	195	877	Water	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	230	150
ST. THOMAS.								
Albion	John Grinan	...	240	4,076	Water	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	280	261
Belvidere	Boston Fruit Co.	R. B. Hopkins	170	2,083	"	Common Process & Centrifugal	118	63
Blue Mountain	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	Sylvester Tilly	96	2,705	"	"	"	67
Coley	Charles Levy	Charles H. Levy	190	773	"	"	"	100
Duckenfield	E. T. H. Hawkins	Rich. Evans	230	1,760	" & Steam	"	"	198
Hall Head	Sylvester Tilly	...	30	2,492	Water	& Centrifugal	nil	21
Lyssons	Charles Levy	Charles H. Levy	142	2,976	Steam	"	"	146
Norris	L. J. Mordecai & Co.	...	60	1,310	Water	& Centrifugal	43	72
Serge Island	Charles Levy	Charles H. Levy	395	1,326	"	Vacuum Pan	276	233
ST. MARY.								
Gray's Inn	T. Elmslie	H. Braham	346	1,395	Steam	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	255	210
New Ramble	L. G. Silveira	...	80	1,340	"	"	57	45½
ST. ANN.								
Bengal	Alex. Hopwood	...	130	1,614	Water	Ranger cured	80	57
Cave Valley	Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	152	884	Steam	Helical & Asphal Pan	186	123
Drax Hall	Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	305	1,083	Water & Steam	"	224	160
Greenock	J. W. Anderson and Thos. Kemp	Thos. Kemp	115	948	Steam	Ordinary Process	102	65

ST. ANN, *contd.*

Llandovery	Heirs of White	E. J. Sadler	314	1,893	Water	Open Battery of Boilers, etc.	249	176
Richmond	Bernal Family	"	300	1,554	"	"	255	175
Seville	Webb & Harris	A. J. Webb	106	2,116	"	"	63	84
TRELAUNY.								
Aradia	Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	242	1,209	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	180	160
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. V. Proctor	J. Sime	190	1,212	"	"	136	140
Brampton Bryan	"	"	154	1,181	"	"	130	160
Braco	C. H. Gordon	Jos. Shearer	221	1,892	"	"	130	100
Cambridge	Elizabeth Thomson	H. S. Hoskins	240	732	"	and Aspal	200	200
Dundee	Hon. W. Kerr & Mrs. D. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	130	920	"	and Centrifugal	60	40
Etingdon	Hon. L. C. Shirley	"	231	839	"	"	180	170
Fontabelle	C. C. Plunkett	"	114	1,368	Water	"	80	80
Georgia	Houchen & Curtis	A. C. Houchen	235	882	Steam	Helical and Aspal Pans	140	100
Green Park	Heirs of Atherton	W. Wooliscroft	340	1,681	"	Common Helical and Centrifugal	220	150
Gales Valley	Edward M. Gale	Hon. W. Kerr	210	2,142	"	Common Process	140	90
Golden Grove	Miss A. M. Jarrett	"	160	1,490	Steam & Water.	"	130	80
Good Hope	Heirs of F. R. Coy	J. H. Brush	99	1,642	Water	"	70	60
Hyde Hall	Hon. L. C. Shirley	"	286	1,353	Steam	and Centrifugal	208	160
Hyde	Trustee, Hy. Sewell	Jos. Shearer	245	2,430	"	"	170	130
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	"	156	950	"	Common Process	60	100
Kent	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	170	838	"	and Centrifugal	200	60
Lottory	Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	230	2,193	"	"	100	150
Long Pond	J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor & J. Sime	190	2,157	"	"	160	160
Lancaster	C. H. W. Gordon	Jos. Shearer	205	878	"	Aspal and Centrifugal	190	150
Oxford	Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Hoskins	185	800	"	"	180	140
Orange Valley	W. L. & H. J. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	250	2,259	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	180	120
Swanwick	Mrs. Lewis	L. C. Shirley	260	1,476	"	"	170	150
Steelefield	Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Hoskins	130	813	"	and Centrifugal	120	80
Steelefield	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	182	1,836	"	"	118	80
Tilston	Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	250	1,149	"	Centrifugal, Helical and Aspal	206	160
Vale Royal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ST. JAMES.								
Archery	J. H. Parkin	"	161	1,094	Steam & Water.	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan	74	87
Belfield	Jno. H. Watson	"	172	1,171	Steam	" Open Battery	28	63



## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1895-96.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1895.	
			Cane in Cul- tivation.	Grass, Wood land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phos. Rum.
ST. JAMES, <i>contd.</i>								
Sancti Spiritus	Shore & Fletcher	Jos. Shore	22	783	Steam	Ordinary and Centrifugal	...	2
St. Andrew	J. H. Parkin (Lessee)	...	160	1,361	Water	" open Battery	100	146
St. George	J. W. Parkin	...	77	418	Water	" " Centrifugal and Wet-	58	48
St. James	Miss Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	260	730	Steam & Water	zel Pan	176	146
St. John	Geo. Robertson	Jos. Shore	156	1,284	Water	" open Battery	74	87
St. Mark	J. H. Parkin	...	80	814	Steam	" open Battery and Wetzel Pan	25	33
St. Paul	W. F. Lawrence	J. H. Parkin (Lessee)	204	340	Water	" open Battery	101	97
St. Peter	Hon. W. Kerr	...	92	494	"	" and Centrifugal	81	40
St. Thomas	D. O'Kelly-Lawson	...	160	1,284	Steam	" open Battery	...	107
St. Vincent	Dutton Trench	...	41	1,207	Water	" " and Wet-	...	78
St. Elizabeth	Irving & Martin	H. J. Kerr	100	1,062	Steam	zel Pan	122	87
St. George	J. K. Fisher	...	120	1,493	Steam & Water	" and Centrifugal	96	66
St. John	R. S. Goodrich	J. H. Parkin	70	562	Steam	" open Battery	...	40
St. Mark	James Sime	...	140	2,482	"	" " (abandoned)	56	69
St. Paul	J. C. Farquharson	...	20	1,507	Steam & Water	" open Battery and Wetzel Pan	46	46
St. Peter	Messrs. Broadwood	W. L. Kerr	150	916	Steam	" " "	128	74
St. Thomas	David Mills	...	88	1,494	Steam & Water	" open Battery	60	53
St. Vincent	R. Ferguson	Jos. Shore	150	613	"	" " "	86	78
St. George	Geo. Robertson	"	150	1,213	Water	" " "	112	123
St. John	Jos. Shore (Lessee)	...	70	705	Cattle	" " "	5	30
St. Mark	H. & W. L. Kerr	...	170	867	Steam	" and Centrifugal	92	63
St. Paul	Edgar Turnbull	...	130	943	Steam & Water	" and Wetzel Pan	58	92
St. Peter	Hy. Blair	...	64	1,190	"	" " "	...	75

## HANOVER.

Barbican	F. Topper	...	30	304	Wind & Cattle	Old Process	20	16½
Conse	Heirs of R. Hind	...	225	1,577	Steam	"	154	95
Chester Castle	E. H. Cooke	...	30	596½	"	"	Nil	23
Flint River	Heirs of R. Hind	...	78	979	"	"	Nil	Nil
Golden Grove	C. W. Treacleven	...	140	2,363	"	and Wetzel Pan	Nil	103
Georgia	Hy. Davis & Son	...	50	1,480	Water	Old Process	20	32
Haughton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	...	100	803	Steam	"	72	54
Kew	Anthony Charley	...	160	1,089	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	102	120
Mosquito Cove	Saunfiteben & Sons	...	30	376½	"	"	35	24
Orange Cove	A. W. Watson-Taylor	...	137	983	"	Old Process	134	90
Prospect	C. E. Isaacs	...	90	496	"	"	50	46
Round Hill	W. H. Farquharson	...	200	1,426	"	and Wetzel Pan	252	227
Riley	Geo. F. Lawrence	...	150	1,189	"	Old Process	110	61
Spring Valley	H. Davis & Son	...	74	391	"	"	90	55
Tryall	Anthony Charley	...	200	1,457	"	Wetzel Pan	281	207
	J. H. Parkin	...	200	1,922½	Water	"	230	160

## WESTMORELAND.

Albany	Anthony Charley	...	140	449	Steam	Centrifugal	129	149
Belleisle	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	S. H. Morris	324	2,398	Steam & Water	Vacuum Pan	358	337
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris	...	170	1,104	Steam	Centrifugal	162	137
Blackheath	Eustace Greig	...	285	1,198	Water	"	362	339
Carawina	Edward Sadler	...	150	1,734	Steam & Water	"	57	125
Cornwall	Col. Kitchener	...	240	1,443	Water	"	61	219
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	...	170	1,385	Steam	"	90	204
Friendship	C. W. Eves & Co.	...	210	2,338	Water	"	236	203
Fort William	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	...	300	544	"	"	264	192
Fontabelle	Heirs of Admiral Hay	S. H. Morris	210	2,338	"	"	220	186
George's Plain	Heirs of H. A. Vickers	W. A. S. Vickers	310	1,040	"	"	311	252
Glasgow	Adelaide Watt	W. Wellscroft	250	2,765	" & Steam	"	270	274
Masemure	Helen Whitelocke	S. H. Morris	221	644	Steam	"	184	153
Mount Eagle	Anthony Charley	...	430	440	"	"	285	364
Mint	Agnes Burgess	E. R. F. Burgess	250	1,786	"	"	344	277
Meyersfield	Hawthorn, Sheddin & Co.	Charles Clarke	190	2,766	"	"	220	155
Mesopotamia	W. J. Calder	W. H. Farquharson	200	3,302	"	"	201	197
New Hope	Eustace Greig	Morris & Grey	229	1,591	Water	"	291	231
Reverie	John Hudson	...	200	1,765	Steam	"	241	206
	R. B. Braham	...	220	657	"	"	265	202



SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1895-96.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1895.	
			Cane in Cul-tivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phos. Rum.
WESTMORELAND, <i>continued.</i>								
Retreat	W. H. & J. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	239	1,885	Steam	Centrifugal	240	185
Roaring River	John Hay	S. H. Morris	145	940	Water	"	111	106
Shrewsbury	E. C. Seymour	Edward Sadler, jr.	240	2,313	"	"	279	232
ST. ELIZABETH.								
Appleton	William Hill	...	48	5,288	"	Ordinary Process	...	139
Bogue	Foster & Co.	C. W. Treleven	20	6,775	"	"	...	25
Ellim	J. M. Farquharson	...	15	4,699	"	"	...	35
Holland	Allport & Calder	...	175	6,512	"	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pan	102	254
Island	W. D. Pearman	...	84	4,559	"	Ordinary Process	...	36
Y.S.	P. J. Browne	...	102	5,166	"	Centrifugal	94	85
CLARENDON.								
Amity Hall	J. H. Mitchell	George Muirhead	300	363	Steam	Centrifugal	330	323
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	Alfred Pawsey	500	3,102	"	"	370	338
Carlisle	Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox	175	725	...	Crop taken off at Money Musk	...	...
Caswell Hill	Elliot & Murray	...	200	1,758	Steam	Centrifugal	130	143
Denbigh	M. E. Muirhead (Lessee)	George Muirhead	150	7,482	"	"	86	98
Danks-Savoy	Robert Craig	Robert Craig	130	1,460	"	"	107	246
Gibbons	Alfred Pawsey	Alfred Pawsey	120	506	...	Common Process	60	60
Greenwich	Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox	198	962	...	Crop taken off at Money Musk	...	...
Hillside-Raymonds	Miss Harvey and Mrs. F. G. Pearce	F. M. Ellis	400	4,541	Steam	Centrifugal	310	425
Money Musk	Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox	376	1,771	"	"	650	588
Morelands	J. H. Mitchell	George Muirhead	400	2,882	"	Common Process	338	239
Parnassus	Alfred Pawsey (Lessee)	Alfred Pawsey	309	2,786	"	Centrifugal	200	251

Fusey Hall	D. B. Callaghan	244	1,386	"	"	"	52
Rock River	John Scully	55	1,926	"	"	"	74
Sevens	J. Grinan	180	3,166	"	"	Vacuum Pan	370
St. Jago	James W. Mitchell	241	6,240	"	"	Aspinwall Pan and Centrifugal	137
Suttons—Chesterfield	Nixon & Harty (Lessees)	160	1,213	"	"	Common Process	155
Halse Hall	Col. C. J. Ward	150	2,790	"	"	Centrifugal	122
ST. CATHERINE.							
Bushy Park	Louis Verley	400	3,568	"	"	Vacuum Pan	500
Caymanas	A. Crum-Ewing	542½	5,550½	"	"	" and Centrifugal	920
Cherry Garden	Lavinia Robinson	202	1,029	"	"	Centrifugal	240
Dove Hall	W. J. Ewen	100	2,291	Water	"	Common Process	80
Lodge	T. M. Martin	150	836	Steam	"	Centrifugal	90
Lloyds	F. E. Hopkins	130	4,428	"	"	Common Process	80
Rose Hall	D. Campbell	48	1,042	Cattle	"	"	73
Spring Vale	F. E. Bathar	140	2,261	Steam & Water	"	"	104
Tulloch	J. H. McPhail	116	1,803½	Water	"	"	215
Treadways	Col. Dawkins	17	1,178	Cattle	"	"	10
Worthy Park	J. R. Scarlett	433	7,549	Steam & Water	"	Centrifugal and Aspinwall Pans	350
Wakefield	Frank Hall	80	1,890	"	"	"	280
						"	80



**COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN 1895-96.**  
*(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres	
			Coffee in Cultivation.	Grass Wood and Ruins
ST. ANDREW.				
Bellevue	A. H. Pinnock	...	50	234
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserley	...	74	332
Clifton Mount	A. K. Hamilton	John McLean	90	543
Cold Spring	John McLean	...	50	438
Clydesdale	M. E. M'Laverty	...	100	663
Flamstead	T. M. Martin	...	60	60
Green Valley	Mary Henderson	...	80	1,088
Middleton	Heirs of the Duke of Buckingham	C. Levy & Co.	126	1,084
Mt. Lebanon	Oliver Chisholm	J. A. Stephens	61	333
Newton	H. M. C. Cobbold	...	70	290
Pleasant Hill	Turner & Balgan	Turner & Balgan	90	564
Silver Hill	A. K. Hamilton	John McLean	70	1,179
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,859	...
ST. THOMAS.				
Arntully	W. A. Sabonadiere	...	125	99
Bea Lomond & Newfield	G. B. Massy	...	75½	1,297
Farm Hill	Gossett, Treleven & Co.	...	75	80
Middleton	W. J. Cathcart	...	50	6
Moy Hall	Capt. G. G. Taylor	...	300	511
Monklands	J. P. Provan	...	100	1,64
Radnor	J. A. Stephens	...	205	78
Sherwood Forest	Capt. G. G. Taylor	...	157	52
Whitfield Hall	DeB. S. Heaven	...	140	24
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,407½	...
PORTLAND.				
Portland Gap	B. S. Gossett	...	80	80
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		624	...
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,278	...
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,954	...
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		236	...
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		115	...
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		78	...
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		398	...
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,201	...
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne	...	338	68
Loman	C. T. Husband	...	120	1,63
Perrins and Park Hall	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	...	180	1,27
Seniors & Campbell Castle	Wm. Hungerford	...	96	17
Soho	R. B. Braham	...	80	21
Virginia	George Nash	...	60	25
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		4,723	...
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	Quintin Logan	...	40	1,04
Mt. Industry	Est. Jas. L. Hibbert	R. B. Braham	80	1,42
Whitney	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clarke (Lessee)	200	2,72
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		2,672	...
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		3,647	...

## RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION.

Part of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
Andrew—				
ies with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	72	906
Thomas—				
Hall ...	Jamaica Co.	Dr. Jno. Pringle	...	287
ors Hall ...	Mrs. A. C. Neyland	W. C. Groves	100	135
dge and Clif- ...	A. C. James	do.	...	160
hill ...				
on Hall ...	Col. Codrington	J. McLean	...	25
Grove ...	Boston Fruit Co.	L. D. Baker	...	600
y ...	Jamaica Co.	Dr. John Pringle	...	273
ur Head ...	S. F. Noyes	...	45	59
fall ...	A. C. James	...	...	150
...	Boston Fruit Co.	R. B. Hopkins	...	134
ton ...	W. F. Harrison	...	...	83
nsfield ...	Boston Fruit Co.	J. H. Ramsay	...	20
...	Potosi Estate Co.	A. E. Hollis	...	230
t Hill ...	A. C. Neyland	W. C. Groves	30	—
in Garden ...	Boston Fruit Co.	James Dougall	...	210
...	Hon. S. C. Burke	...	20	40
a ...	I. J. Mordecai & Co.	W. C. Porter	...	80
field ...	S. F. Noyes	...	25	169
field ...	Boston Fruit Co.	R. B. Hopkins	...	115
rfield ...	do.	L. D. Baker	...	128
ster ...	Jamaica Co.	Dr. Jno. Pringle	...	300
ies with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	13	168
and—				
Brook ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	50
...	do.	do.	...	20
ton ...	Henry Cork	...	...	132
y River ...	R. L. Benbow	...	...	20
od ...	J. A. Small	...	...	30
owe ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	125
m ...	do.	do.	...	140
od ...	Percy J. Waite	...	...	30
hill ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	50
ospect ...	Rosabelle Street	...	...	35
ship ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	60
Vale ...	do.	do.	...	300
ale ...	Henry Cork	...	...	40
ill ...	A. J. Henriques	...	...	20
age ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	29
...	Mary C. Wallace	...	...	25
s River ...	E. C. Hall	...	...	35
...	J. O. Mason	...	...	62
yton ...	Chas. D'Aubigny	...	...	140
non ...	George H. Moodie	...	...	20
yton ...	J. O. Mason	...	...	20
e ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	60
t ...	do.	do.	...	22
ssel ...	do.	do.	...	40



RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>				
Stanton	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	74
Seaman's Valley	... do.	do.	...	108
Snow Hill	... P. A. Moodie	...	...	24
Shrewsbury	... D. Sanftleben	...	...	46
Tom's Hope	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	56
Unity Valley	... do.	do.	...	89
Upper Layton	... do.	do.	...	20
Windsor	... do.	do.	...	130
Williamsfield	... do.	do.	...	40
Whydah	... do.	do.	...	40
White River	... Benj. Crossley	...	...	14
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		86	734
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Agushta Vale	... Hon. Jno. Pringle	Jas. G. Cohen	...	188
Brimmer Hall	... do.	do.	...	260
Ballards Valley	... C. L. Walker	...	...	50
Crescent	... Jno. N. Silvera	...	...	100
Do.	... Leo. Geo. Silvera	...	...	120
Cromwell	... S. E. Prendergast	...	...	30
Claremont	... do.	...	...	100
Chovy	... Hon. Jno. Pringle	Jas. G. Cohen	...	200
Charlottenburg	... H. W. Westmorland	...	...	52
Dover	... W. T. Graham	...	...	24
Eden Park	... John H. Phillpotts	...	...	80
Esher	... H. S. Westmorland	...	...	44
Do.	... Ed. Dyer	...	...	30
Ellis Estates	... Hon. Jno. Pringle	Jas. G. Cohen	...	290
Frontier	... D. R. Clemetson	...	...	30
Fort George	... Aug. F. G. Ellis	...	...	80
Fort Stewart	... Hon. Jno. Pringle	Jas. G. Cohen	...	200
Grays Inn	... T. Elmslie	H. Braham, sr.	...	160
Greenwood	... F. D. Marshall	...	...	60
Gibraltar	... M. E. Westmorland	...	...	240
Koningsburg	... Hon. Jno. Pringle	Jas. G. Cohen	...	169
Langley	... O. L. M. Sanguinetti	...	...	60
Do.	... A. J. Johnson	...	...	88
Llanrumney	... J. E. Kerr & Co.	J. Walcott	...	120
Moore Hall	... Ann McDonald	...	...	30
Nonsuch	... S. E. Prendergast	...	...	50
Do.	... Hon. Jno. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	...	154
Do.	... H. J. Rudolph	...	...	60
New Ramble	... L. G. Silvera	...	...	70
Oxford	... J. B. Goffe	...	...	50
Osborn	... R. L. Benbow	...	...	130
Orange Hill	... Hon. Jno. Pringle	...	...	290
Pemberton Valley	... H. D. Simmonds	...	...	90
Russell Hall	... A. G. Silvera	...	...	70
Richmond	... H. B. Walcott	...	...	35
Quebec	... H. D. Simmonds	...	...	100
Spring Valley	... E. M. Mais	...	...	35
Roslyn	... J. B. Goffe	...	...	60
Tremolesworth	... Hon. John Pringle	J. G. Cohen	...	124
Trinity	... Hon. John Pringle	"	...	280
Tryall	... A. R. DaCosta	...	...	40
Union Hill	... A. B. Clemetson	...	...	60

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Warwick Castle ...	John Marsh	...	...	34
White Hall ...	C. L. Walker	...	...	30
Wentworth ...	Boston Fruit Company	Sylvester Calder	...	15
Water Valley ...	Jas. Broughton	...	...	160
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			925	4,245
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Drax Hall ...	Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	...	50
Malvern Park ...	Edward Pratt	Edward Pratt	...	51
New Ground ...	A. N. Dixon	A. N. Dixon	40	120
Seville ...	Webb & Harris	A. J. Webb	...	20
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			11	352
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			5	53
<i>St. James—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			...	206
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			1	226
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			3	4
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers.			19	3
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Blue Mountain ...	R. B. Braham	...	...	30
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			1	12
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Longville ...	J. W. Middleton	...	...	60
Low Ground ...	Lord Dudley	Horace C. Munn, Lessee	...	25
Mount Industry ...	Est. of Jas. L. Hibbert	R. B. Braham	...	20
North Hall ...	David Girvan	...	...	50
Do. ...	Herbert D'Aguilar	...	...	25
Do. ...	Ann Saunders	Emile D. Saunders	...	20
Suttons ...	Sidney Moxsy	...	...	36
Trout Hall ...	W. F. B. Phillips, Lessee	...	...	40
Whitney ...	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clark, Lessee	...	150
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			...	39
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Cambrians ...	F. Cohen	...	28	...
Dove Hall ...	W. J. Ewen	...	20	...
New Works ...	F. W. Aris	...	...	30
New Hall ...	P. H. Bather	...	...	80
Reids Pen ...	Reids Pen Syndicate	...	...	110
Do. ...	J. E. Kerr	...	...	120
Do. ...	Robert Hay	...	...	80
Tulloch ...	J. H. McPhail	...	...	130
Worthy Park ...	Carpenter & Talbott	J. R. Scarlett	121	...
Hayfield ...	Reids Pen Syndicate	...	...	120
Turners Pen ...	Turners Pen Syndicate	...	...	60
Cow Park ...	Aris & McGilchrist	...	...	100
Riversdale ...	A. N. McIntosh	...	...	30
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			33	375



## JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For some time past the subject of Agriculture and the best means of fostering its advancement has engaged the attention of the public. Petitions advocating the establishment of an Agricultural Department were presented to the Legislative Council of 1893.

Nothing definite was done however until the session of 1894, when on the motion of the member for Clarendon a Select Committee of the Council was appointed "to enquire into the Agricultural position of the Island with the view of reporting thereon and recommending the amendment of existing Laws relating thereto and the enactment of any further measures necessary for the advancement and progress of agriculture within the Island." The Committee presented an ad interim report later in the Session, but were permitted to continue their labours during the recess and it was not until April 1895, that their final report was presented. The adoption of the suggestions of the Committee however would have involved so large an expenditure that it was considered sufficient for the present that a Society of Agriculture should be formed, with the Governor at its head to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and to watch over the interests of the Agricultural Industry generally.

The Council granted one thousand pounds towards the expenses of the Board for the first year. After the close of the session His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake invited a large number of Gentlemen, by circular to attend a meeting in Kingston, under His Excellency's presidency.

The invitation was heartily responded to and at this preliminary meeting the new Jamaica Agricultural Society was formed, the qualification for membership being the payment of an annual subscription of four shillings.

"The Board of Management" which is the executive body of the Society is formed of:

The members of the Legislative Council, who are Members of the Board ex-officio.

14 Members elected by the Society.

14 Members nominated by the Governor.

The following are the members of the Board:—

His Excellency Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G., President.  
The Hon. J. T. Palache, M.L.C., Mandeville, Vice-President.  
The Hon. T. H. Sharp, Spanish Town, Vice-President.  
The Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Kingston, Vice-President.  
The Hon. J. Pringle, Annotto Bay, Vice-President.

The Elected Members of the Legislative Council	J. J. Bowry, Esq., Island Chemist, Nominated.
Capt. Baker, Port Antonio, Elected.	P. C. Cork, Esq., Protector of Immigrants, Nominated.
C. A. T. Fursden, Esq., Spanish Town, Elected.	H. E. Cox, Esq., Claremont, Nominated.
R. Craig, Esq., Chapelton, Elected.	J. B. Douglas, Esq., Frankfield, Nominated.
A. Roxburgh, Esq., Walker's Wood, Elected.	F. Evans, Hon., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Nominated.
W. Hill, Esq., Appleton, Siloah, Elected.	Right Revd. Enos Nuttall, Primate West Indies, Nominated.
Capt. Taylor, Cedar Valley, Elected.	W. Fawcett, Esq., Director Public Gardens, Nominated.
L. C. Shirley, Esq., Duncans, Elected.	W. H. Farquharson, Esq., Little London, Nominated.
H. Cork, Esq., St. Margarets Bay, Elected.	G. Nash, Esq., Mandeville, Nominated.
D. Campbell, Esq., Linstead, Elected.	R. R. Linton, Esq., Ulster Spring, Nominated.
J. P. Clark, Hon., Shooters Hill, Elected.	R. H. Robertson, Esq., Ramble, Nominated.
G. McGrath, Hon., Ewarton, Elected.	J. Shore, Esq., Little River, Nominated.
Q. Logan, Esq., Four Paths, Elected.	
F. G. Bather, Esq., Bog Walk, Elected.	
J. Allwood, Esq., Asst. Col. Secy., Nominated.	

Mr. George A. Douet, of Mocho Pen, Clarendon, is the Secretary of the Board.

The Office of the Board is at No. 3 King Street, Kingston.

Since its inauguration the Board has received numerous enquiries from those in pursuit of information, and has had under discussion many questions affecting the Agricultural Interest of the Colony. Much enthusiasm has been aroused among the influential landed proprietors, who fully cognizant of the wide field for usefulness open to the Society are in sympathy with its objects, and have lent



their hearty co-operation, while there is every indication that the peasantry will not be slow in shewing their appreciation of the efforts of the Society on their behalf. That agriculture generally will advance under the auspices of the Board of Management there is little room for doubt, for although still in its infancy many useful suggestions have been made, and ideas promulgated for the furtherance of agriculture. Committees have been appointed to prosecute enquiries into many branches of this Department and have reported the result of their labors to the Board. It would be impossible within this short space to enumerate the many beneficial schemes under consideration, but perhaps among the most important measures proposed to be carried out is that of the establishment of Experimental Farms somewhat equivalent in proportion to those under cultivation by the peasantry class, on which it is intended to concentrate very many of the island products for cultivation under the most approved scientific principles, and with implements of husbandry of the most modern type established in thickly populated districts, rendered easily accessible and thrown open to the general public for inspection, the Society hopes that such practical lessons will be gathered by those engaged in agriculture as will clearly demonstrate the advantages of abandoning the crude methods in vogue, and carrying out their work on the lines pursued by the Society. One of these Model Farms has been established during the past year at Kelletts, in Upper Clarendon.

The question of the breeding of stock is an important feature, over which the Society proposes to exert its influence. It is obvious that the breeds can be raised to a higher level by the introduction of animals from abroad, and it is therefore in contemplation to experiment in this direction, so far as the funds of the Society will allow. The Legislative Council in March, 1896, voted the Society the sum of £4,000 to defray its expenses for the year. This has enabled the Society to carry out some of its projects. In addition to the establishment of the Model Farm referred to above, the Society has imported two hackney and one pony stallion during the year, besides Angora goats and several lots of poultry. There are many larger questions affecting the welfare of the island with which the Society hopes to grapple as time advances; but much is being accomplished at present to keep the spirit of enterprise alive, and improve generally the condition of the Agriculturists.

#### CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuator free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road, under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.



## POUNDS.

THE Act 15 Vic., chapter II., sections 2 to 5, provide for the raising of a tax by the Justices and Vestry of each parish for the purpose of erecting Pounds, for the raising of an annual tax for their maintenance, and for the appointment by the Justices and Vestry of a fit and proper person to be the keeper of each Pound.

The Justices and Vestry were succeeded by the Municipal Boards and these in their turn by the Parochial Boards who now perform the duties and possess the powers conferred by the Law quoted, on the Justices and Vestry. The Pounds in each Parish are accordingly now under the control of the Parochial Board of such Parish.

Section 6 of the Act enacts that "the owner or occupier, or his agent, of any plantation, pen, or other premises, who shall find any cattle, horses, mules, asses or sheep trespassing upon any land in his possession, may, if he thinks proper, take and convey, or cause to be taken and conveyed, to the nearest Pound the stock so found trespassing; and the Keeper of the Pound shall receive such stock and pay to the party bringing the same the sum or sums of money stated below, as a remuneration for his trouble."

The same section provides against persons, in cases in which more than one head of stock is taken up for the purpose of being impounded, taking them one at a time to the Pound, in order to increase the fee. By section 7 it is enacted that no person when taking any stock to the Pound shall ride or suffer them to be ridden, and that the stock shall not be ill-treated or injured. Section 8 insists that persons taking up stock shall send them to the Pound within 24 hours of their being so taken up except in cases where Sunday intervenes.

Other sections of the Law provide for the proper discharge of his duties by the Poundkeeper including the keeping of the Pound book, the arrangements for the feeding of stock while in the Pound, the separation from other animals of entire horses, mules, asses, &c., the publication in the Official Gazette of the list of strays, the sale of unclaimed stock, and the rendering of accounts and returns to the Board.

No stock suffering from infectious disease may be received into any Pound, and in any case in which an animal becomes diseased after it is received into the Pound, the Law gives a Justice of the Peace the power to order in writing, that it shall be destroyed, and the carcass buried or burnt.

The returns required of the Poundkeeper are very cumbersome, and in this and in some other respects an amendment of the Law is under consideration.

The following are the rates payable by the Poundkeeper to a person bringing stock to be impounded (sec. 6.) :—

For every cow, calf, bull, heifer, steer, horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass, if brought in singly	s. d.
For every stray as above, if three be brought in together, at the rate each of	1 6
For any number above three, if brought in together, at the rate each of	1 0
For five or a less number of sheep	0 6
For every sheep above five	1 6
	0 3

The following are the rates for poundage (sec. 10) :—

For every head of horned cattle, for every horse, mare, gelding or mule	3 0
For every ass	2 0
For every sheep	1 0

The following are the rates for daily feed and care (sec. 10) :—

For every horse, mare, gelding or mule	1 6
For every head of horned stock and for every ass	1 0
For every sheep	0 6

A Bill to amend and simplify the present Pound Law was introduced during the Session of 1892, but was withdrawn to enable the Government to consult the several Parochial Boards in regard to its provisions.

## DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c.

Law 14 of 1888 placed it  
enacts that "every c

a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the  
shall, as between himself and the occupier

of the adjoining land be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

#### BOUNTIES ON IMPORTED STOCK.

UNDER an old Act, now expired, it was provided that the Receiver-General shall pay on 31st December in each year, £30 to the importer or importers of each of the first four entire horses of certain breeds which were named, not less than 3 or over 6 years nor under 15 hands height imported in each year; £20 for each of the first four mares, not less than 3 nor above 5 years nor under 15 hands; £20 for each of the four first bulls of certain breeds named, not less than 18 months or over 3 years old, and after having been at least 3 months in the Island; and £10 for each of the first three rams of certain breeds named, that has been at least 3 months in the Island.

Since the expiry of the Act a sum of £250 has been annually placed on the Estimates for expenditure in connection with the encouragement of improving the breed of stock.

The conditions under which bounties are now paid to importers are the same as under the Act quoted above, but it is no longer confined to animals of the particular breeds mentioned in the Act.

In making application for bounty, then, it is necessary for the importer to furnish a certificate signed by three Magistrates of his parish, of whom one should be the Custos, to the effect that the animal fulfils the necessary conditions as to age, size, &c. It is also usual to require in such certificates that it should be stated that the animal is in good health, and that it is of a description and quality calculated to improve the stock in the district.

The certificate of the breeder or exporter should also be forwarded with the Magistrates' certificate.

It may be added that Government will not give the bounty for a horse which is imported and used for racing, unless and until he is used entirely for stud purposes.

#### CATTLE QUARANTINE.

LAW 24 of 1890 provides that all cattle and animals imported from Foreign Country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Government, and shall then be placed in a Dépôt on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in Quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day on which they are landed. Cattle imported from the United Kingdom for breeding purposes only are exempt under the Law quoted above, and Law 33 of 1893 further modifies the provisions of the Law of 1890 by enacting that cattle imported from any British Possession or from the United States of America shall be exempt from quarantine provided the importer declares that they are and that the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only, and when on examination they are found to be free of disease.

The only Cattle Quarantine Ground at present appointed is at Rock Fort, three miles from Kingston, and the only duly appointed Inspector within the meaning of the Law is Mr. James M. Gibb, Kingston.



The question of providing other Quarantine Grounds, under the power conferred by Sec. 1 of Law 1 of 1895 is now receiving the attention of the Government. The same Law empowers the Governor in Privy Council to fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle landed at the Depot.

The following table shews the number of horned stock imported into the Colony during the past four years :—

1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.
—	—	—	—
1,979	2,679	4,724	955

In consequence of the Report of Professor Williams, whose services were engaged by the Government to enquire into the cattle disease which has been doing so much mischief during the past three years, the Government in September, 1894 issued an order forbidding the importation of cattle from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Central and South America, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and from South Africa.

## PART XII.

## MARITIME.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years, it may be said without competition; they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Colombian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865 bringing Jamaica into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles; but it has recently ceased its connection with the island.

In August, 1872, the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Although the contract with the Government has ceased by mutual consent, the Company have continued to trade with Jamaica, and the trade has so largely increased that the Company have had to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce. Large shipments of sugar have been made to Canada by these steamers.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation "The London Line" ran between Kingston, Belize and London: this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as "The London and Belize Line," which now calls at Nassau instead of Kingston.

Communication with Belize is kept up by the steamers of the Honduras and Central American Line, which arrive here from New York *en route* to Belize and Central America every fortnight.

In 1888 Messrs. Pickford and Black's West India Steamship Line, was started which runs the Steamer "Alpha" between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Kingston. This steamer performs a monthly mail service for which a small subsidy used to be paid from the Island Treasury.

In addition to the regular lines there is a large fleet of swift and powerful steamers engaged in the fruit trade, most of which carry mails and thus afford almost daily postal communication with other countries. Most



of these steamers have good accommodation for passengers which they take at rates varying from 30 to 45 dollars.

Besides these lines of steamers which connect Jamaica with the outside world there is a coasting steamer which makes weekly trips around the island conveying passengers and cargo. A subsidy of £1,800 a year is paid the Government for this service.

The steamers of the Hamburg American Line also now call here on their way to Colon.

#### ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office;—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England.—29 Cockspur St., London; Cannon Road, Southampton; 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

Chairman—T. R. Tufnell, Esqre.

Manager—Vice-Admiral A. J. Chatfield, C. B.

Supt. in Jamaica—J. Lockwood Wingate, Esqre., 8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

#### THE COMPANY'S FLEET.—WEST INDIA SERVICE.

Atrato	5,140 tons	} Transatlantic Mail service.	Derwent	2,402 tons	} Cargo service London to West Indies
Orinoco	4,434 "		Avon	2,225 "	
Don	4,028 "		Essequibo	1,831 "	
Pará	4,028 "		Larne	1,670 "	
Medway	3,669 "		Tyne	615 "	
			Spey	467 "	} Local Island service in West Indies
Eden	2,145 "	} Intercolonial Mail service.	Taw	180 "	
Esk	2,145 "		Tees	180 "	
Solent	1,908 "		Wear	180 "	
			Waltham	87 "	
			Exe	61 "	

Under the Mail Contract with the Imperial Government the Transatlantic Mail Steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton to the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, going direct to Barbados, when the branch steamers proceed as under:—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara direct.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago; extending the voyage to La Guayra once in four weeks.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts and St. Thomas.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Jacmel, Jamaica and Colon; going on thence, once in four weeks to Savanilla, and once in four weeks to Port Limon.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward, except that the Transatlantic Mail Steamers return to Plymouth, thence proceeding to Southampton (calling at Cherbourg when there are passengers for France).

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Barbados (where they are due on the 2nd Monday after leaving Southampton) to Jamaica where they are due on the following Friday at 7 a.m. The homeward steamers leave Kingston on every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m., and are due at Plymouth on every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Jamaica to Colon at 2 p.m. on the Saturday after their arrival from Barbados. The return steamer is due at Kingston on the Monday preceding the day fixed for the departure of the homeward steamer from Jamaica.

A cargo steamer leaves London on Wednesday every four weeks for the West Indies calling at Plymouth and proceeding thence direct to Barbados and subsequently to Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena, Colon, Limon, and Grey Town. Returning via Limon, Colon, Savanilla, Curaçoa, Port Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia and proceeding thence direct to Havre and London. The Itinerary homeward between Colon and Trinidad is subject to change.

ject to alteration, but the steamer always leaves St. Lucia finally and proceeds to France direct as stated above.

In addition to the above, there are local services between Antigua and adjacent Leeward Islands, also round the Islands of Jamaica, Grenada and St. Lucia.

Saloon fare between Kingston, Jamaica, and Southampton £25 and £35, according to position of cabin. Return Ticket available for twelve months £40 and £56 Second Class £20; Third Class (male only) £15. Children: one under 3 years free, 3 years and under 8 quarter fare, 8 years and under 12 half fare. School Tickets 12 years and under 17 for young gentlemen and ladies proceeding to or returning from school £20, special Return Ticket available for three months £32 10s. 0d. Servants (when accompanying their employers) £17 10s. Return Ticket, £26 10s.

Saloon fares between Kingston, Jamaica, and ports as under:—

Antigua, £12 10s.; Barbados, £8 10s.; Carthagena, £10 10s.; Colon, £5 5s.; Curaçao, £14 10s.; Demerara, £12 5s.; Dominica, £11 15s.; Grenada, £10 15s.; Grey Town, £10 10s.; Guadeloupe, £12 10s.; Jacmel, £5 4s. 2d.; La Guayra, £15 5s.; Limon, £9 10s.; Martinique, £11 10s.; Montserrat, £12 10s.; Nevis, £12 10s.; Puerto Cabello, £15 15s.; Savanilla, £10 10s.; St. Kitts, £12 10s.; St. Lucia, £10 10s.; St. Thomas, £12 10s.; St. Vincent, £10 10s.; Tobago, £12 10s. Trinidad, £11 10s.

By Cargo steamer:—Savanilla, £5; Carthagena, £6 10s.; Colon, £8 5s.; Limon, £11 7s. 6d.; Grey Town, £12 10s. Second Class three-fifths of saloon fare, deck fare one-fifth saloon fare. Deck fare to Colon by mail steamers £1 2s. 6d.

Return Tickets—(saloon only) a fare and half.

DISTANCES FROM PORT TO PORT TRAVERSED BY TRANSATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Southampton to Barbados	3,635 miles
Barbados to Jacmel	812 "
Jacmel to Kingston, Jamaica	255 "
Jamaica to Colon	550 "

COASTWISE SERVICE ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

S.S. "Spey" sails from Kingston every Monday at 7 a.m., going alternately eastward and westward round the Island calling at ports as under, taking freight and deck passengers, returning to Kingston on the Friday following.

Ports called at— Agents—

Morant Bay	Hope & Co.
Port Morant	Boston Fruit Co.
Port Antonio	C. E. Johnston & Co.
Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen
Port Maria	Levy, Bros. & Co.
St. Ann's Bay	Levy, Isaacs & Co.
Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy & Co.

Ports called at— Agents—

Montego Bay	Saml. Hart
Lucea	J. E. Kerr & Co.
Sav.-la-Mar	Neilson & Co.
Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co.
Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.

Deck rates from port to port 4s. for the first port and 1s. additional for every port after.

Particulars of rates of freight and all information obtainable of any of the Agents or at the offices of the Company, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

# WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Head Office, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool.

Samuel Wright, Esq., Manager and Secretary.

Arnold L. Malabre & Co., Agents in Kingston.

## COMPANY'S FLEET.

Bernard Hall	-	2,678 tons.	Louisianian	-	3,642 tons.
Costa Rican	-	3,251 "	Cuban	-	4,201 "
Darien	-	3,362 "	Mexican	-	4,201 "
Floridian	-	3,257 "	Nicaraguan	-	3,642 "
Jamaican	-	4,501 "	Barbadian	-	4,501 "
Texan	-	3,257 "	American	-	8,195 "
William Cliff	-	3,352 "	European	-	8,000 "
West Indian	-	2,704 "	Tampican	-	4,833 "
Yucatan	-	2,816 "			



The Company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence :—

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Cartagena, and New Orleans, sailing on *Saturdays*, and calling at Santa Martha at fixed dates.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon (average time from Liverpool 20 days) thence to Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso and New Orleans, sailing every fourth Thursday.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon, going to New Orleans direct, thence to Liverpool, once a quarter.

#### SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince and Kingston, £20; to La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santa Martha and Savanilla, £22; to Cartagena and Colon, £22; to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, £25; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to New Orleans, via Mexico or Colon, £25; Saloon fare from Kingston to New Orleans (direct), £10; from New Orleans to Liverpool direct, £20.

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess carried.

#### SALOON FARES FROM

Jamaica to Liverpool or London, via New Orleans ...	£25
“ to Vera Cruz ...	8
“ to Tampico ...	9
“ to Progreso ...	10
“ to New Orleans direct ...	10
“ to New Orleans via Mexico ...	11 5s.

#### ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SERVICE KINGSTON TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston for New York weekly, taking freight, mails and passengers.

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON.—A steamer leaves New York every week on Saturday for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves New York for Hayti every week, and calls at Ports in northern Hayti en route to Kingston.

Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company through Bills of Lading.

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Forwood Brothers, Agents, London.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Kellock, General Agents, New York.

W. Peploe Forwood, General Agent, Jamaica.

#### COMPANY'S FLEET.

Altai (new—building)	Athos	— 2,000 tons.	Alvena	— 1,800 tons.
Alleghany — 2,900 tons.	Alps	— 1,800 „	Adula	— 900 „
Alene — 2,700 „	Andes	— 1,800 „	Claribel	— 1,200 „
Adirondack 2,500 „				

The larger ships of the Company are lighted with electric light and are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers in warm climate.

The cargo ships are fitted with electric fans by which the temperature of the holds is regulated for the safe carriage of perishable cargo.

The “Adula,” the Coastal Steamer, has been built specially for the Island Service. Her passenger accommodation is forward of the engines and is

the upper deck. Every attention has been paid to the comfort of passengers. She is fitted throughout with electric lights. Her average speed is eleven knots.

## PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—		Through to Glasgow per Anchor Line—	
Adults	£10 8 4	First Class	£22 0 0
Children under 12 years	5 4 2	Return tickets	41 0 0
Servants	6 18 10	Through to Havre, Bremen or Hamburg—	
Return ticket for adults only	18 0 0	Adults	31 0 0
Through to Liverpool—		Return ticket	56 5 0
Adults	26 0 0	Children under 12 years	half fare.
Return ticket	47 0 0		

One infant under 3 years—FREE. Servants, two-thirds cabin fare. Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York. Return tickets available for 12 months.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamship :—

- To Liverpool—By the Inman, White Star or Cunard Lines.
- To Glasgow—By the Anchor Line.
- To London—By the Atlantic Transport Line.
- To Havre—By the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.
- To Bremen—By the North German Lloyd.
- To Hamburg—By the Hamburg and American Packet Company.

## JAMAICA COASTWISE SERVICE.

THE Adula (Contract Steamer) leaves Kingston every alternate Tuesday at 7 a.m. on the Eastern route, and every alternate Tuesday on the Western route at 7 a.m.

The Coastal Steamer makes a direct connection with the Company's main line steamers from New York.

The following are the ports called at, namely :—

Morant Bay	Port Maria	Montego Bay
Port Morant	St. Ann's Bay	Lucea
Port Antonio	Dry Harbour	Savanna-la-Mar
Annotto Bay	Falmouth	Black River
	Alligator Pond.	

PASSENGERS FARES FROM  
OR TO KINGSTON

EAST

WEST.

Cabin.	Deck.	Ports.	Cabin.	Deck.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 10 0	0 16 0	Alligator Pond	0 10 0	0 4 0
4 0 0	0 15 0	Black River	0 17 6	0 4 0
3 10 0	0 14 0	Sav-la-Mar	1 5 0	0 4 0
3 0 0	0 13 0	Lucea	1 10 0	0 5 0
2 10 0	0 12 0	Montego Bay	1 15 0	0 5 0
2 5 0	0 11 0	Falmouth	2 0 0	0 9 0
2 0 0	0 10 0	Dry Harbour	2 0 0	0 10 0
1 15 0	0 9 0	St. Ann's Bay	2 10 0	0 11 0
1 10 0	0 8 0	Port Maria	2 15 0	0 12 0
1 5 0	0 7 0	Annotto Bay	3 0 0	0 13 0
1 2 6	0 6 0	Port Antonio	3 10 0	0 14 0
0 15 0	0 5 0	Port Morant	3 15 0	0 15 0
0 10 0	0 4 0	Morant Bay	4 0 0	0 16 0

## ROUND TRIP—£4.

The above rates include everything except liquors. Cabin rates from port to port, 6/ for each port, which does not include Food or Berth.



Deck rates from port to port will be 4s. for the first port and 1s. additional for every port after.

## COMPANY'S AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, W. Peplow Forwood.	Dry Harbour, J. H. Levy & Co.
Morant Bay, Hope & Co.	Falmouth, R. B. Nunes & Co.
Port Morant, Boston Fruit Co.	Montego Bay, A. Hart & Son.
Port Antonio, Jamaica Fruit Co.	Lucea, A. H. Browne & Bros.
Annotto Bay, R. B. Braham & Son	Savanna-la-Mar, Leyden & Co.
Port Maria, A. C. Goffe	Black River, C. G. Farquharson.
St. Ann's Bay, L. L. Fraser	Alligator Pond, S. A. Shaw.

## PICKFORD AND BLACK'S WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURKS ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

THE "Alpha," or another steamer, is appointed to sail on the following dates:—  
From Halifax the 15th, Bermuda the 20th, and Turks Island the 23rd of each month arriving at Kingston on or about the 25th.

Leaving Kingston on the return voyage on the 27th she calls at Turks Island on the 29th, and Bermuda on the 2nd of each month, arriving at Halifax on the 3rd.

From	To	First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	
		Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Bermuda	Halifax	£6 5 0	£10 10 0	£4 5 0	£7 5 0
"	Turks Island	5 5 0	9 5 0	3 5 0	5 5 0
"	Jamaica	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
Turks Island	Halifax	10 10 0	18 15 0	7 5 0	12 10 0
"	Jamaica	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Jamaica	Halifax	12 10 0	20 15 0	8 10 0	14 10 0
"	Bermuda	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
"	Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Children over 1 year and under 12 years, half fare. Infants under 1 year, free. Servants in cabin charged second cabin fare. Return tickets available for 6 months.

The passage money includes steward's fees and provisions, but is exclusive of liquors which can be supplied by the steward at moderate prices.

In the event of a quarantine at any port of call, passengers will be maintained on board at the rate of five shillings per day.

Passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of personal baggage. One shilling per cubic foot will be charged on all in excess of that quantity. Packages of merchandize cannot be taken as baggage.

Freight carried at moderate rates between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica, also to all points in Canada connected by rail, also to London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Agents—W. T. James, Hamilton, Bermuda; J. D. Murphy, Turks Island; E. G. Orrett, Kingston, Jamaica; Pickford & Black, Halifax, N. S.

## PRINCE LINE.

SAILING from Antwerp and Glasgow to Jamaica, and from Jamaica to London and Continent.

Owner—James Knott, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Antwerp Agents—Aug. Bulcke & Co.

Glasgow " Whimster & Co.

New York " John C. Seager.

London " Park, McFadyen & Co., Low, Son & Carter.

General Agent for Jamaica—E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

Steamers sail from Antwerp and Glasgow once a month, and load for Europe once a month.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

M. Stanley Tweedie &amp; Co.

THIS line leaves New York every fortnight for Kingston and proceeds thence to Belize, Livingstone, Puerto Cortez and Port Barrios and thence to New York. The Agents in New York are Messrs Bowring and Archibald.  
The Agent in Jamaica is Mr. Peter W. Martin.

## INDEPENDENT LINE.

SAILING regularly from New York to Kingston every fortnight, and loading from Kingston and outports to New York.

General Managers—C. H. Pearson &amp; Co., 437 Produce Exchange, New York.

Montego Bay Agent—	A. D. Jacobs.
Black River	“ C. M. Farquharson & Co.
Sav.-la-Mar	“ Neilson & Co.
Lucea	“ Sanftleben & Son.
Falmouth	“ Delgado Bros.
St. Ann's Bay	“ Levy, Isaacs & Co.
Kingston	“ E. A. H. Haggart.

## THE JAMAICA FRUIT IMPORTING AND TRADING Co.

THIS Line runs a steamer from Kingston to London every fortnight. The steamers are provided with special cold storage chambers for fruit, and are expected to make the voyage in less than sixteen days. They have also excellent passage accommodation.

Agents in London—Messrs. Anderson &amp; Anderson, Fenchurch Street.

Agent in Jamaica—E. G. Orrett.

## UNDERWRITERS AGENTS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica :—

Lloyds, London.  
Board of Underwriters of Liverpool.  
Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia.  
Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles.  
Italia Societa d' Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa.  
Société Anonyme d' Assurances Franco Hongroise, Budapest.  
Austrian Lloyds, Trieste.  
National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York.

Lloyds' Agents at Outports.

Savanna-la Mar and Black River —Frank Bastian, Sub-Agent.  
Montego Bay and Falmouth—J. E. Kerr & Co., Sub-Agents.  
St. Ann's Bay—Bravo, Bro. & Co., Sub-Agents.  
Annotto Bay—Ernest Kerr, Sub-Agent.  
Port Antonio—P. A. Moodie, Sub-Agent.  
Morant Bay—

## THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several Pilotage and Harbour Boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the Boards and the Pilotage and Harbour Districts under those Laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the Pilotage and Harbour Boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacon other than light houses.



They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualts affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting trade and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting trading ships.

The Board also have the duty of examining persons applying for Pilot Licences.

The present members of the Board are :—

Commodore H. W. Dowding, R.N., President.

Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles, Attorney General.

Charles Goldie, Esq., Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston.

W. P. Forwood, Esq.

T. L. Wingate, Esq.

with Mr. W. E. M. Drummond as Clerk of the Board.

The following are the fees now payable by Pilots for examination and licences (Law 21 of 1891) :—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	—	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	—	0	15 0
For every Pilot's original license for one Port	—	10	0 0
For every additional Port	—	2	10 0
For each renewal of license for one Port	—	1	0 0
For every additional Port	—	0	5 0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891) :—

*For First Class Ports.*

	Inward.			Outward.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	—	2	5 0	—	1 8
For each additional foot and part of a foot	—	0	6 0	—	0 4
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	—	1	7 0	—	0 17
For every additional foot and part of a foot	—	0	3 6	—	0 2
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	—	—	—	—	—
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south) —	—	—	—	—	—
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0	18	0	0	10
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0	2	6	0	1
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet	—	2	5 0	—	1 8
For each additional foot and part of a foot	—	0	6 0	—	0 6

*For Second Class Ports.*

Not exceeding seven feet	—	1	10 0	—	1 5
For every additional foot or part of a foot	—	0	4 0	—	0 3

The second class ports are :—

Port Morant	Montego Bay	Oracabessa
Morant Bay	Bio Bueno	Port Maria
Alligator Pond	Dry Harbour	Annotto Bay
Black River	St. Ann's Bay	Port Antonio
Lucea	Ocho Rios	Manchioneal

The following are the names of Pilots and the several Ports for which they are licensed for the year 1896:—

- Louis Coté, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay  
W. Long, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay  
John Freeman, Kingston  
William Walker, Kingston  
William Taylor, Kingston  
J. A. Duncan, Kingston  
Thomas McKoy, Kingston, Old Harbour, and Salt River  
W. G. Burton, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Green Island, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa.  
John C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour (including Long's Wharf, and Salt River), Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.  
Philip Hall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River  
John Bryan, Kingston  
J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios  
John W. Sansom, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond  
J. H. Alford, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal  
George Nelson, Kingston and Port Antonio  
Walter Fish, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay and Lucea.  
A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal  
J. S. Legoe, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Old Harbour, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Green Island, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio  
W. Owen, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River and Carlisle Bay  
C. M. Jensen, Kingston, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Milk River and Lucea  
T. Tareldsen, Kingston, Morant Bay and Port Morant  
T. M. McKnight, Kingston, Morant Bay and Port Morant  
E. J. Sharpe, Kingston, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay  
J. H. Spray, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay and Lucea  
John William Morris, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Carlisle Bay, Milk River and Salt River  
E. J. Seiders, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River and Savanna-la-Mar  
H. Lowe, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Old Harbour, Carlisle Bay and Milk River  
W. C. Howell, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, and Falmouth  
George Jennings, Old Harbour, including Long's Wharf and Salt River  
J. C. Dow, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Milk River, Old Harbour and Carlisle Bay  
J. Boor, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Black River and Savanna-la-Mar.  
Edmund Cox, Savanna-la-Mar and Black River  
John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar  
Joseph Brown, Black River  
Charles Davis, Black River  
Thomas Wood, Savanna-la-Mar and Black River  
T. Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar  
Uriah Davis, Black River  
Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay, Green Island and Lucea  
J. A. Chambers, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island  
Robert Walker, Montego Bay and Lucea  
E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay and Lucea  
James Whitter, Black River  
J. A. Soas, Montego Bay and Lucea  
D. K. Appleton, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and St. Ann's Bay  
Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay and Lucea  
Robert Walker, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios  
G. B. Franklin, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay and Lucea



NAMES OF PILOTS, *contd.*

Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria, Oracabessa and Annotto Bay

Edward Brown, Oracabessa and Port Maria  
G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria and Oracabessa

W. H. Manning, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio and Manchioneal

H. J. McCrae, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa and Port Maria.

## HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to Harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of Harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in Harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under Section 6 of Law 17 of 1896 Harbour Masters are placed under the control and superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that Law created. Under the Law of 1873 the Harbour Masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the Legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessel trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coast- ing Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	-
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	-
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	-
	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	-
All other harbours	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	-
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 1 0

## KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Under the provisions of Law 13 of 1892, vessels entering any Harbour for the purpose of calling for orders only, are exempt from Fees provided they do not take in or discharge cargo or ballast, and do not take on board or land Passengers, and do not come into any Harbour further than the place where they are boarded by the Health Officer.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light. It may be thus described: It is 37 feet above High Water—with white and red fixed lights—white light showing to the South, down South Channel; red light to the East, up the Harbour. It is on a White Iron Tripod Beacon, square white lantern with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a large "A" painted black, facing South down the South Channel—Latitude 17° 58' N. Longitude 76° 52' W.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz.:—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 501 tons and upwards	£3 0 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 0	Steamers under 1,200 tons register	3 12 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 16 0	And upwards	4 4 0
" 351 " 500 "	2 8 0		

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Yachts are exempt from paying harbour fees, and have the same facility generally allowed by the Imperial Authorities at Port Royal for obtaining water.

Telegraph ships are also exempt from harbour fees and dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.*	Other Emolument.	Date of Appointment.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	£500 0 0	...	Nov., '93
Morant Bay	T. J. Breakspear	20 0 0	...	April, '89
Port Morant	J. E. Davis	...	...	May, '95
Manchioneal	J. P. K. King	...	...	July, '95
Port Antonio	J. S. Trench	...	...	Nov., '93
Annotto Bay	A. Taylor	...	...	Oct., '96
Port Maria	M. H. Bogle	...	...	April, '94
Ocho Rios	W. M. Shaw	...	Fees	Aug., '80
St. Ann's Bay	J. Addison	...	...	Dec., '94
Falmouth	J. A. S. Monaghan	...	...	March, '94
Montego Bay	S. Binns	...	...	Oct., '96
Lucea	L. A. Rattigan	...	...	June, '96
Green Island				
Savanna-la-Mar	S. E. Payne	...	...	April, '95
Gravesend, Black River	A. G. Facey	...	...	April, '95
Alligator Pond	C. A. Pasmore	...	...	July, '92
Dry Harbour	R. H. Brice	...	...	April, '91
Milk River and Carlisle Bay	H. Bamed	...	...	June, '95
Salt River	R. E. Walker	...	...	June, '95
Old Harbour	J. Smythe	...	...	July, '92

## RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston—Wreck Bay inclusive on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Great Pedro Bluff.

\* Those blank receive a commission of 10 per cent. on the fees collected.



- (14.) Alligator Pond—Great Pedro Bluff to Cuckold Point.  
 (15.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to Portland Point.  
 (16.) Salt River—Portland Point to Spring Point.  
 (17.) Old Harbour—Spring Point to Wreck Bay.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

- No. 1 District (Kingston)—Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs.  
 No. 2 " (Morant Bay)—T. J. Breakspear, Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 3 " (Port Morant)—C. S. Foote, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 4 " (Port Antonio)—A. Taylor, Landing Waiter.  
 No. 5 " (Annotto Bay)—H. G. B. Murray, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 6 " (Port Maria)—M. H. Bogle, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 7 " (St. Ann's Bay)—J. Addison, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 8 " (Dry Harbour)—K. H. Brice, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 9 " (Falmouth)—J. A. S. Monaghan, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 10 " (Montego Bay)—S. Binns, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 11 " (Lucia)—L. A. Rattigan, Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 12 " (Savanna-la-Mar)—S. E. Payne, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 13 " (Black River)—W. J. Pearson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 14 " (Alligator Pond)—C. A. Pasmore, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 15 " (Milk River)—H. Barned, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 16 " (Salt River)—R. E. Walker, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
 No. 17 " (Old Harbour)—J. Smythe, Assistant Collector of Taxes.

The duties of the Receivers of Wreck may be briefly classified as follow:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;  
 (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;  
 (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;  
 (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;  
 (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following Table shows the fees payable to Receivers one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the Receivers for their personal use:—

- For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding £1 0 0  
 But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.  
 For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of 0 10 0  
 For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.  
 In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say:—  
 If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

### LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all Light-houses are by Law 22 of 1893 vested in the Director of Public Works.

**MORANT POINT.**—This Light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water, which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the Light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E., now Sir George Grove, M who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Mineral oil is the illuminant in this and the other Light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for cocoanut oil being thereby effected.

**PLUMB POINT.**—This Light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston Harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from a 4 wick burner lamp, arranged to show a red light over one arc and a white light over another. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light-house is in latitude  $17^{\circ} 54'$  north, longitude  $76^{\circ} 47'$  west.

**FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.**—This Light-house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund in the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order, shewing a red light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of  $153^{\circ}$ , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror.

**NEGRIL POINT.**—A Light-house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating, exhibiting the light for  $57\frac{1}{2}$  seconds, with periods of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seconds of darkness intervening.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
<i>Morant Point.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintendent	W. H. Boorman	170 0 0	1st Dec., '89
First Under Keeper	W. Branker	70 0 0	1st Dec., '89
Second Under Keeper	J. Lowe	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	170 0 0	13th May, '81
First Under Keeper	R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
Second Under Keeper	W. Spencer	70 0 0	1st Sep., '95
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	John Sturgeon	100 0 0	23rd Nov., '89
Under Keeper	T. S. Fraser	60 0 0	11th April, '88
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	J. F. Brownhill	150 0 0	2nd July, '95
Under Keeper	J. R. Brown	80 0 0	2nd July, '95
Ditto	Theo. Durrant	52 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Fort Augusta.</i>			
Keeper	A. Campeblil	26 0 0	17th June, '96



## PART XIII.

## ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &amp;c.

## [THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.]

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	6	00
Caymanas Branch	4	20
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	40
Port Henderson Branch	4	30
Old Harbour Branch	9	40
Heartsease Channel	1	60
Hayfield and March Pen Channel	0	55
Hartlands Channel	4	00
Little Rodens Channel	0	64
Cow Park Channel	1	10
Total	36	79

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The cost of acquiring the lands and executing the work was about £120,000. The cost of maintenance and management has not exceeded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and Guinea grass.

So far, the water has not been largely used for irrigation, but experience in other countries, where similar works have eventually been most successful, has shewn that the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow and that during the first few years the works hardly pay working expenses. In the present case the novelty of agricultural irrigation in Jamaica has no doubt much to do with the slow progress it has made.

Of the little which has been done nearly all, except in one or two notable instances, has been accomplished with little or no system. It is not generally understood that the distribution of water for irrigation requires intelligence and constant attention. In laying out the ground the eye should not be trusted, for even where it has become practised its accuracy requires to be tested by proper instruments. As this necessity becomes more generally recognised the profits derived from irrigated land will increase and also the area under irrigation. The cultivation at present carried on is frequently of the poorest description and the wonder is that it should be profitable at all.

The annual revenue at present amounts to about £3,400, and is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal

banks, and from the taxes on land and houses laid under Law 39 of 1889. A large number of cocoanut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks, which are now yielding a fair revenue.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. No better field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found. Amongst the crops which could be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, orange, limes, and the other members of the orange family, cocoanuts, nutmegs, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop, on the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one. General Mann, R.E., under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient, and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated, the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view, and it is to be hoped that that result will be realised in the course of time.

The gain to the districts reached by the various canals during the drought of 1884-85 is admitted to have been very great. All landholders were benefited, whether they contributed to the revenue or not, for, although many penkeepers took no water direct from the canals, they contrived to get their stock watered at streams supplied by them. The peasantry saved miles of walking to fetch water for domestic purposes by being able to take it from the canals. Very few cattle were lost in consequence of the drought, but their value was much depreciated thereby, far more than would have been the case if the water had been used to any considerable extent for irrigating pasture land. The sugar estates which would practically have done nothing without irrigation, with it did fairly well. But in this case also the results would have been more satisfactory if water had been taken to a greater extent. The Engineer informed the Government that "he was not overestimating the gain from the works in the financial year 1884-85 to those connected with the lands commanded by the canals, by placing the amount at £20,000, after deducting charges for water and cost of distribution by the consumers."

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Governor in Privy Council:—

Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works; provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.



- (a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid :—

- (1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid :—

- (1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is 75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of

100	do.	do.	.	£52	0	0	per annum.
125	do.	do.	.	66	13	4	do.
501	do.	do.	.	81	5	0	do.
175	do.	do.	.	95	0	0	do.
200	do.	do.	.	107	18	4	do.
250	do.	do.	.	120	0	0	do.
300	do.	do.	.	145	16	8	do.
			.	172	10	0	do.

yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than thirty shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.

- (d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.

- (3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (e) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.

- (f) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.

- (g) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

- (h) In the case of an owner or occupier of any property who desires to establish cultivation on land not previously irrigated, the Director of Public Works is hereby empowered to supply each owner or occupier with the water necessary to irrigate such land, free of charge, for one year on the condition that the owner or occupier aforesaid binds himself to take such supply of water after the expiration of the said first and free year, for five years immediately succeeding, and gives the Commissioners a satisfactory guarantee that he will pay for the same quarterly at the established rates charged by the Commissioners.

Provided always that when any agreement has been or shall be made under the provisions of this Rule, the owner or occupier aforesaid party to such agreement shall be at liberty at any time, in case he shall so desire, to have the supply of water agreed to be taken by him for the land mentioned in the said agreement transferred, in whole or in part, to some other lands occupied or owned by him, and which have not been previously irrigated, but which are capable of irrigation: Provided that such owner or occupier shall give to the Director of Public Works at least three months notice of such desire, and shall pay to the Director of Public

Works, on demand, the cost of all appliances and works necessary to transfer the said supply of water.

Under Law 39 of 1889, which came into operation on April 1st, 1890, a special tax has been laid on all lands and houses within certain limits benefited by the Canals, but persons purchasing water from the Commissioners are exempt from payment of the tax.

### KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal shed, and two gas holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 566 street lamps for lighting the city, is £36,822. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the building being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made in 1895-96 was 13 million cubic feet; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 4 tons of cannel and 1,311 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 31st



March, 1896, was 283, supplying over 2,000 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10s. per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gasaliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been 6,000,000 cubic ft. per annum. In public lamps 7,000,000 cubic ft. per annum.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1896, were £7,222 8s. 11d. and the expenditure £4,564 1s. 2d. without the charge of £1,492 2s. 11d. for interest. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	£5 10 0	{ With 2/ discount per 1,000 c. ft. for prompt payment with 4/ discount per 1,000 c. ft. for prompt payment
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0 12 0	
For gas consumed by Engines and Stoves	0 12 0	
For coke, per ton	1 10 0	
For tar, per gallon	0 0 6	retail.
For quick lime, per barrel	0 3 9	
For temper lime, per phn.	2 4 3	
For temper lime, per barrel	0 7 3	

The price charged for gas consumed for illuminating purposes is virtually 10/1,000 cubic feet, and 8/ when consumed in gas engines or stoves.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas 18 candle power would require—

47 lbs. of tallow candle at 6d. per lb. £1 3 6 | 5½ gallons of colza oil at 5/ per gallon £1 10 0  
 40 lbs. composition candle at 1/ per lb. 2 0 0 | 6 gallons kerosene oil at 2/ per gallon 0 12 0  
 Good gas, therefore, at 10/ is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naphtha, but if loss of time in trimming wicks and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account it is questionable whether gas is not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

#### COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	The Custos of Kingston.
The Director of Public Works.	The Mayor of Kingston.
The Custos of St. Andrew.	

R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Mr. Haughton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £100 per annum.

Engineer—Mr. Frederick Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £600 per annum.

Secretary—Mr. C. C. Anderson, Salary £300.\*

#### KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from two sources, namely, the Hope River and the Wag Water. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells, and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A Company was incorporated about the year 1835 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbic. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway-Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the Company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope Estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner and a line of 9-inch main was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was poor that little or no protection was afforded the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old Company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works were completed in 1876 and consist of:—

\* These Officers receive their salaries for services in connection both with the Gas Work and the Water Works.

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average days' supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 40 miles.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, &c., &c., are supplied with unfiltered water from the reservoirs at Montgomery Corner from which a new 12-inch main was laid in 1894 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 7-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds are being built at Hope and will supply filtered water to these districts.

The quantity supplied to the town from these reservoirs is about 500,000 galls. daily.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring Estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £19,112.

The Works themselves comprise an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is twenty-four chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring Estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, is being constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows along the bottom of a valley, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway-Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park, Grant's Pen and Lester's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available as pens for raising and keeping stock that were previously of little value to the owners.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and water consumed by the town, amounting, on an average, to about 3,100,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's, but the water supplying the outlying districts is drawn direct from the reservoirs at Hope, Constant Spring and Montgomery Corner is not now filtered, although the supply is constant except in very dry weather.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following statement of the mean of ten different analyses by Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C., the Government Analytical Chemist:—



	All results, excepting "Hardness," are stated in grains per gallon of water.								Degrees of Hardness before boiling.	Degree of Hardness after boiling.
	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	Total solids dried at 220° F.		
Mean of ten different samples taken as delivered from the pipes at Chemist's Laboratory, East Street, and at the General Penitentiary from 24th February to 5th September, 1891.	0.318	Traces.	0.00293	0.0095	0.00378	0.01448	0.02539	14.835	8.375	3.91

Mr. Bowrey in connection with the above analyses states : " On each occasion the water was clear and bright and the microscopic examination was satisfactory. The first four samples were collected during dry weather, the remaining six while there were frequent heavy showers in the hills. The results of these different conditions are very evident in the analyses. In no instance has the water, judged simply by the analytical results, been other than of first rate quality."

#### WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)	1/6	per month.
When the property shall be of the annual value of £6 and under £10	2/	"
" " " 10 " 20	3/	"
" " " 20 " 30	4/	"
" " " 30 " 40	4/6	"
" " " 40 " 50	5/6	"
" " " 50 " 60	6/6	"
" " " 60 " 70	8/	"
When the property shall be of the annual value of £70 and under £80	10/	per month.
" " " 80 " 100	12/	"
" " " 100 " 150	14/	"
" " " 150 and upwards	16/	"

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows : From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Pasmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867 ; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road ; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road ; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour ; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 1 of 1875 is as follows :—

1/6 per month	.	100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	.	400 gallons a day
2/	"	150 "	8/	"	500 "
3/	"	200 "	10/	"	600 "
4/	"	250 "	12/	}	1,000
4/6	"	300 "	14/		
5/6	"	350 "	16/		
			Stores	.	250

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6 :—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners. For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1895-96 was £18,142 and the expenditure £13,055.

## COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary.  
The Director of Public Works.  
The Custos of St. Andrew.

The Custos of Kingston.  
The Mayor of Kingston.  
R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Com.

Mr. Haughton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £240 per annum.

## OFFICERS AND STAFF.

Engineer—Mr. Fred. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £600 per annum.

Assistant Engineer—Mr. H. Gould, salary £250 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. C. C. Anderson, salary £300 per annum.

Collector—Mr. A. H. Isaacs " 250 " personal allowance £50

Asst. Clerk—Mr. R. H. Isaacs " 250 "

Ditto Mr. Walter Curtin " 175 "

Ditto Mr. S. H. dePass " 150 "

Ditto Mr. C. H. Hall " 100 "

Ditto Mr. L. E. Pouyat " 78 "

N. B.—The Officers and Staff receive their salaries for services in connection with both the Gas and Water Works.

## THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into a settling reservoir, formed at that place, having a capacity of one-and-a-half million gallons, equal to about ten days' supply. From the reservoir the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant, day and night.

An additional reservoir with filter-bed of 1,500,000 gallons capacity has been constructed. This will give a storage of 3 million gallons, and will enable the inhabitants of Spanish Town to obtain a supply of pure and filtered water when the river is turbid.





The following is the scale of charges for the Old Harbour Bay District, payable monthly in advance:—

Classed Houses	.	.	.	1/
Under the value of £4	.	.	.	1/3
" " 12	.	.	.	1/6
" " 20	.	.	.	1/9
" " 30	.	.	.	2/
" " 40	.	.	.	2/3
" " 50 and over	.	.	.	2/6

#### LINSTEAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Hon. Colonial Secretary) presented to the Municipal Board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale Estate or from the Berkshire Hall Lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The Parochial Board, which was successor to the Municipal Board, made overtures to Mr. J. H. McDowell, the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights for £600; but that gentleman declined to sell.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner, Mrs. Mitchelin, for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall River, the other the Cistern Gully, the name Cistern being taken from a peculiarly formed basin in the course of the stream.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is, for the 4 inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern Gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Cistern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 241, each having ½-inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is £550 per annum, a sum at present quite inadequate to meet interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred for the purpose of laying the plant; from the growth of Linstead there are several premises within the limits still unprovided with service pipes, a disadvantage which, it is hoped will soon be remedied.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead Water Supply District payable monthly in advance:—

Houses under the annual value of £4 at 1s. 6d. per month.				
Houses of the annual value of £4 and	under £10	.	.	2/6
" " " 10	" 15	.	.	3/6
" " " 15	" 20	.	.	4/6
" " " 20	" 25	.	.	5/
" " " 25	" 30	.	.	5/6
" " " 30	" 40	.	.	6/
" " " 40	" 50	.	.	7/
" " " 50	" 60	.	.	8/
" " " 60	" 70	.	.	10/
" " " 70	" 80	.	.	12/
" " " 80 and upwards,	at 15s.	.	.	

#### THE FALMOUTH WATER COMPANY.

This Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River.





ment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout a district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely:—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon and Porus in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the Parochial Hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville Parade.

### THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park Railway Station and two miles south of the Rest Village where there are stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Custos and Magistrates of Vere a Corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon, and has now under Law 16 of 1885 passed to the Parochial Board.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 19s. was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging-houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging-houses. The two principal bath rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date; but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1804, when the Institution comprised 1 lodging-house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath rooms and the necessary outhouses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazette: "All persons properly recommended by the Custos or any two other Magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the Charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished



by themselves or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging-houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 having been given by the House of Assembly; and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted the sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually in very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Anthony Musgrave having visited the Institution, granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Road Commissioners, at the instance of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the main road at the Rest Village.

Until 1891 the Institution consisted of the following buildings, viz.—3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 2 bath-rooms and the necessary out-buildings.

In the previous year the Directors having obtained a loan of £600 from the Government renovated and replenished the buildings, and on the 31st March, 1891, completed the erection of a new lodging-house with bath-house, kitchen, &c. This building affords accommodation to ten persons and is meant for the reception of poor persons, who are required to pay 1s. per day, and for paupers in the parish or from any other parish.

The centre lodging-house, hitherto known as the matron's house, has been renovated, and furnished as a first class lodging-house. The other buildings (the north and south houses) are now the second class lodging houses.

The Directors have recently added an Invalids' bath to the first class lodging house through which the difficulty hitherto complained of by this class of persons of going down the steps into the bath has been removed. The bath consists of two apartments, and stands on the same floor as the first class house. The water is pumped into it from the first class bath.

A dry-earth closet on the automatic principle has been likewise erected in connection with the first class house.

These additions have been for years the source of constant complaint, and they are much appreciated.

General.—The baths have been better patronized than in any recent year. The larger number of visitors have been Kingstonians. The increase is in my opinion the result of advertising the Institution in the newspapers.

The following alterations in the charges have been found necessary and were made in March, 1891:—

1st Class.—4/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy the same bed-room the charge is 3s. each.

2nd Class.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bed room the charge for each is 1s. 6d.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

"	"	2nd "	"	6d.
"	"	3rd "	"	3d.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a Government Medical Officer, countersigned by the Inspector of the Poor of the parish, the Parochial Board for such parish agreeing to pay 1/6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the Institution.

The matron, when required, boards visitors at a reasonable charge, varying according to the fare required from 4/ to 5/6 per diem. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons. To afford facility to visitors who prefer to board themselves the Directors have made arrangements with the proprietor of a Pen in the



vicinity to supply (whenever required) mutton, poultry, eggs, and milk to the Institution.

Visitors have hitherto recorded their complaints against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the Directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

A Commission to consider the best means of increasing the usefulness of the Bath, consisting of the Hon. R. Craig, the Hon. J. P. Clark and the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., was appointed in 1893 and made their report; but no action was taken on it.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath Water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

#### DIRECTORS.

Quintin Logan, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. S. A. Armstrong	H. P. Rubie	R. A. Wilkins
C. F. Nairne	J. T. Shorter	G. Reddish
Rev. Alex. Eastwood	George Turland	Rev. George Turner
George Murray	W. C. R. Chandler	G. R. McDonald, Esqs.
C. Bernal, Esqs.	John P. Welsh, Esqs.	

Clerk—J. W. Welsh, salary £20.

Matron—Mrs. E. M. Dent, salary £60.

Mr. A. A. Green, of Milk River, run vehicles from the Clarendon Park Railway Station to the Milk River Bath, a distance of about 12 miles. Single buggy, 6/; double, 12/; 5/ each when 3 persons take one vehicle. Persons desirous of visiting the Bath should communicate with Mr. A. A. Green. Railway fare from Kingston to Clarendon Park, 1st class 6/, 2nd class 3/6.

#### BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated about a mile and-a-half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency, equal to £750 sterling, to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprang into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the public was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A building has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building



is being fitted up as a lodging for invalids. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths.

It has been desired for some time past to lead the waters from the spring into the town of Bath so as to make them more accessible to invalids. The obstacle is the want of funds, which may soon be removed as a lease of the Bath to a Company or Syndicate is under consideration.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	. 13.84	Silica	. 2.72
Chloride of Potassium	. 0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	} 1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	. 5.01	with Silica	
Sulphate of Soda	. 6.37	Organic matter	. 0.99
Carbonate of Soda	. 1.69		

By Law 23 of 1896, the Member of the Legislative Council, the Custos, the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the Parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council.

#### DIRECTORS.

R. Egerton, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. S. C. Burke.  
James Harrison, Esq.

T. J. Breakspear, Esq., Treasurer.  
Josiah Smikle, Esq.

#### THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Frcchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
	46	2	01

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 14 0
For bodies sent from public institutions	0 10 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 10 years	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and two feet 6 inches wide.

If for a child under ten years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Superintendent may in the circumstances be found necessary.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

For tombs and monuments the following rates are payable in addition to the price of the ground :—

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 6 feet in height	£10 0 0
2nd „ Tomb not exceeding 6 feet in height	4 0 0
3rd „ Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	2 0 0
4th „ Tomb not exceeding 3 feet in height	1 10 0
5th „ Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 0 0
6th „ Simple Pave Stones	0 15 0
7th „ Tomb with plastered masonry without a gravestone	0 10
8th „ Grave Board with inscription	0 5 0

For the construction of a vault in addition to the price of the ground	2 0 0
For setting up a railing	1 0 0

For the re-opening of a vault the following rates are payable :—

1st Class	£1 0 0	5th Class	£0 10 0
2nd „	0 16 0	6th „	0 8 0
3rd „	0 14 0	7th „	0 6 0
4th „	0 12 0	8th „	0 4 0

The returns for the year ended 31st March, 1896, show that the total number of persons interred during the period was 1,248 as follows :—

Church of England	538	
Ditto Paupers	612	1,150

NOT PAUPERS.

Baptist (Rev. W. Pratt)	21
Baptist (Rev. A. A. Austin)	—
Moravian	4
Congregational	18
Church of Scotland	6
Roman Catholic	21
United Methodist Free Church	16
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	10
Mahomedan	1
Wesleyan	1

1,248

The revenue for the period was £654 1s. 7½d., and the balance on 31st March, 1895, was £64 19s. 1d., Total, £719 0s. 8½d.; and the expenditure was £689 13s. 8d., shewing a balance of £29 7s. 0½d. to be carried to next year.

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. A. M. Benjamin, salary £120 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the City Council.



The office, which is at the City Council Office, No. 3 Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church .	Parade.
Strangers' Ground .	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower .	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary .	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground .	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist .	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church .	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society .	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society .	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground .	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground .	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists .	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground .	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground .	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground .	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground .	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church .	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church .	N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover St.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground .	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground .	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

### MARKETS.

#### 1.—THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet

east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Govr. Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

A Public Market called "The Sollas Market" was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the Market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox.

Thirty stalls were erected in the new Market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d.

The Jubilee Market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £956.

The market was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. His Excellency in naming the market expressed the opinion that the market would in some degree help the prosperity of Kingston and his hope that long before the Jubilee Year of the market Kingston would have so improved that it would require two more markets than those it then possessed.



The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1894-95 was £3,263 14s and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £1,615 13s. 7d.

#### MARKET COMMISSIONERS

The Colonial Secretary	The Custos of Kingston
The Director of Public Works	The Mayor of Kingston
R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Com.	

Mr. R. S. Haughton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary (including travelling allowance) of £85 per annum.

Secretary & Supt.—Joseph Feurtado, salary £170 per annum.

#### *Victoria Market.*

Clerk—J. M. Bourke, salary £130 per annum.

Asst. Clerk—T. Demetrius, salary £90 per annum.

#### *Jubilee Market.*

Asst. Clerk—E. Morand, salary £130 per annum.

#### II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, was passed by the Legislature in 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Parochial Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; and advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market accounts each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Parochial Boards power to acquire lands under the Land Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets, no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain goods in the towns in which the law is made to apply.

The several markets throughout the island with their respective areas and the persons in charge are given in the following table:—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market	. J. M. Bourke & T. Demetrius
Jubilee Market	. E. Morand
Port Royal	. Henry Wade
St. Andrew—	
Halfway-Tree	. Michael Lennan
St. Catherine—	
Spanish Town	. Nathl. Wilson, Clerk
Linstead	. John Davis, Acting Clerk
Old Harbour	. Isaac Dolphy, Lessee
Portland—	
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio	. Robert Clark, Lessee
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	. William Gladwish, Lessee
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	. Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee
Annotto Bay	. R. Cherriff
Clarendon—	
Chapelton	. John Thompson
May Pen	. B. E. Simpson
Four Paths	. John Beverly
The Rest	. William Rose
The Alley	. Anthony Williams
Hayes	. Robert Foster
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	. J. O. Clarke
Claremont	. C. Atterbury
Moneague	. Sam. Rose
Brown's Town	. W. Brown
Ocho Rios	. W. Shaw
Manchester—	
Mandeville	. F. H. Bonitto, Clerk
Porus	. Jos. Levy, Lessee
"	. E. Jacobs, jr., Clerk
Newport	. James Daley, Lessee
Devon	. Jos. DeLeon, Lessee
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	. Vacant
Malvern	. F. B. Bowen, Clerk
Lacovia	. Adrian Hendriks, Collector
Santa Cruz	. ...
Shaws	. ...
Mountain Side	. ...
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	. F. G. Anderson
St. James—	
Montego Bay	. William Tomlinson, Clerk
Hanover—	
Lucca	. Henry Lyon
Green Island	. Joseph Vernon
St. Thomas—	. R. E. Hearne
Westmoreland—	
Sav.-la-Mar	. ...

## KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Haughton.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

Sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,790 2s. 7d.



The Revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1896, amounted to 13s. 0d. The expenditure to £398 2s. 8d.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred as follows:—Oxen 4,875, Calves 24, Sheep 531, Pigs 645, Turtle 819=Total,

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Calves "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sheep "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Goats "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 6
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

#### COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary. The Custos of Kingston.  
The Director of Public Works. The Mayor of Kingston.

R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Secretary—Mr. C. C. Anderson, salary £12 per annum.

Superintendent—Mr. R. Brown, salary £130 per annum.

Inspector of Carcasses—Mr. M. H. Solomon, paid by Fees.

#### KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31, of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-creation of the Streets. The Commissioners empowered under the Law to carry out the necessary work, secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the Sewerage Works and to advise the Commissioners during execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to superintend operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character; and in order to reduce the size of the sewers the minimum rain water will be excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the street and house drains of glazed fire clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour Street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town. It conveys it to the pump well at the pumping station near the Gas Works. At the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower Street and Windward Road, and will convey the sewage to the sea near the mouth of Hope river.

At the pumping station 3 steam pumps of about 20 horse power each are provided. The sewage will be received into a pump well which will be closed by an air tight deck. It is proposed that the use of water-closets should be introduced gradually.

In the month of March, 1894, the intercepting sewer commenced, and was completed on September 30th.

The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, and all the pumping machinery was then put in working order.

The work on the street sewers has been completed, giving a total mileage of about 36 miles, including the corresponding house connections which have been laid to the boundaries of private property.

The work of connecting private premises with the sewers is being rapidly pushed on, and the system is now in working order.

Enquiries are being made for the purpose of finding out the best materials for improving the streets, but no definite project has yet been proposed.

## COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Mr. P. C. Cork.

Mr. A. H. Pinnock.

Mr. P. E. Auvray.

Hon. Dr. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G.

Dr. James Ogilvie.

Mr. Simon Soutar.

Mr. L. Ashenheim.

Mr. James Richmond, M.I.C.E., Managing Commissioner.

Consulting Engineer—Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.E., C.M.G.

Resident Engineer—Mr. A. G. Nash.

Secretary—Mr. C. C. Anderson.

Clerk—Mr. W. J. Walker.

## JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Queen in one of two ways, namely, by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the



Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to meet the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has been accumulated as to induce the Managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association as to allow its division, every third year, among Associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £1,021 5s. 2d. has been written up to credit of Associates.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1896, a period of upwards of twenty-two years, guarantees to the amount of £322,945 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £1,322 7s. 6½d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in 1896 is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time when they became due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the twenty-three years under review amounted to £9,230 6d., to which has been added £1,021 5s. 2d. arising from profits on investments; this sum of £10,251 5s. 8d., £5,148 16s. 5d. remained at the credit of Associates on 31st March, 1896; £563 5s. 1d. inclusive of the forfeited loans of defaulters (£146 5d.) had been written off to meet losses; and £4,749 5s. 2d. had been refunded to Associates withdrawing from the Association. The assets on 31st March, 1896, amounted to £5,273 16s. 9d., namely, Island Debentures and inscribed £5,143; Government Savings Bank £118 17s. 3d.; and amount in hands of Secretary 18s. 8d. Of the total assets £5,148 16s. 5d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £125 0s. 4d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the competency of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the official Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other public officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of twenty-three years have been about £60 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

#### MANAGERS.

Robert Batten	}	Appointed by the Governor.
Vacant	}	
T. F. Clarke	}	Elected by the Associates.
James Richmond	}	

SECRETARY. Mr. A. H. Miles.

## SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872, Law 2 of 1893. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favor of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.



## PART XIV.

## BENEVOLENT &amp; TRUST FUNDS &amp; INSTITUTIONS.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased public officers of this island, and is regulated by Law of 1875 as amended by Laws 14 of 1887 and 20 of 1896. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: three in number or less, each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid, had he consented to join that date. But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service, with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Director. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration was cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years on his salary at the time of registration and on each payment thereof, when they cease, unless the officer retires on a pension when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension, unless the officer elects to continue to contribute on the amount of salary received prior to retirement. The contributions are retained by the Government and interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balance.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of his Excellency's appointees being Chairman, and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers.

By section 11 of Law 14 of 1887 the Directors are required, at the end of every fifth year, to submit a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the Association for valuation by a competent Actuary. The valuation made as of 31st March, 1894, showed that after providing for all present claims—actual and contingent—and setting aside strong reserves for miscellaneous items and for expenses, there remained a surplus of assets over liabilities of £13,237; evidencing a sound financial position.

Under the Law of 1896, two-thirds of this surplus or £8,824 have been distributed among members and participants entitled thereto, taking the form of additional annuities in the case of participants, of additional *ingent pensions* in the case of married Associates and of cash allotment

be applied to the purchase of additional contingent persons on the day of marriage, in the cases of bachelors and widowers

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March, 1896, shows that on that date there were 348 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £7,259 9s. 10d., and that the disbursements were £1,962 1s. 6d. At that date there were forty-two widows and fourteen orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pensions payable to them being £1,855 3s. 6d. per annum. At the close of the previous accounting period there were thirty-seven widows and thirteen orphans drawing £1,735 1s. 8d. as pensions.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

1877	£3,259 12 9	1887	£27,000 7 2
1878	5,026 17 11	1888	30,010 6 9
1879	7,135 6 11	1889	33,485 2 11
1880	9,409 8 10	1890	37,057 14 4
1881	12,008 10 4	1891	38,771 6 2
1882	14,768 3 1	1892	42,758 13 0
1883	17,290 3 7	1893	47,003 13 5
1884	19,742 19 11	1894	51,470 14 11
1885	22,118 15 9	1895	56,281 11 10
1886	24,393 5 6	1896	61,579 0 8

The following is the death-rate in the Society during the years specified:—

Year.	Number of Members during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Membership.
1880	203	1	0.5
1881	226	3	1.3
1882	231	5	2.2
1883	230	4	1.7
1884	229	5	2.2
1885	233	2	0.9
1886	237	3	1.3
1887	245	3	1.2
1888	258	5	1.9
1889	262	2	0.7
1890	271	2	0.7
Half-year, 1891	278	1	0.4
1892	293	5	1.7
1893	318	2	0.6
1894	325	4	1.2
1895	330	6	1.8
1896	348	7	2.0

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. T. Capper, Chairman.

Dr. J. W. Plaxton.

The Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

C. W. Tait, Esq.

S. P. Musson, Esq.

T. F. Clarke, Esq.

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Elected by the Associates.

Secretary—Mr. A. H. Miles, salary £80 per annum.

#### RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1896, was £18,745 18s. 5d. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatees of the Rectors' Fund.



Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., is the Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,405 2s. 0d. in 1895.

#### ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established forty-two years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 31st March, 1896, was £28,048 9s. 4d. This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund at the present time amount to about £1,881 13s. 3d. a year.

#### PENSION FUND OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen and superannuation allowances for disabled Clergymen of the Disestablished Church of Jamaica. The Funds consist of two branches.

1. The Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-paid Clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the Churches; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the Fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the Clergyman dies without leaving a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of Non-State-paid Clergymen (whether they were Associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then Non-State-paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 71 on the 1st January, 1896. Of the number of Clergymen who became Associates three have died, one as a bachelor and two leaving widows and children. One widow is at present a pensioner on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1895 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £381 11s. 2d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £229 6s. 4d.; the amount received from the Voluntary Fund was £15 13s. 4d.; and sundry items gave £6 13s. 1d., these sums with the balance



of £3,889 19s. 9d. from 1894 amounted to £4,523 3s. 8d. The payments were for Insurance Premiums £349 8s. 9d., refunds £34 0s. 0d., and pension £3 7s. 4d. giving a balance of £4,136 7s. 7d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1896.

The lives of 53 Clergymen have been insured for £150 each (37 in the Jamaica Mutual and 16 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned.

Thirty-seven Churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1893, giving a total of £57 8s. 8d. or an average of £1 11s. each.

From this amount £12 6s. was given to the widows of deceased Clergymen and the balance was divided between the Widows and Orphans and the Clergy Pension Fund.

A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future Associates.

2. A second branch of this Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated Clergymen of the Disestablished Church. The resources of this branch consists of an annual contribution from the General Sustentation Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the Voluntary Fund referred to above and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the Fund.

A Clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any Clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum salary of a Clergyman. No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any Clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The Clergy Pension Fund opened with a credit of £1,675 19s. 0d., and there was transferred from the Voluntary Account £27 19s. 4d. These, with the grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, and £100 11s. 2d. for interest, gave a total of £1,904 10s. A gratuity of £45 was given to a Clergyman leaving the Diocese, leaving £1,859 10s. as the balance of the fund at the end of the year.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

His Lordship the Bishop.

Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

C. Goldie, Esq.

The Rev. W. Simms acts as Honorary Secretary; his Post Office is Kingston.

#### FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her Will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Churches or Places of Worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.



On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against himself and the Churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as Trustees of Fletcher's Will. He filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the estate.

The sum received, less Solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d. was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £146 19s. 0d. on 31st March, 1896. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed among the poor of Kingston, and the interest from 30th September, 1880, to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893.

#### SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston. Her Will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1867 bearing interest at 4 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowance. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston Poor from this source the City Council gave during the Jubilee Holidays a substantial dinner to the poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

#### D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that might be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will there was a Codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be in full of £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the Executrices and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be vested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

#### WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made in January, 1896, when a sum of over £1,000 was distributed to 1,119 persons.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society has been in existence for about twenty-four years, and has its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of the Teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

Some of the ladies of the Church meet on the day afternoon following.

third Sunday in each month at half-past four, and after working for about an hour, during which time the Incumbent reads from a suitable book or paper, they carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been relieved by this Society, and the Committee is anxious to extend its usefulness, provided more workers and subscribers come forward.

Unlike every other Society of its kind in the city, the St. Michael's Dorcas Society after relieving the wants of the poor connected with St. Michael's Church extends its charity to applicants from other denominations, provided they be properly recommended.

The Rev. R. G. Ambrose, Incumbent of the Church, is President of the Society, and there are also a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Purchaser, and five other members who form a Managing Committee, and, except the President, are elected at the first business meeting each year.

#### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing continues to be one of the most useful of the many valuable Institutions in connection with St. George's Church, Kingston. It consists of about 30 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the School Room from 3 to 5 p.m. At 4.20 p.m. the Incumbent joins the gathering and reads from 4.30 to 5 o'clock, when a hymn and prayer closes the proceedings. The Society is managed by a Committee of Ladies in the congregation. A supply of excellent periodicals for home reading, such as *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Quiver*, &c., is maintained by subscriptions among the members themselves. The members have also the use of a small but select library.

#### THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. Religious service is performed by the Rev. S. Jacobs at the "Home" on Saturday afternoon at 5 p.m. The funds amount to about £300.

##### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President.—Hon. Herman Stern,	Vice-President.—Horatio Corinaldi, Esq.
Solomon Morais	D. H. DaCosta, Esq.
Leonard DaCosta, Esq.,	Treasurer.

#### NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional Building was erected for the purpose by the City Council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Destitute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street was purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of the Poor, Parochial Dispensary, and Consulting Room for the District Medical Officer. Quarters therein were also provided



for the Inspector of the Poor and the Dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of Pauper Relief convenient to the public, as the Inspector of the Poor, and the Dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

#### JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters and from individual Masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Directors consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the Presiding Masters and immediate Past Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and twenty-four Master Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every subscribing Mason of one pound or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Directors and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to the Fund; but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to Subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of Masons, during 1895 amounted to £46.

The working expenses including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £5 9s. 3d. making a total expenditure of £51 9s. 3d., leaving a balance, on 31st December, 1895, of £538 10s. 6d., of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures and £38 10s. 6d. in Government Savings Bank.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Rt. Wor. Bro. S. C. Burke, Prov. G. M. for Scotland.	
Rt. Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan, Dist. G. M. Jamaica	} Vice-Presidents.
" " R. S. Haughton D. D. G. M. Jamaica	
" " W. Duff, Dep. Prov. G. M. for Scotland	
Treasurer—Wor. E. X. Leon.	Secretary—Wor. F. G. Sale.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

Wor. Bro. J. L. Ashenheim	Wor. Bro. G. H. Pearce
" C. L. Campbell	" C. M. Sherlock
" A. H. Jones	" C. W. Tait
" W. L. Mudon	" R. Harding
" T. Briscoe, jnr.	" Rev. G. C. Linton
" W. B. Gray	Bro. C. P. Bovell
" M. H. Lawrence	" J. H. Levy
" J. Ogilvie	" P. A. Moodie
" C. T. Burton	" E. J. Sadler
" R. A. W. Holwell	" A. Watson-Taylor
" H. Priest	" A. J. Webb

#### EX-OFFICIO DIRECTORS.

Masters of Lodges—W. B. Hylton; H. Campbell; G. G. Gunter; A. P. Lake; C. F. Richards; J. Kennedy; L. Winkler; A. Harry; G. E. Hitchens.

Immediate Past Masters—J. A. McCulloch; A. M. Hoyes; L. G. McPherson; C. A. Solomon; F. S. Messias; J. Griffiths; J. M. Gibb; M. H. Athias.

## CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston and for persons who are unable, out of small and precarious incomes, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness such aid to these honourable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at one and the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of serious discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by-laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the Directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property, No. 4 Heywood-street. Dr. Croskery was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrolment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 588 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total *bonâ fide* membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing the expenses of the Dispensary; and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing; this arrangement has long since however been altered and the Medical Officer now receives a salary of £400 per annum, including supply of medicines. The entrance fee was also reduced to oneshillings.

At the close of 1880 Dr. Croskery tendered his resignation on removal to Demerara, and Dr. A. H. Cotter was elected in his place in December of that year. He was succeeded on his death in 1883 by Dr. James Ogilvie. The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1896, it numbered 1,090 being a decrease of 67 on the previous year. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1895.	1896.
Number of Members attended at their homes	1,118	1,136
" Visits to these	5,057	4,848
" Prescriptions	2,524	2,475
" Attended at Surgery	3,961	4,120
" Prescriptions for these	4,160	4,272
" Deaths (certified)	17	9

The above statistics indicate the increased usefulness of the Dispensary. The financial condition of the Institution to 30th June, 1896, was satisfactory. The receipts during the year had reached £1,777 1s. 1d. (including £894 8s. 9d. brought down from the previous Annual Report.) The salaries of the Medical Officer, Clerk, and Collector amounted to £564 15s. 9d. other charges amounted to £105 18s. 3d. The balance in favour of the Society at the end of the year was £1,106 7s. 1d. The Directors having obtained D'Espinose's Bequest of £2,000, which yields £60 per annum, they have been enabled to render aid to 60 free recipients, nominated by the Trustees of the Trust, namely, Bishop Nuttall, Bishop Gordon (the success-



sor of the Right Reverend Father Porter) and Miss D'Espinose, the Executrix of the estate. Further, from the growing resources of the Institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the Medical Officer if complications arise. The sum of £24 has been expended on this department during the year. For the ten years during which this scheme has been in operation 303 cases were attended by the nurses, and the Medical Officer was called, in complications, upon 65 of these, whilst the outlay has been £310 18s.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-In Hospital. This arrangement, in extending the beneficent work of the Dispensary, has increased its popularity.

Near the close of the year the Medical Officer Dr. Ogilvie tendered his resignation to take effect as on 30th June the occasion being his removal from the city. The Directors have reason to form a high estimate of Dr. Ogilvie's zeal and ability in the work of the Dispensary during his thirteen years' connection with the Institution. From several applications in response to advertisement the Directors elected H. F. Malabre, Esq., M.B., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., to fill the vacancy. Dr. Malabre, was Dr. Ogilvie's assistant for three years and brings to his office full knowledge of the nature and routine of the work.

During several years past the Directors have in the annual report made reference to their purpose, plans, purchase of site, and of building operations, for the New City Dispensary.

They now have pleasure in presenting this their Twentieth Annual Report in the completed building. Since October last the offices in the new building have been in use to the comfort of the patients and the advantage of the medical officer, while the building itself is a suitable presentation of an important Institution in the city of Kingston. The experience so far of the new conditions in the building gives promise of general serviceableness.

The total cost of the building and furniture has been £2,467 0s. 10d., thus:—site and law charges £651 18s. 9d.; building £1,789 13s. 7d.; furniture £25 8s. 6d. To aid in meeting this expenditure the advance of £500 by the Trustees of the D'Espinose Trust, was allowed to merge into the general funds of the society which entitled the Trustees to the nomination of 15 additional beneficiaries—making a total of 75 such members.

A further loan of £100 was obtained at 6 per cent. but which will shortly be paid off, the greater portion of the amount being now in hand.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Thos. M. Geddes.

VICE-PRESIDENT—P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY and TREASURER—G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

#### DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray  
Geo. Adams  
Joshua deCordova, Esqs.  
Rev. Thos. M. Geddes  
Charles Goldie  
A. H. Jones, Esqs.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn  
G. C. H. Lewis  
F. B. Lyons, Esqs.  
Rev. G. H. Baron-Hay  
Rev. Father D. Lynch  
Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

#### TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Rev. Thos. M. Geddes P. Elicio Auvray, Esq. Charles Goldie, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER—H. F. Malabre, Esq., M.B., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng.

CLERK AND COLLECTOR—Mr. Joseph G. A. Benjamin.

OFFICE—14 Duke Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 8.30 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m.

#### THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave and formally opened as a Depository by the present Bishop of Jamaica on 1st November, 1879.

The Society has three objects in view. The first is to enable industrious women of all classes to help themselves and others by providing a sale room for all kinds of work, especially those calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, such as work in ferns, lace bark, dagger plant, &c., and in pickles and preserves.

The second object of the Society is to provide occasional employment to distressed needlewomen by executing orders for plain sewing for ladies and gentlemen—also for servants and working people. A stock of useful clothing for the latter is always on hand; and some of the Committee attend at the Depository every Monday morning for the purpose of cutting and giving out work. Orders for this Department are gratefully accepted, and are a real help to many deserving and industrious persons.

The third object is to teach plain needlework, and the cutting out of garments in a more thorough and systematic manner than is usually possible in schools, where so little time can be devoted to that branch. For this purpose, a lady, already a skilled needlewoman, has been so taught at the Shortwood Training College, that her pupils at the Women's Self-Help Society will now be able to compete for certificates, with a view to affiliation with the London School of Needlework in England.

The Society has been a great boon to many women in reduced circumstances who have to work for their living, but find it difficult to get suitable employment. It also enables other women who do not require the profits of their work for themselves, to earn something for charities and philanthropic objects, as well as to raise the standard of work by bringing to bear on it that cultivated taste and artistic grace which is the natural result of a refined education.

The new premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. Lady Musgrave and Lady Norman are also represented; the committee room being named after the former, and the work-room after the latter. The rooms hold the portraits of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave, Sir Henry and Lady Norman, and Sir Henry and Lady Blake. The building, which cost nearly £900 is now entirely out of debt.

The experience gained in arranging the Women's Self-Help Stalls at our own Exhibition in 1891, has been of good service in enabling the Committee to send a representative exhibit to the Jamaica Court of the great "World's Fair" in Chicago, which did its share in helping to shew some of the many things our lovely and fertile island can produce.

The ladies of the Committee pay an annual subscription and a few friends of the Society make periodical donations. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting. Depositors pay a fee of 2/ a year and are also charged 1d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

## COMMITTEE:

PATRONESSES—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble and Lady Norman.

PRESIDENT—Lady Blake.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Mrs. Nuttall.

TREASURER—Mrs. Bancroft Oughton

SECRETARY—Miss Burke.

Miss Allwood  
Mrs. Balfour  
Mrs. Barclay  
Mrs. Cundall  
Mrs. Capper  
Mrs. Downer  
Mrs. Douet  
Mrs. Forwood  
Mrs. Henderson  
Miss Henderson  
Mrs. Hamilton

Mrs. Harvey  
Mrs. Harrison  
Mrs. Isaacs  
Miss Johnson  
Mrs. Jackson  
Mrs. MacDermot  
Miss MacDermot  
Mrs. Macglashan  
Mrs. Ogilvie  
Mrs. Oughton

Mrs. Plaxton  
Mrs. Phillippo  
Mrs. Radcliffe  
Mrs. Robinson  
Mrs. Roxburgh  
Mrs. Ryley  
Mrs. Sawers  
Mrs. Saunders  
Mrs. Thompson  
Mrs. Wedderburn

## THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and Bishop Courtenay, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Mercantile Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Cracroft, R.N., the Hon.



Edward Jordon, C.B., and the Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was governed by a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of Kingston. The Rev. George Cheyne, who was in fact the principal founder of this Institution, held the office of Honorary Secretary. In 1874 the first paid Secretary was appointed.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchant and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government.

In the year 1883 the Directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased the premises No. 42 Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by his Excellency Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The Home is calculated to afford accommodation to 20 Seamen and 4 Officers, divided into two classes, first and second.

The receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1896, amounted to £489 4s. The following are the particulars:—

Government Grant to 31st March, 1896	.	.	£213
Board and Lodging of Inmates	.	.	73
Subscriptions and Donations	.	.	95
			382
This sum with a balance of	.	.	106
brought forward from 31st March, 1894, gave a Revenue of			£489

The expenditure for all purposes during the same period was £366 17s. 2d., leaving a balance of £122 7s. 0d. to be carried to next year.

The number of men boarded during the year was 113. Of these 8 were away distressed, owing £2 10s. 6d.

During the same period 20 of the men so boarded lodged for safe keeping at the Home, £126 15s. 9d., which amount was withdrawn from time to time as required.

Besides the number of men stated above as having boarded at the Home during the past year the Home afforded sleeping accommodation, during the same period, in 5,903 instances, and also distributed 5,573 cups of coffee and bread free of charge, against the relative numbers of 4,084, and 3,673 in the preceding year. This incident testifies to the continued usefulness of this Institution.

During the said year consignees in Kingston and of the other ports of the Island were supplied with 49 reliable men, holding good conduct certificates, as prize boarders and free lodgers. Besides those so shipped, others were away from the Island by the Shipping Master representing the Board of Trade and by the various Consuls.

The Reading Room established during the preceding year has been much appreciated by the inmates and visitors. Any spare periodicals and light literature contributed for the use of those who visit the Reading Room will be gladly received.

In the year 1892 the rules and regulations for the government and management of the Home were thoroughly revised, passed by the Directors and approved by his Excellency the Governor in Privy Council. By these new rules the Subscribing Director, may recommend to the Home, subject to the discretion of

any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

## DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Chairman.

Charlton Thompson, Esq, Managing Director.

Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.

Q. O. Eckford, Esq.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

Capt. W. P. Forwood

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. D. M. Leon. Resident Superintendent—Mr. Edward Lennan.

## KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870, and is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew adjoining the Girls Reformatory. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates 260 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officers for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the Master and the Matron.

The Institution is conducted by the Pauper Committees of both parishes.

CHAIRMAN—Paul L. Rousseau.

MASTER—Joseph Davidson, salary £150. MATRON—Eliza McKillop, salary £58.

CLERK—Mr. R. A. Williams, salary £60.

## GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By Will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were to be invested and the interest and profits arising therefrom applied towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage. The Trustees are the Chief Justice of this Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of that parish. The Rector has the administration of the fund.

## FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

IN March, 1714, George Fletcher by Will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Parochial Board on a long lease at £18 a year. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since



then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

In 1878 one of the pensioners died and the Churchwardens elected one person and the members of the Municipal Board elected another to fill the vacancy. The result was that neither was permitted by the Treasury to draw the pension. A reference was thereupon made to the Supreme Court for a decision as to the party who was legally empowered to exercise the right of election. The Judges decided that as there was no power to any individual body to perform the duties of the Churchwardens and Vestrymen combined no body had the power of electing two vacancies in the Trust. Subsequently the Churchwardens and the members of the Municipal Board met and unanimously elected the original nominee of the Board. On the abolition of the office of Churchwardens by the operation of Law 30 of 1881 the members of the Parochial Board, as the successors of the old Vestrymen and of the members of the late Municipal Board, are left to exercise the functions of Trustees of this Charity.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the Trust the pensions fixed by the law.

#### GRAY'S CHARITY.

ON the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the parish of Saint Mary, Merchant, made a Will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for the exclusive benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his Will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law, appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Custos of Saint Mary, and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a Brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville. The present Trustees are Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle; H. n. A. D. C. Levy, and R. P. Simmonds, Esq. Clerk—R. M. Cocking.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 31st Dec. 1896, £12,500 10s. 5½d., of which amount £12,144 5s. 2d. is invested and the remainder is uninvested—£356 5s. 3½d.

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GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 22 and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Schools Commission some years ago drew up a scheme under the provisions of the Schools Commission Law for dealing with the Endowment, under which one half of the income, or £30 a year, is to be devoted to the provision of a scholarship, to be called the Guthrie Davidson Scholarship, at the Jamaica High School for a boy belonging to the parish of St. James, and the other half of the income will be devoted to the maintenance and education of one girl belonging to the parish of St. James, in such manner and by such person and at such place, as the Jamaica Schools Commission may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Trustees, determine, and failing any such recommendation of the Trustees as the Schools Commission can approve of, in such manner and at such place as the Schools Commission may determine. This scheme has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council and is now in operation.

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## PART XV.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and is subscribed for by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £89,697. The bonus declared in 1896 was 44s. per share. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations it may be stated that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have amounted to over £926,509. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1896, (which is the close of the Society's financial year,) represented advances on mortgage security £20,345 and in temporary loans £13,656. The share list exhibited a total of 17,056 shares on the 28th February, 1896.

With the view of increasing the business of the Society the Directors have reduced the rate of interest on loans and mortgages and on temporary loan from 9 per cent. to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

## TRUSTEES.

James Scott, M.R.C.S. E.                      Rev. G. W. Downer  
James John Bowrey, Analytical Chemist.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Albert H. Jones, Esq., Chairman              Charles W. Tait  
Emanuel X. Leon, Vice-Chairman              William Andrews  
Geo. A. Campbell                      Wm. Lee Mudon  
J. W. C. Brennan                      C. Arnold Malabre

Arthur L. Hylton, Esqs.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

## AUDITORS.

Simon Eml. Pietersz, jr.                      Stephen W. Mais.

## ARBITRATORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica                      J. T. Orrett  
Rev. Thos. M. Geddes                      Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

SECRETARY.—Mr. J. M. Polson.              CASHIER.—Mr. Fred. A. Ritchie.

ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. H. Radcliffe Kidd.              CLERK.—Geo. C. Linton.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

## THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed late in the year 1878 and has just completed its sixteenth year.

The published report shews the amount of £14,370, at credit of Proprietary Shares to the 31st December, 1895.

The amount of loans during the year 1895 amounted to £10,738 17s. 10d., and the total advanced on mortgages to the end of the same period is £56,178 14s. 6d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £1,062 8s. 2d., which gave a dividend of 5 per cent. on Proprietary Shares in addition to the 5 per cent. interest per annum, paid half-yearly. The reserve for doubtful debts was increased and amounts to £728 1s. 1d. and the Reserve Fund amounts to £2,679 15s. 3d.

The special feature of this Society is its Proprietary Shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. 3d. respectively and interest 1s. 3d. per month.

## DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray, Chairman.  
 Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.      Louis F. Verley  
 George Adams      Colin A. C. Hogg  
 Alexander L. Berry      Joshua DeCordova, Esqs.  
 Dr. A. A. Robinson.

## TRUSTEES.

Joshua DeCordova      P. Elicio Auvray      George Adams, Esqs.  
 SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas A. Hogg.      CLERK—Mr. C. G. Campbell.  
 SOLICITOR—The Hon. S. C. Burke.      BANKERS—The Colonial Bank.  
 OFFICE—No. 8 Duke Street, Kingston.

## THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 or £16 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years in the case of the £12 shares or five years in the case of the £16 shares. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly.

The law charges range from 35s. for a loan of £60 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense. The loans effected during 1895, amounted to £29,948 1s. 10d.

On 30th November, 1895, there were 10,601 subscription shares. The bonus for 1895 was £3 4s. 11d., with reserves amounting to £2,130 16s. 10d.

The Society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees, whilst its general management is conducted by a Board of Directors and its Secretary.

## TRUSTEES.

John C. Macglashan      James Allwood      John T. Orrett, Esqs.  
 E. J. Andrews, Esq., Chairman      Dr. A. R. Saunders  
 Dr. James Ogilvie      Dr. J. A. Carpenter  
 J. C. Silburn      T. N. Aguilar  
 S. H. Watson      I. M. Nethersole  
 Geo. Eustace Burke Esqs.      T. B. Oughton, Esqs.

## DIRECTORS.



AUDITORS.		
Edgar Marshall, Esq.		John Murray, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.		SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine
ABBITRATORS.		
H. W. Livingston		Hon. H. Stern
A. W. Farquharson, Esqs.		David Henderson, Esq.
Thos. Arbouin, Esq.		
OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.		

### THE ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary, the Rev. Josias Cork., both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average only two in each year of the Society's existence purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).		
TRUSTEES.		
J. S. Thomas, Esq.	Rev. R. J. Ripley.	A. B. Rerrie, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
John Cameron, Esq., Chairman.	A. B. Rerrie, Esq., Vice-Chairman	
A. C. Dunkley "	John J. Lyon "	
J. S. Thomas "	A. N. Dixon "	
W. G. Nunes "	Felix L. Rodon "	
Joseph D. Ormsby, Esq.		
SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart, Esq.		
AUDITORS.		
Thomas Bartlett, Esq.	C. K. Phillips, Esq.	
ARBITRATORS.		
Rev. W. C. Murray	Rev. J. G. Bennett	
A. J. Webb	Ed. Pratt, Esqs.	
J. C. Lewis		
SECRETARY.—Miss Paulina Cork.		
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Chas. G. Hay, Esq.		
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.		

### THE WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the twenty-two years ended in December, 1895, its receipts have amounted to £229,608 14s. 1d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the Parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement.

The rate of interest on all loans of more than £250, is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and the borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement. The interest on loans under £250 is 9 per cent.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of fifteen shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. The present capital is £34,645 8s. 6d. The reserve fund is £4,029 0s. 9d.

TRUSTEES.		
The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke	A. B. Jonas, Esq.	Rev. A. G. Kirkham.
DIRECTORS.		
The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke, Chairman and Manager.		
Jonas, A. B.	Savariau, N. S., Esq.	
Touzalin, R. E.	Kirkham, Rev. A. G.	
Segre, B. H., Esqs.	Munroe, A. J., Esq.	
SECRETARY.—Hugh Clarke, Esq.		

## THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

During the past year the Society completed the twenty-first year of its existence, and the Directors were able to congratulate the members on a steady increase of business during the entire period.

There have been 29 Paid-up Shares, 240 Subscription Shares issued during the 12 months and 60 Shares transferred, and there are extant 1,005 Subscription Shares, 103 Paid-up Shares, and 18 Lapsed Shares.

The nett gain for the year amounts to £298 3s. 1d. After providing for all existing shares entitled to participate, a bonus of 48s. per share was allowed to the 38 shares matured.

F. Guiselin, Esq.			TRUSTEES.		J. R. T. Main, Esq.	
Hon. L. C. Shirley			Rev. J. Kingdon.			
R. H. Lindo			ARBITRATORS.		R. C. J. Bacquie, Esqs.	
			J. H. Bruch, Esq.		Rev. J. K. Braham	
			DIRECTORS.			
John R. Young			John R. T. Main, Esq., Chairman.		James A. S. Monaghan	
A. L. Delgado					Louis Alex. Morris	
Andrew D. Smith					D. A. Hogarth	
A. T. Kidd					R. M. Humphries, Esqs.	
			AUDITORS.		George D'Souza, Esq.	
Henry George Joseph, Esq.					SECRETARY.—Henry Levy, Esq.	
SOLICITOR.—Jas. Nash, Esq.						
			BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.			

Office in Falmouth open on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.

## THE ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had registered 98 members and 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1895, 566 members and 2,802 shares.

Paid-up shares C in the Society at £14 4s. each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue. Subscription shares A and B are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 6d. each for 84 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured. The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1894-95 was £3 per share, and on 31st July, 1895, the gross surplus was £2,596 19s. 9d.

The amount due on shares A, B and C is £20,838 4s. 6d. The Rules have been amended whereby the Society has introduced the new class of subscription shares, Class B, with subscription at 2s. 6d. per month.

Interest on loans has been reduced to 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the Society and are conterminous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount of shares on the 31st July, 1895, was £20,838 4s. 6d., and of loans £22,646 1s. 8d.

PATRON.			Hon. William Kerr, Custos of St. James.	
			ARBITRATORS.	
Hon. William Kerr.			Rev. Adam Thomson.	
J. W. Gruber, Esq.			Maxwell Hall, Esq.	
			Dr. A. J. McCatty.	



TRUSTEES.  
 Edgar Turnbull, Esq. Lionel P. Kerr, Esq. Wm. L. Kingdon, Esq.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 John E. Kerr, Esq., Chairman. Alexander Rerrie, Esq. Vice-Chairman.  
 Rev. Charles Chapman Ivor McK. Levy  
 Samuel Hart George L. P. Corinaldi  
 Thomas A. Salmon D. M. Isaacs, Esqs.  
 Austin H. Browne  
 AUDITORS.  
 R. P. Collymore, Esq. E. A. Savage, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—R. P. Rerrie, Esq.  
 SECRETARY.—J. S. Corinaldi, Esq. BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.  
 Office (No. 22 St. James Street, Montego Bay) open for general business daily from 10 to 4; and for receiving the monthly contributions on the evening of first and third Monday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m.

In the Report for 1894 the Directors congratulate the members on the acquisition of the complete set of Rules which were recently adopted, all the amendments and additions having been certified by his honour the Attorney General. The amended rules were being printed, and a copy will be supplied to each member shortly.

#### THE ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1894, shewed that the paid-up and subscription shares then amounted to £28,299, and the loans to £35,255 9s. Deposits at 31st December, 1894, were £4,517 11s. 1d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7 per cent.

TRUSTEES.  
 John W. Earle J. M. Farquharson, Jr., Esqs. Dr. J. A. L. Calder.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 C. G. Farquharson, Esq., Chairman  
 T. S. McNeel E. T. Forrest  
 W. H. Allport Harold A. Isaacs  
 A. J. Hendriks A. N. Williams  
 John Clarke J. V. Calder, Esqs.

ARBITRATORS.  
 J. M. Farquharson R. B. Daly  
 William Hill John Cooper  
 H. P. Maxwell, Esqs.

AUDITORS.  
 Wm. C. Nash, Esq. C. M. Farquharson, Esq.  
 SOLICITOR.—Hon. J. T. Palache.  
 SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—C. G. Farquharson, Esq.  
 ASST. SECRETARY { W. Lamb.  
 ASST. TREASURER { R. P. Muschett.  
 BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

#### ST. CATHERINE BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in Spanish Town in 1891. The objects of the Society are to provide the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money, and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purposes, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, paid-up shares and subscription shares; for a paid-up share under scale A, maturing in 10 years £6; under scale B, maturing in 7 years, £7 2s. 0d. These shares gain a yearly interest of 8s. and those under scale B, 10s. for the 7th year. The subscription shares are under Class A, 1s. 3d. per share monthly maturing in 10 years and Class B, 2s. per share monthly, maturing in 7 years. These shares earn a yearly interest of 5 per cent. The interest on all loans is 7½ per cent. payable monthly.

The law charges are £2 15s. 0d. for a loan of £100, to £7 7s. 0d. for a loan of £800, and for every additional £100, 10s.

The inspection fee is 21s.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees and the business managed by a Board of Directors and the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.		
Rev'd. E. J. Wortley	G. Boettcher	J. Sinclair, Esqrs.
DIRECTORS.		
J. A. Hernandez, Esqr., Chairman.	C. F. Richards	
Henry Gordon	J. W. Smith	
Charles J. Young	Charles DeLeon, Esqs.	
F. S. Messias	Rev'd. W. A. Tucker	
Dugald Campbell	Dr. J. J. Edwards.	
AUDITORS.		
S. S. Lawton	A. H. Jones, Esqs.	
Solicitor—A. A. Fleming, Esq.	Secretary—Miss G. DeLeon.	
	Bankers—The Colonial Bank.	
	Office—No. 10 Martin Street, Spanish Town.	

### THE JAMAICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE old Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the lines were opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the Company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £5 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith, of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith, of Kingston, Jamaica, and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, a Civil Engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimates of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimate was as follows:—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	...	£95,379	0	0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	...	18,563	0	0
III. Branch to Port Henderson of a single track	...	14,734	0	0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	...	8,531	0	0
		£137,207	0	0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.	...	13,720	0	0
Total	...	£150,927	0	0

Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the Company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels, 14 miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprise appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the Village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the Company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the Company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a Railway to Porus. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do anything to encourage the enterprise, and all hopes of getting the railway further than



Old Harbour were abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extended system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually the then existing line, which extended from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angels, 3 miles, was purchased by the Government for the sum of £93,932 including legal and other expenses. The Company had been engaged for some years prior to the sale in paying off the £60,000 raised for the Old Harbour Branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £267,250.

For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory and was with difficulty carried on at all. It was therefore indispensable that no time should be lost in putting the line into thorough order. The permanent way was relaid and ballasted throughout—steel rails being substituted for the old iron rails. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected, and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, was re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which had previously been frequently submerged, was freed from water excepting during excessive floods. All the gully courses across the line were also cleaned and improved—a new strait cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, being made for the Nightingale Grove Gully. The old wooden bridges and drains were replaced by 28 bridges, with solid concrete abutments and wingwalls and wrought iron superstructures, 6 arched bridges entirely of solid concrete, 45 solid concrete culverts, and 1,200 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wingwalls were also built for the large iron bridge over the Rio Cobre. The terminal station at Kingston was considerably enlarged and improved and the Spanish Town station was thoroughly repaired. New stations were built at Grange Lane, Gregory Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour. The Prince's Wharf and store were extended and accommodation was made available for the steamers of the Atlas Company which paid for such accommodation according to a scale agreed upon in the year 1881. The cost of these repairs and improvements was £107,260, so that the old line was purchased, reconstructed and equipped at a cost of £201,192.

In the first complete year's working, after the Government took possession (1879-80) the railway earned a net profit after paying working expenses and interest of £5,621. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade, the net revenue was but £4,382. In 1881-82 the net revenue went up to £6,960, which exceeded the highest net revenue previously earned on the line. From then the revenue of the old line continued to yield a sum that more than sufficed to provide for all expenses in connection with it, including interest and sinking fund.

As soon as the old railway was taken over the Government ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Porus in Manchester, 24½ miles, and from Angels, through St. Thomas in the Vale, to Ewarton in St. Catherine, 14½ miles. The surveys were made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E., and the extensions were authorised by Law 8 of 1880. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Public Works Department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the colonies, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with Messrs. Reid and McKay for the execution of the extensions for the sum of £280,924 7s. 0d. The firm took possession of the works in the month of January, 1882, and the line from Old Harbour to Porus was opened for traffic on the 2nd March, 1885, and that from Spanish Town to Ewarton on the 17th August in the same year.

The following loans were raised for providing the means for meeting the expenditure for the construction and equipment of the two extensions, viz., £400,000, under Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 and £183,000 under Law 17 of 1884 (of which amount, how-



ever, £61,192 was to cover the excess of expenditure over the amount provided for the reconstruction of the old line). A further sum of £52,000 was raised under the authority of Law 14 of 1886 to meet the balance of expenditure on the extensions. This sum includes the award of £13,731 made by the Arbitrators to the Contractors as the result of the arbitration proceedings for extra services performed in consequence of departures from the original plans and the over valuation of the works executed by the Public Works Department before they entered on their contract. Governor Sir Henry Norman in announcing to the Legislative Council the settlement of the claim stated that although the Contractors had suffered nothing or next to nothing by flood and had had to pay nothing for extra labour they had made nothing or next to nothing by the enterprise. This showed that they had been closely supervised and that their rates were not too high. His Excellency added that he was sorry for that result because the Contractors had done their work well and had left the island with considerable credit to themselves for their just, kind and liberal treatment of the labourers under them.

Law 16 of 1887 authorised the raising of a further loan of £70,000 for the following purposes mentioned in the schedule attached to the Law:—

1. For surveying the proposed extension of the two existing branches of the Railway	...	...	...	£5,000	0	0
2. For extending the West Street Wharf and connecting it with the Railway Line	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
3. For a Sea or Quay Wall, as the case may be	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
4. To meet the cost of the flood damages and awards of the Arbitrators in respect thereto	...	...	...	15,893	0	0
5. Unforeseen expenses	...	...	...	4,107	0	0
				£70,000	0	0

After the passing of the law a loan of £26,000 was raised and steps were taken for the survey of the proposed extensions. On the 10th February, 1888, the Director of Public Works reported on the proposed extension from Bog Walk through Annotto Bay to Port Antonio and submitted plans, sections and estimate of the line for the inspection of the Governor. The total length of the proposed line was 54½ miles and the estimated cost £723,072 8s. 6d. or an average of £13,206 per mile. On the 28th March, 1888, a report, with plans, sections and estimate of cost of the proposed extension from Porus to Montego Bay was submitted. The total length of the proposed line was 64½ miles and the estimated cost £832,399 11s. 10d. or an average of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile.

Pending the sanction by the Legislature of the scheme for the carrying out of these extensions by the Government a proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson and some other American capitalists for the purchase of the Railway from the Government. After some negotiations it was agreed that the Railway should be sold for £800,000, of which amount £100,000 should be paid in cash and the remaining £700,000 should be secured by second mortgage bonds on the security of the Railway, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the profits of the line may be sufficient to meet. The purchasers are also bound by their agreement to extend the existing Railway at the rate of 12½ miles within 18 months of the passing of the Law for the incorporation of the Company and at the rate of 12½ miles per annum thereafter until through communication is afforded between Kingston and Port Antonio and Kingston and Montego Bay.

The Company were empowered to issue bonds to the extent of £320,000 immediately on their formation, and further issues of £200,000 on the completion of each section of 25 miles of the extensions until the full amount of £1,500,000 is reached.

A Law, 12 of 1889, was passed to give effect to this arrangement and on the Company paying the amount and lodging the second mortgage bonds, as required by the Law, the Railway was transferred to them on the 1st January, 1890. On that day the first meeting of the Directors of the Company was held on the Railway premises, all the Directors being present.

On the 30th day of December, 1889, a first mortgage amounting to £1,500,000 and bonds to a like amount were executed, and second mortgage bonds amounting to £800,000, together with £100,000 of share capital, were issued in accordance



with Law 12 of 1889. The Trustees for the first mortgage are :—Harry Hankey Dobree, Alban George Henry Gibbs, and Henry William Birch, respectively, of the City of London, England, Esquires.

On the 22nd day of January, 1891, a section of 12½ miles from Porus which had been constructed by the West India Improvement Company, having been examined and approved by the Director of Public Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway, and a notice to that effect published in the Jamaica Gazette of February, 12th, 1891, by order of the Governor.

On the 10th day of March, 1892, a further Section of 18 miles (making 30½ miles from Porus), having been examined and approved by the Director of Public Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway. Two other sections consisting of 12½ miles at the Montego Bay end and 9 miles from Appleton to Ipswich were completed and vested in the Railway Company, on the 15th February, 1894, and, on the 14th June, 1894, a further length of 2½ miles to Cambridge, on the Montego Bay side, was approved and handed over, thus making a total length of 54½ miles of new line opened for general traffic. The intermediate section of about 12 miles, between Ipswich and Cambridge was shortly afterwards constructed and the Extension between Porus and Montego Bay thus completed. In June, 1894, work was commenced on the Port Antonio Extension, between Bog Walk and Port Antonio. On the 27th of July, 1896, the section of the line from Bog Walk to Richmond, 15½ miles on the Port Antonio Extension, was opened for traffic, and on the 6th August the balance of the line from Richmond to Port Antonio, 39½ miles, was also opened, thus completing the 54½ miles of the extension to Port Antonio.

#### DIRECTORS.

Frederick Wesson, Esq., Chairman.

R. S. Haughton, Esq., Government Director.

Chas. E. Smith

Leo. Edwin Frank

G. H. Latham

Company's Directors.

L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., General Manager and Secretary to the Directors.

#### THE JAMAICA STREET CAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS undertaking has proved one of the most successful of local enterprises any the laying down of the Tramway was one of the quickest operations that Jamaica has ever seen.

When application was made to the Governor and Legislative Council for the necessary parliamentary powers for laying the line the bulk of the community believed that this would be one of those still-born projects which would not go further than the obtaining of the bill.

The inception of the enterprise is due to Mr. Tracy Robinson, an American Engineer, formerly on the Panama Railway Company, and Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

Mr. Robinson on arrival in Jamaica saw that facilities of locomotion were largely needed in the city of Kingston and the suburbs, which numbered 40,000 inhabitants, and he proposed if Mr. Burke would raise the necessary capital they should jointly operate for the purpose of establishing a Tramway worked by horse power. Mr. Burke having investigated the plans as to expense of laying, equipping and working the line, and the calculations as to traffic, became satisfied that a Tramway would not only be of great importance to Kingston but would prove a financial success. He therefore agreed to obtain the necessary capital and to finance the concern. Six gentlemen agreed to find the capital and the Company was started.

The subscribed capital at the beginning of operations was £6,150 in 1,230 paid-up shares at £5 per share. It having become necessary to raise further capital to complete the lines debentures were issued to the amount of £4,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, the same having been first offered to the public at 6 per cent. without success.

The first four miles and 51 chains of the Tramway were completed and opened for traffic on the 13th November, 1876. In 1878 the principal line was extended to

Halfway-Tree; and in the following year a line was laid down from the Kingston Parade, along East Queen Street, to Paradise Street. The cost of the extension of the two last lines amounted to £4,000, which was taken from the profit arising from the working of the former lines, making the cost of the then entire line £14,150.

The length of the lines is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
From Railway to Rae Town	1	34
" King Street Office to Exhibition	1	63
" " " " Paradise Street	1	36½
" " " " May Pen	1	34½
" " " " Constant Spring	6	13½
Total length	12	21½

The Shareholders drew no dividends for six years, and having paid off all the debentures and the other liabilities of the Company they issued new shares to the extent of £5,850 at £5 per share as a bonus to the original Shareholders, making the capital £20,000. Since then shares of the Company have been sold to capitalists at premiums of 10, 13 and 15 per cent.

In 1884 the Directors laid down a line of one mile to May Pen Cemetery on the Spanish Town Road, and in the early part of 1885 they began the extension of the Halfway-Tree line to Constant Spring in the parish of St. Andrew, a distance of three miles from the Halfway-Tree Station and of six miles from Kingston. The cost of these Extensions was met by the issue of new shares, which extended the capital to £28,000.

On 27th January, 1891, the East Street Line was extended and opened for traffic to the Exhibition.

The passenger traffic on the several lines has been as follows:—

	Passengers.
15th Nov., 1876 to 30th June, 1877	383,320
1st July, 1877 to 30th June, 1878	597,689
1st July, 1878 to 30th June, 1879	630,094
1st July, 1879 to 30th June, 1880	653,148
1st July, 1880 to 30th June, 1881	755,655
1st July, 1881 to 30th June, 1882	857,604
1st July, 1882 to 30th June, 1883	979,331
1st July, 1883 to 30th June, 1884	1,165,432
1st July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885	1,331,905
1st July, 1885 to 30th June, 1886	1,335,150
1st July 1886 to 30th June, 1887	1,327,909
1st July, 1887 to 30th June, 1888	1,267,104
1st July, 1888 to 30th June, 1889	1,346,688
1st July, 1889 to 30th June, 1890	1,363,731
1st July, 1890 to 30th June, 1891	1,850,289
1st July, 1891 to 30th June, 1892	1,283,548
1st July, 1892 to 30th June, 1893	1,355,240
1st July, 1893 to 30th June, 1894	1,287,217
1st July, 1894 to 30th June, 1895	1,278,885
1st July, 1895 to 30th June, 1896	1,310,162

#### DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. P. E. Auvray. Louis Verley, Esqs.

SECRETARY—Mr. H. E. Squire

MANAGER—Mr. G. A. Douglas.

#### THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of &



paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

The Company commenced to work in February, 1879, with a capital of £958 and on the 11th March, 1896, the completion of the 18th financial year, the amount to the credit of the shareholders was £14,355 19s. 0d. The amount of bills in hand on the 11th March, 1896, was £7,347 2s. 6d. and the amount on open account £4,919 4s. 9d.

#### DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.  
Rev. W. C. Murray, Honorary Director.

John Tilman  
E. X. Leon  
A. L. Berry

Colin A. C. Hogg, Esqs.  
Rev. T. M. Geddes.  
J. DeCordova, Esq.

#### AUDITORS.

E. L. Marshall

Henry Ford, Esqs.

SECRETARY—G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Corinaldi & Ashenheim.

### HOTEL COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

#### THE AMERICAN HOTELS COMPANY IN JAMAICA.

THIS Company has been formed in Jamaica for the purpose of erecting hotels in the island, to be worked on the system of American Hotels. The capital of the Company is £30,000 in 15,000 shares of £2 each. The sum of 5/ was payable on application for shares and 15/ on their allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 5/ each and at intervals of not less than three months. The number of shares allotted up to the 21st October, 1890, (the end of the Company's financial year) was 6,418, representing a capital, when fully paid up, of £12,836 upon which all the calls had been made but a balance of £920 3s. 11d. was still left to be collected.

Operations were begun upon the hotel at Constant Spring which occupies a fine site on Constant Spring Estate in the parish of St. Andrew, in 1888. It is about six miles from Kingston and is in the immediate vicinity of the line of the Car Company. The Company having been admitted to the privileges of the Hotels Law of 1890, were permitted to issue debentures to the extent of £16,750 for the purpose of completing and equipping the Hotel. The building contains more than one hundred sleeping rooms, with sitting rooms, dining rooms, parlour, and a magnificent swimming bath attached and all other modern improvements. The grounds are about sixty acres in extent.

The hotel commands to the south an excellent view of the Kingston harbour and to the north of the hills that skirt the Liguanea plains. It is liberally patronised during the winter months by visitors from the United States and Canada as well as from the mother country. During 1895, the Company being unable to continue to fulfil the conditions under which its debentures were issued, the Government took possession. The Hotel has now been leased to an American.

Secretary—Mr. Joseph Phillips, Kingston P. O.

#### THE KINGSTON HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in 1890 for the purpose of providing a first class Hotel in Kingston. An excellent site was secured at Myrtle Bank in the Eastern portion of Harbour Street, and the Company erected there a substantial and commodious building. Some of the rooms are very handsome and all of them are well furnished. The Hotel is capable of accommodating a large number of visitors while its convenient position and excellent arrangements render it popular. The Company issued debentures to the extent of £30,000, the debentures and interest thereon being guaranteed by Government under the provisions of Law 27 of 1890.

In November, 1893, the Company declared themselves unable to keep open the Hotel any longer, and the Government accordingly took possession. It was shortly afterwards leased to a private individual who is now carrying it on.

#### THE JAMAICA HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in 1890 for the laudable object of providing a com-

fortable lodging for the respectable peasantry of the island, large numbers of whom were expected to visit and did visit the Exhibition opened in January, 1891.

The Hotel erected by the Company is situated at the corner of Heywood Street and Princess Street, and is known as the Queen's Hotel. It is admirably suited in its arrangements and charges for the purpose for which it was intended. During the time of the Exhibition, it was visited by large numbers of the respectable peasant proprietors, members of the Rural Police Force, and country tradesmen. The Directors have supplied a want long felt by country folk of the humbler classes, that, namely, of obtaining in Kingston comfortable quarters at prices within their means.

The Secretary is Mr. R. Parkinson.

#### THE ST. CATHERINE HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company has built at Spanish Town the Hotel Rio Cobre, so called after the river of that name, which runs past the grounds.

The building is commodious and comfortable, and has been constructed with special regard to the necessities of a warm climate.

The Company is one of those under contract with the Government in accordance with the provisions of Law 27 of 1890.

The Secretary is Mr. J. A. S. Vaz, Spanish Town.

#### THE MONEAGUE HOTELS COMPANY.

MONEAGUE is a village in the beautiful parish of St. Ann. A few gentlemen of the parish, availing themselves of the provisions of Law 27 of 1890, formed themselves into a company and purchased in that year the greater part of a property called Rose Hall lying just beyond the village of Moneague, on which they have built a fine Hotel. The building stands on an eminence commanding charming views in every direction; the climate is perfect and the arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are satisfactory. This is the only Hotel of those built under the Hotels Law of 1890 which is not placed in the lowlands, the elevation at which it stands being 950 feet above the sea.

There are many beautiful drives in the district, and the Roaring River Falls, the famous Gully Road, Ocho Rios Bay and other places noted for their picturesque beauty are within easy reach. Vehicles can be had at all times at Moneague. The Hotel is nine miles from the Railway Terminus at Ewarton, where conveyances from Moneague await the arrival of each train. The Moneague Hotels Company have issued debentures to the extent of £7,000, guaranteed by Government under the provisions of the Hotels Law, 1890.

Mr. A. N. Sutherland, of Moneague, is Secretary of the Company.

#### THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY.

THE Kingston Ice-making Company, Limited, was established in 1884.

The Capital of the Company is divided into 25,500 shares of £1 each, the subscribed capital to 30th June, 1892, being £27,436.

The Financial Statements shew the net gain for sale

of Ice for six months to be	...	£2,958 13 7
Interest on Investments	...	111 5 0
		£3,069 18 7

From this amount the Directors propose to pay a dividend of 2s. per share which will absorb

...	2,200 0 0
-----	-----------

Leaving a balance of

...	£869 18 7
-----	-----------

to be carried to Reserve Account, which will then amount to £10,130 3s. 2d.

During the past six months 21,735 blocks of Ice of 208lbs. each were made, equal to 2,260 tons of Ice of 2,000lbs. each.

#### DIRECTORS.

H. Stern, Esq., Chairman.

P. E. Auvray

G. Adams

W. Andrews

Joshua DeCordova

H. Garsia

Moses Delgado, Esqs.

Dr. James Ogilvie

Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

SECRETARY & MANAGER.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine.

AUDITORS.—John Murray & A. H. Jones, Esqs.

OFFICE.—72A Water Lane.



### THE CONSUMERS ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

The object of the Company was to materially increase the supply of ice, to facilitate the consumption of Ice in the city and elsewhere, and to ensure a steady and cheaper supply, which has been achieved to the advantage of the community.

The capital of the Company is £10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of

#### DIRECTORS.

L. P. Branday, Esq., Chairman.	S. Soutar
G. H. Wales, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	T. W. Aguilar
Emanuel X. Leon	J. Kennedy
J. McCarthy	G. E. Burke

Andrew Delisser, Esqs.

#### AUDITORS.

C. W. Tait

C. A. Malabre, Esqs.

ACTING SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—Emanuel X. Leon, Esq.

OFFICE.—No. 44 Port Royal Street.

FACTORY.—No. 1 Gold Street (corner of Harbour Street).

### THE JAMAICA ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.

This Company was formed on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by a Meeting held at the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce on the 27th of September, 1889, and was duly registered on the 21st day of September, 1889, the Capital being £10,000 ordinary shares of £2 each, and 270 preference shares of £6 each.

The Central Station in Kingston is situated on the sea-board premises at the corner of Harbour Street, and has an ultimate capacity for machinery for say 5,000 power incandescent lights or their equivalent and 200 arc lights.

The cost of installing incandescent lights in dwellings, etc., in the manner is 20s. each, and in stores, shops and other places where the power is exposed 12s. The Company also from time to time makes special arrangements in this connection with the view of inducing business in localities already supplied by their lines. Current is supplied by meter at the rate of one shilling per Board of Trade unit of 1,000 Watt hours, a discount of 10 per cent being allowed off monthly consumption in excess of 10s. value, provided it is paid within the first 10 days of the month at the office of the Company.

#### DIRECTORS.

S. H. Watson, Chairman.

Alfred Pawsey

Jas. Kennedy

C. M. Sherlock

A. M. Nathan

George Adams

Hon. H. M. Williams

E. A. H. Haggart

T. M. Martin

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—L. Foster Davis, Esq.

#### AUDITORS.

Thomas Arbouin, Esq.

John H. Aikman, Esq.

BANKERS—The Colonial Bank.

SOLICITOR—E. Bolivar Wolfe, Esq.

OFFICE—38 Harbour Street, Kingston.

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THERE is one Fire Insurance Company and twenty-five Fire Insurance Companies in Jamaica insuring property to the value of £3,387,227 of property in different parts of the island. The Jamaica Company is purely local. The premiums paid amount to £34,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to:

Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)  
 Alliance Assurance Company  
 Atlas  
 Commercial Union  
 Guardian  
 Imperial  
 Lancashire  
 London & Lancashire  
 Liverpool, London and Globe  
 Lion Fire Insurance Company  
 Manchester  
 North British and Mercantile  
 Northern  
 Norwich Union  
 Netherlands  
 Prussian National  
 Phoenix  
 Palatine  
 Queen }  
 Royal }  
 Royal Exchange  
 Sun  
 Scottish Union and National  
 Transatlantic  
 Fire Insurance Association (Limited)  
 London Assurance Corporation of London  
 Union Assurance Society

Secy.—Henry Ford.  
 Agents—Archd. Munroe & J. J. G. Lewis,  
 Turnbull & Co.  
 Finke & Co.  
 E. A. H. Haggart.  
 Simon & Co.  
 Turnbull & Co. & John Bonitto.  
 A. W. Farquharson & Thos. Arbouin  
 A. L. Malabre & Co.  
 Moses Delgado.  
 Ernest Nuttall & S. H. Watson.  
 Pincock & Co.  
 Chas. Levy & Co.  
 Turnbull, Mudon & Co.  
 J. C. Pegan & Co.  
 Lascelles DeMercado & Co.  
 R. W. Harris.  
 M. M. Alexander  
 E. X. Leon  
 W. H. Johnson & Co.  
 Harvey & Bourke.  
 E. Bolivar Wolfe,  
 Wm. Schiller & Co.  
 Turnbull & Co.  
 George & Branday.  
 W. P. Forwood.

## RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 8s; non-Fire proof, 12s. to 40s. Estates, 10s. to 17s. 6d. Trash houses, 88s. 2d.

Jamaica Co-Operative, Kingston—Fire proof, 7s. 6d.; non-Fire proof, 11s. 6d. to 38s. Estates, 9s. to 17s. Trash houses, 86s.

## JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies and has since thrice reduced its tariff, so that fire insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium. Its subscribed capital is £72,000. The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £19,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount the sum of £10,411 5s. 8d. was divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured. The great fire of Kingston on 11th December, 1882, proved the stability of the Company and the extent of its resources; its losses were £54,676 18s. 9d. which were promptly paid, and this without sacrificing any of its securities. A large call was made on the shareholders who responded quickly and thus preserved the investments as the capital for future business and retained the confidence of the community. The income for the year ended 31st July, 1896, was £7,879 4s. 3d., a steady increase on former years. It was appropriated thus:—

To Interest to Shareholders	...	£2,805 14 10
" Losses by Fire	...	1,044 4 5
" Stamps on Policies	...	133 6 6
" Working Expenses	...	999 5 9
" Addition to Capital	...	2,896 12 9
		<hr/>
		£7,879 4 3



## DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. Constantine Burke, Chairman.  
 Thos. Norman Cripps, Esq., Deputy  
 Chairman.  
 P. E. Auvey, Esq.  
 Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.  
 Alex. L. Berry, Esqs.

Dr. James Ogilvie  
 Hon. Herman Stern  
 Joshua DeCordova  
 Thomas Bancroft Oughton.

## AUDITORS.

John Murray, Esq.

L. H. Peirce, Esqs.

SECRETARY.—Henry Ford, Esq.

CLERKS—F. G. Rouse, D. McD. Campbell.

## THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., coastwise and foreign. Insurers can now have their goods carried by our policy which is issued on lines of the leading English Companies and on most favourable terms. A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid.

Shareholders receive 5 per cent. interest per annum and a share of the profits of the Company.

The authorized capital of the Company is £50,000, divided into shares of £2 each, the amount subscribed being £9,552.

## DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvey, Esq., Chairman.

Henry Ford

John Tillman

A. M. Nathan

E. A. H. Haggart

C. A. Solomon

H. N. Jacobsen, Esqs.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—John F. Squire, Esq.

AUDITORS.—John Murray and E. L. Marshall, Esqs.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

OFFICE.—5 Orange Street, Kingston.

LONDON AGENTS—Malcolm Kearton & Co., Limited, 28 Fenchurch St.

## HOME MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was established in 1889. The subscribed capital is £30,000 divided into 15,000 Shares of £2 each.

The number of Shares taken up to date is 15,000, and on the 30th April, 1896, the end of the last Financial Year, the Report shewed that Calls to the amount of 15s. per share had been made, under which the sum of £10,923 7s. 6d. had been received.

The Accumulated and Paid-up Capital is altogether £15,554 2s. 0d. and £14,300 is invested in Government Securities.

## DIRECTORS.

J. W. Branday, Esq., Chairman.

J. L. Ashenheim, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Joshua DeCordova

Eml. X. Leon, Esqs.

C. E. Demercado

Hon. Herman Stern

Alfred Pawsey

George Adams

S. L. Williamson

C. M. Sherlock, Esqs.

AUDITORS.—A. A. Samuel and H. A. Cunha, F.S.A.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—Daniel B. Callaghan, Esq.

OFFICE.—20 Church St., Kingston.

## THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

It was at the close of the year 1843, over forty-nine years ago, that seven gentlemen all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Declaration was then made

to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The success of the Society during the past forty-nine years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early subscribers and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over a half of a million.

Fifteen bonuses have been paid ...	...	£165,265	6	2
Claims by death and endowment paid	...	287,476	8	4
Capital Stock	...	150,413	18	0
		£603,149	12	6

The number of policies issued is 3,189 and the income of the Society exceeds £26,000 per annum. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £504,136 14s. 5d., and the total assets are £154,813 13s. 0d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar Society in the island. For example, a policy for £300 taken out in 1850 has been increased, by bonus additions, to £920 11s. 6d., while a policy for £1,000 taken out in 1854 now stands at £2,676 17s. 11d. with bonus additions.

The stability of the Society may be described by the following extracts from reports of the Actuary, Alexander Glen Finlaison, Esq., of the National Debt Office, London. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1876 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is, on the present occasion, in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago; this is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876." In 1882 he said: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the highest class of Assurance Societies in England." In 1885, when recommending a bonus at the rate of 35 per cent. of the values of the policies, Mr. Finlaison reported that "the amount of the funds of the Society confers a very high rank upon the financial position in relation to its engagements to its members and upon this score places it on an equality with the highest class of Assurance Societies in Great Britain." In 1888 Mr. T. B. Sprague, M.A., a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland wrote as follows to the Secretary in connection with the valuation for the 1888 bonus: "I cannot refrain from adding a few words to congratulate both the Directors and yourself upon the satisfactory result of the valuation I have made by an unusually stringent method. It surprises me that your Society having so large an amount of undivided



surplus in which new entrants are permitted to share upon equal terms does not secure almost all the life assurance in the island."

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance in the selection of lives, which has led to the death-rate being always below the average. The Directors have also given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £11,200 11s. 2d. invested in mortgage, £91,102 2s. 0d. in Government securities and £6,284 13s. 10d. in loans on Jamaica Debentures. Loans to members exist to the extent of £40,402 0s. 0d.; on these loans 5 per cent. is paid and the policies of the borrowers are held as securities at their surrender value.

One of the many advantages of the Jamaica Mutual is that it now pays all its claims immediately on proof of death and title and in this particular the Society has a great advantage over the other Life Assurance Institutions doing business in the island.

## PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G.

## DIRECTORS.

Simon Emanuel Pietersz, Esq., Chairman.

William Lee, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Francis B. Lyons, Esq.

Hon. J. T. Palache

A. H. Pinnock

Rev. George W. Downer

John T. Orrett

J. McLean

L. F. McKinnon, Esqs.

SECRETARY—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

SOLICITOR—Hon. S. Constantine Burke.

## AUDITORS.

Stephen W. Mais

R. S. Haughton

T. N. Cripps, Esqs.

## LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

THERE are twelve Life Assurance Offices represented in Jamaica. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local. The following is a list of the Assurance Offices doing business in the island:—

Offices.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d. 3 3 1	£ s. d. 1 12 5	£ s. d. 3 9 9	£ s. d. 1 15 10	£ s. d. 4 0 10	£ s. d. 2 1 7	£ s. d. 4 9 2	£ s. d. 2 5 11
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 19 2	1 10 9	3 8 9	1 15 9	4 1 7	2 2 5
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	3 2 10	1 12 3	3 8 8	1 15 3	3 15 10	1 18 11	4 4 10	2 3 0
Queen	E. X. Leon & Co.	3 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal	E. X. Leon & Co.	3 9 4	1 15 5	3 14 2	1 17 11	4 0 5	2 1 1	4 8 6	2 5 4
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	3 8 9		3 18 4		4 8 11		5 1 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 5	2 4 6	4 11 9	2 7 3	4 18 2	2 10 7	5 6 3	2 14 9
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	2 14 0		3 19 6		4 6 3		4 14 11	
Sun of Canada	J. O. Fegan & Co.	3 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whitlington	William Andrews	3 2 7	1 12 6	3 8 9	1 15 9	3 15 11	1 19 6	4 4 11	2 4 5
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$12 43		\$14 19		\$16 40		\$19 57	
City of Glasgow	Theo. Arbouin	4 2 3		4 8 5		4 15 5		5 4 6	

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, *contd.*

Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d. 5 3 10	£ s. d. 2 13 7	£ s. d. 5 18 6	£ s. d. 3 1 3	£ s. d. 6 12 8	£ s. d. 3 8 8	£ s. d. 7 5 5	£ s. d. 3 15 5
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	4 18 11	2 11 6	6 2 11	3 3 11				
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	4 16 9	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 8	6 13 2	3 8 6	8 1 6	4 3 2
Queen	E. X. Leon & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		7 18 9	
Royal	E. X. Leon & Co.	5 1 11	2 12 3	6 0 0	3 1 8	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 8	4 9 10
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	5 14 11		6 11 1					
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 3	3 2 6	6 19 1	3 11 8	8 0 1	4 2 6		
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	5 6 5		6 1 5		7 1 5		8 12 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 5		5 13 3		6 12 11			
Whittington	William Andrews	4 15 5	2 9 10	5 10 6	2 17 5	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 5
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$29 49		\$37 45		\$48	
City of Glasgow	Theo. Arbouin	£5 19 10		£6 19 10					



## PART XVI.

## CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &amp;c.

## FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Phoenix in Port Royal; and the Hamilton in Spanish Town. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges; to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Masters' Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are four Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay. A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48 called the "Jamaica" and No. 86 called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England.

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan,	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. R. S. Haughton,	Deputy District Grand Master
" G. P. Myers,	District Senior Grand Warden
" J. E. Lyons,	District Junior Grand Warden
" Rev. R. Harding,	District Grand Chaplain
" Thos. Briscoe,	District Grand Treasurer
" W. B. Gray,	District Grand Registrar
" C. M. Sherlock,	District Grand Pres. Bd. Genl. Purposes
" Wm. Duff,	District Grand Secretary
" I. S. Brandon,	District Senior Grand Deacon
" H. Bamed,	District Junior Grand Deacon
" C. Plummer,	District Grand Supt. of Works
" G. E. Burke,	District Grand Director of Ceremonies
" H. E. H. Davis,	District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies
" G. Levy,	District Grand Sword Bearer
" A. Hart,	District Grand Standard Bearer
" R. A. Alexander,	District Assistant Grand Standard Bearer
" P. Ferguson,	District Grand Organist
" C. O. Magnan,	District Assistant Grand Secretary
" F. S. Messias,	District Grand Pursuivant
" A. M. Hoyes,	District Assistant Grand Pursuivant
" J. M. Gibb	} District Grand Stewards
" L. G. Macpherson	
" F. A. McCulloch	
" M. H. Athias	
" Bro. George Magnus,	District Grand Tyler.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

Right Wor. S. C. Burke	Provincial Grand Master
" " Wm. Duff	Deputy Prov. Gd. Master
Wor. Dr. R. G. S. Bell	Prov. Gd. Senior Warden
" Wm. H. Johnson	" " Junior Warden
" M. H. Lawrence	" " Secretary
" Jonas Polack	" " Treasurer
" Revd. W. C. McCalla	" " Chaplain
" J. Griffiths	" " Senior Deacon
" Adam Roxburgh	" " Junior Deacon
Bro. E. J. Clarke	" " Inner Guard
" Jas. Kennedy	" " Bible Bearer
" J. Fenich	" " Standard Bearer
" T. W. Martin	" " Sword Bearer
" G. E. Hitchins	" " Director of Ceremonies
" L. F. Davis	} " Stewards
" H. A. Cunha	
" Sergt.-Major Clarke	
" John Hoyes	" " Tyler.

## MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. J. C. Macglashan	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. J. W. Whitbourne	Deputy District Grand Mark Master
" Vacant	" " Senior Warden
" B. Stines, Jr.	" " Junior Warden
Very Wor. Bro. O. Delgado	" " Master Overseer
" J. L. Ashenheim	" " Senior Overseer
" O. Delgado, Jr.	" " Junior Overseer
" T. N. Aguilar	" " Treasurer
" G. Campbell	" " Registrar of Marks
" E. X. Leon	" " Secretary
" (Vacant)	" " Senior Deacon
" G. R. Taylor	" " Junior Deacon
" Vacant	" " Inspector of Works
" A. H. Jones	" " Director of Ceremonies
" L. C. Hollar	" " Sword Bearer
" G. A. P. Myers	" " Standard Bearer
" W. D. Smedmore	" " Inner Guard
" J. M. Simpson	} " Stewards
" A. P. Alberga	
Brother Vacant	" " Tyler.

## UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

## CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro. W. B. Hylton	Master
Friendly "	" 239	" " A. L. P. Lake	" "
Sussex "	" 354	" " L. Winkler	" "
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 393	" " D. A. Corinaldi	" "
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 914	" " H. Campbell	" "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1440	" " C. F. Richards	" "
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1836	" " A. Harry	" "
Kingston "	" 1933	" " G. G. Gunter	" "
Moore-Keys "	" 2519	" " Thomas Clarke	" "

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	"	Most Excell. Compn. F. G. Sale, Principal Z,
Friendly	"	" " J. DeCordova "
Sussex	"	" " C. W. Tait "
Phoenix	"	" " L. C. Hollar "

## ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	{ Excell. Bro. W. Duff, Most Wise Sovereign
		A. J. Webb, Prelate
Kingston	" 80	{ " W. Andrews, Most Wise Sovereign
		Rev. W. C. McCalla, Prelate.

## PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Knight W. L. Mudon, Eminent Preceptor.	Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.
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## UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

## CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor. Bro. James Kennedy	Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	" " J. D. Ormsby	" "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	" " "	" "
St. John, Kingston	" 623	" " G. E. Hitchins	" "
Athole Union, Falmouth	" ...	" " H. Reuben	" "



## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62 . . . Most Excellent (vacant) Principal Z.

## ROSE CROIX.

Illust. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 deg., Most Wise Sovereign and General Superintendent for the West Indies.

## MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	Wor. W. L. Mudon	Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 240, Prov. No. 2, Kingston	" A. DeCordova	"
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston	" F. G. Sale	"
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston	" O. Delgado, Jr.	"
Kingston Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5.	" William Andrews	"

## DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &amp;C.

## GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

## CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix, Port Royal	First Tuesday
Kingston	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	First Thursday
Friendly	Second Monday
Glenlyon	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	Second Thursday
Sussex	Third Wednesday
St. John's	Fourth Monday
Moore-Keys	Third Tuesday

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

## MARK LODGES.

Sussex	Fourth Wednesday in Feb., June and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	Not fixed.
Kingston Keystone	Not fixed.

The Directors of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meet on the second Wednesday in each month.

## ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are six Courts in this island all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the Term:—

Court Hinds, S. A. Johnson, Kingston.	Court Nunes, B. Powell, Falmouth.
Court Jackson, H. J. Bowen, Spa. Town.	Court Vickers, W. Robertson, Sav.-la-Mar.
Court Union, H. W. Dadd, Port Royal.	Court Solomon, C. Phillips, St. Ann's Bay.

There are over two hundred members in the several Courts, about thirty-one being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston; this is the oldest Court in the island, having

been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds, of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has been erected on the Court premises in 54 Hanover Street. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

#### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Jamaica in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District: namely, the "Kingston Lily", the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Near the end of the year 1889 the "Kingston Lily" and "St. Lawrence" Lodges made application to the Central Body at Manchester, England, for the privilege of being formed into a District branch of the Order, with the result that in the month of December, 1890, the Warrant, Rituals, &c., were sent out and the District duly instituted.

Since the formation of the Jamaica District eight new Lodges have been opened under its jurisdiction, viz.: the "Star of the West" at Savanna-la-Mar in the Parish of Westmoreland (1892); the "Rose of St. Jago" at Spanish Town in the Parish of St. Catherine (1892); the "Pride of the North" at Montego Bay in the Parish of St. James (1892); the "Hope of Manchester" at Porus in the Parish of Manchester (1893); the "Linstead Excelsior" at Linstead in the Parish of St. Catherine (1893); the "Beacon" at Black River in the Parish of St. Elizabeth (1894); the "St. Charles" at Colon, in the United States of Colombia (1894); and the Eureka at Kingston.

The "Star of the West" has ceased working for the present.

The objects of the Society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interests on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any a member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general Rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Kingston Lily," the "Pride of the North," and the "Eureka" meet every other Tuesday, the "St. Lawrence," the "Rose of St. Jago" the "Beacon" and the "St. Charles" every other Thursday, the "Hope of Manchester" every other Wednesday, and the "Linstead Excelsior" every other Monday, for the transaction of general business; while the regular meetings of the District are held on the first Monday after the second day of the months of April, July and October for general business, and on the last Friday in March, June, September and December for instruction. The annual meeting of the District is held in the month of January.

The following are the names and addresses of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges:—

##### THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—W. M. Fraser, Spanish Town P. O.

" Corresponding Secretary—Geo. N. Allen, 24 Princess St., Kingston.

##### THE KINGSTON LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—Joseph Slater, Allman Town, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—A. R. McPherson, 17 Margaret Street, Rae Town, Kingston.

##### THE ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. Watson, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—Alfred Hunt, 24 Orange St., Kingston.



## THE ROSE OF ST. JAGO LODGE.

Noble Grand—E. N. McLaughlin, Spanish Town P. O.  
 Permanent Secretary—H. I. Bowen, Spanish Town P. O.

## THE PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—Edward Ainsworth, Montego Bay P. O.  
 Permanent Secretary—D. M. Isaacs, Montego Bay P. O.

## THE HOPE OF MANCHESTER LODGE.

Noble Grand—Oscar C. Lindo, Mandeville P. O.  
 Permanent Secretary—S. C. Thompson, Porus P. O.

## THE LINSTAD EXCELSIOR LODGE.

Noble Grand—G. C. Linton, Linstead P. O.  
 Permanent Secretary—E. J. Heighington, Linstead P. O.

## THE BEACON LODGE.

Noble Grand—G. F. Alberga, Black River P. O.  
 Permanent Secretary—Sandford Forrest, jr., Black River P. O.

## THE EUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—R. H. DeSouza, 103 Tower St., Kingston.  
 Permanent Secretary—H. W. Smith, P. O. Box No. 1, Kingston.

## THE ST. CHARLES LODGE (COLON).

Noble Grand—J. J. Stuart, Cie. Gle. Tlge. Office, Colon, U.S.C.  
 Permanent Secretary—James A. Polack, Colon, U. S. C.

## GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are three Lodges in Kingston, also one in St. Andrew, one in St. Elizabeth, and one at Montego Bay, each Lodge consisting of an average of 100 members. These Lodges are under the immediate control of a District Lodge of which C. S. Lindo is Secretary.

The Odd Fellows Fraternity is a charitable and benevolent Institution and is based on three grand principles of Friendship, Love and Truth.

The members of the Fraternity contribute monthly in order to create a fund for the following purposes : to afford relief in sickness and distress, to grant funeral allowance in cases of death, and provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The following are the names of the Lodges and their places of meeting, together with names of the respective Secretaries for the term :—

Surrey Lodge No. 1954, meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, H. Dallas.

Kingston Lodge meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, C. L. Sherwood.

Concordia Lodge meets at No. 19 East Street—Secretary, A. A. Lindo.

Each Lodge meets twice a month for ordinary business.

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16.

Meets at No. 19 East Street, once in each quarter; also the F. G. M. Council meets at No. 19 East Street, once in each month.

There is also organized in connection with the Order of Household of Ruth, which the female relatives of those who are members are allowed to join. The Household consists of 43 members and meets, under the control of the P. G. M. Council, at No. 19 East Street. Brother C. S. Lindo, Worthy Recorder.

The following are the Executive Officers of the District Grand Lodge :—

Past Most Wor. Dist. Master—G. W. Byrnes.

“ “ “ “ C. S. Lindo, D. G. Sec.

Wor. Dep. J. B. Edwards

“ Dist. Treasurer W. A. Richardson

“ “ Warden F. A. Dick

“ “ Chaplain R. H. Reid

“ “ Guardian

The following are the names of the Noble Grands and Permanent Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges :—

KINGSTON LODGE NO. 2042.	
N.G. Bro. C. L. Sherwood, P.S.	
SURREY LODGE NO. 1954.	
N.G. Bro. H. Dallas, P.S.	
CONCORDIA LODGE NO. 2174.	
Bro. A. O. Brien, N.G.	Bro. A. A. Lindo, P.S.
FRIENDLY LODGE NO. 3213.	
Bro. G. W. Byrnes, N.G.	Bro. D. Simpson, P.S.

#### I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety. There are a number of Lodges in the island connected with the Order.

The St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13, organized 4th October, 1882, numbers 27 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Monday in each month at No. 94 Church Street. The St. Mary's Lodge is for females and works in conjunction with the St. Luke's Lodge ; it numbers 56 members.

The St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16, organized 14th July, 1883, numbers 34 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month, at No. 127 King Street.

The St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18, organized 15th July, 1884, numbers 40 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The Euodias Lodge, No. 23, meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month and numbers 59 female members. Both Lodges meet at No. 127 King Street.

The St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26, Spanish Town, organized 30th September, 1886, numbers 26 members.

The St. Catherine's, No. 27, for females, numbers 15 members. Both Lodges meet on the first and third Tuesday and Wednesday in each month at No. 11 Red Church Street, Spanish Town.

The Rose of Sharon's Lodge, No. 24, organized April 29th, 1885, number 32 female members. Work in conjunction with the Star of Hope Lodge. Meet on every Wednesday in each month at 137 King Street, Kingston.

The Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21, organized October 20th, 1884. Number 22 male members. Lodge meets every Tuesday at No. 127 King Street, Kingston.

The Western District Grand Lodge, No. 20, organized 12th December, 1888 : the powers of the Lodge are legislative, judicial and executive over the Order and Lodges under its jurisdiction.

J. T. M. Wilson, Grand Chief.

S. A. DaCosta, Grand Secretary.

#### LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

THE Kingston Branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885. Since then a District Lodge and three Local Lodges have been formed. The objects of the Society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

The following are the Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110, held at Foresters Hall, 54 Hanover Street :—

Bro. G. L. Mills, Provincial Chief Shepherd.

" H. Stephenson, Deputy Provincial Chief Shepherd.

" Jonas T. M. Wilson, Provincial Corresponding Secretary, Kingston.



The names of Local Lodges and their Secretaries are as follow :—

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston—H. Stephenson.

Future Hope, No. 2104, Panama—J. M. Fox.

King David, No. 2291, Cannon Street, Port Royal—Richard E. Brown.

Pride of Bethlehem, No. 2292, Ocho Rios, St. Ann—John L. White.

Primitive, No. 2355, Bocas del Toro, Correos—J. B. Samuels.

New Hope, No. 2363, Port Limon, C R.—T. C. Goulbone.

#### THE JAMAICA BRANCH OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE objects of this Society are the promotion of habits of temperance; the reformation of the intemperate and the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance; and the Society is based upon union and co-operation—upon perfectly equal terms—between those who use in moderation and those who wholly abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks.

The Society has adopted the declarations of the Church of England Temperance Society and has agreed to rules for the formation of a Diocesan Committee, a Central Association and District Associations. The District Associations are to be worked by the Clergy and Representative Laymen of the several Churches. Branches have been established in Kingston, St. Ann's Bay, Mandeville, at Chichester, Stony Hill and other Districts. "Bands of Hope" for Juveniles are worked in connection with the Branches at Kingston, Mandeville and Chichester. "The Clergyman in each district is expected to act as the Local Representative of the Diocesan Committee in the capacity of Chairman and Corresponding Secretary of the District Association. Whatever local arrangements may be made for working the District Association he is expected to secure the careful keeping of a roll of Members, and should himself sign the Cards of Membership. The Clergyman of the district should also see that the necessary returns are duly prepared and forwarded to the Diocesan Committee.

"All District Associations, whether worked on the dual basis or not, should make provision for holding an Annual Meeting of the Society, open to Members of both sections resident in the district.

"A Card of Membership, as adopted by the Diocesan Committee, with pledge printed thereon, should be supplied to each Member through the officers of the Association which he joins. The Blue Ribbon has been adopted as the badge which may be worn by each Member of the Society who is a total abstainer."\*

The Diocesan Committee of Management consists of the following Members :—

The Lord Bishop, President; the Archdeacons, Vice-Presidents; Members of the Diocesan Council who are also Members of the Society; Rev. E. J. Wortley, Secretary; and Geo. Pengelly, Esq., Treasurer.

#### GOOD TEMPLARY IN JAMAICA.

THE first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars established in Jamaica was opened at Port Royal on the 1st January, 1875, after which several other Lodges were started in Kingston and other parts of the Island.

Good Templary is essentially a brotherhood, unsectarian, non-partisan, and it includes both sexes, and all nationalities. Its religious test is a belief in God, and its sessions are partly devotional. Uniformity is secured by a short ritual and by a well arranged order of business.

The Order consists of an adult and a juvenile Branch, and seeks to prevent and reclaim from the drink habit.

The principles of the Order are—"Abstinence and Prohibition."

Its mission—"To save the fallen and keep others from falling."

Its motto—"For God, and home and every land."

The branches of the Order in this Island at present are a Grand Lodge, nine subordinate Lodges, and five Juvenile Temples.

\* Rules of Society.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows:—

G.C.T.	Bro. A. N. Thomson, Spa.-Town	G. Chap.	Bro. H. Turner, Port Royal
G.C.	" E. S. Campbell, Linstead	G. Mars.	" A. W. Fouche, Kingston
G.V.T.	" C. E. DeSouza, Kingston	G. Guard	" F. N. Hatchett, Linstead
G.S.J.T.	Sis. A. R. Sankey, Sav.-la-Mar	G. Sent.	" T. F. Reid, Port Antonio
G. Sec.	Bro. S. G. Sanguinetti, Spa.-Town	Ast. G. Sec.	" J. Polack, Kingston
G.E. Sup.	" B. J. Vaz, Sav.-la-Mar	G. Dp. Mar. Sis.	Mrs. Polack, Kingston
G. Treas.	" F. D. Hales, Kingston	G. Mes.	Bro. S. Russell, Port Royal

P.G.C.T. Bro. W. B. Hannan, Kingston

PAST GRAND CHIEF TEMPLARS.

Bro. W. B. Hannan	Bro. Henry Ford
" Rev. W. C. Murray	" E. H. E. MacLavery
" William Duff	" Revd. E. J. Wortley

SPECIAL DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLARS.

Bro. Rev. C. C. Wallace, Black River.

The following is a list of the subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Lodge Deputies:—

Locality.	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting.	Lodge Deputy.
Kingston, 54 Hanover Street	Imperial	Wednesdays	C. E. DeSouza
Kingston, Wesley School room	Lily	Fridays	D. M. Campbell
Spanish Town, 15 Monk Street	St. Catherine	Tuesdays	Israel Fraser
Port Antonio	Anchor	Tuesdays	J. H. Aarons
Savanna-la-Mar	Harbour of Safety	Thursdays	E. J. Lewis
Black River	Karlsteen	Tuesdays	Rev. C. C. Wallace
Linstead	Ruby	Wednesdays	F. L. Falconer
St. Ann's Bay	Daisy	Fridays	P. A. Conahan
Port Royal	Pride of the Indies	Thursdays	J. H. Williams

The Grand Lodge meets annually in April.

The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 34 Martin Street, Spanish Town, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, &c., can be obtained from him.

The International Supreme Lodge of the Order was held at Boston commencing on the 26th of June, 1895, when for the first time the Grand Lodge of Jamaica was represented.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (PORT ANTONIO).

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Port Antonio was started on the 1st of October, 1890, for the object of promoting the religious, moral, social and physical welfare of the young men of Port Antonio and its neighbourhood.

The Association exerts a good influence on the members and on the town generally. It provides the former with comfortable rooms for their reading and amusements.

It was affiliated with the English National Y. M. C. A. in 1892, and is therefore in good standing among the Y. M. C. A's of the world. The expenditure is about £50 per annum and its receipts about the same. The membership is above 70.

The officers are:—

W. Henry Plant, President	E. B. Hopkins, Treasurer
S. D. Smith, v. p.	A. A. Taylor, Acting Secretary.



## JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £150 the more commodious premises No. 103 East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on the acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the personal supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short, and it is in a considerable measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises No. 59 Hanover Street. Some years later these premises were added to by the acquisition, by purchase, of the adjoining tenement, No. 61; and a large, commodious and handsome Club House has been erected covering the sites formerly occupied by these two buildings which were pulled down for the purpose of the new premises. The freehold is the property of the members, having been purchased partly with Club Funds and partly with moneys raised on scrip subscribed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate re-payment of the advances. During the progress of building operation the premises, No. 41 Duke Street, were tenanted for the use of members.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen President and Vice-President. The present holders of the office are Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., and Hon. V. G. Bell.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidate's Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 13 miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Commodore on the Station, and the Officers of the North American and West Indian Squadron (the Guardship excepted) are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fifteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the Committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 10/6 monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the Club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The Committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the Club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the Committee. No person residing within a radius of 13 miles from the Club House can be introduced as a guest. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the Institution is based.

## MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., President.

Hon. V. G. Bell, Vice-President.

Dr. A. R. Saunders	Hon. J. T. Palache	W. P. Purdon
Captain W. P. Forwood	W. Bourke	T. Bancroft Oughton, Esqs.
R. S. Haughton	C. S. Farquharson	Lt.-Col. J. C. Macglashan
W. B. Gray	A. W. Farquharson	W. P. Hunt
F. B. Lyons	A. H. Miles	Chas. Goldie, Esqs.
W. Mackinnon, Esqs.		

TREASURER.—R. S. Haughton.

SECRETARY—Leonard J. Stone.

## ST. ANDREW CLUB.

THIS Club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The Club premises which are approached from the Maurescaux Road consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa Estate, with a suitable and commodious Club House, sufficient for the present needs of the Club and capable of such additions and improvements as shall from time to time be deemed necessary to meet the convenience of its members.

The Club premises were opened for the use of members on July 22nd, 1895, with two billiard tables, a reading room, card room and bar, and in addition two tennis courts, a bowling green and quoit pitch were established, which are much in request among members.

The Committee of Management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the President of the Club is chosen. The first President of the Club was the late Honourable George Stiebel, C.M.G.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the Committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the Club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder shall vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the Club House at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for ordinary members, while £1 1s. is paid by Officers of the Army and Navy, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members who shall be elected by the Committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The Committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the Island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the Club House as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The name of such friend and his introducer, and also a member of the Committee as seconder, being entered in a book kept in the Club House for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the Club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitors' book on entering the Club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

## ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the Club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The Club consists of nearly two hundred and fifty members and is managed by a Committee consisting of a Commodore, a Vice-Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Secretary, a Treasurer and twelve other members. The Ensign is blue with the Island's crest (crocodile) and Crown in yellow on fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's Cross and yellow crown in centre. The entrance fee is one guinea, and the



subscription is one guinea per annum payable in advance. The members of the Club are elected by the Committee of Management, two black balls excluding. Naval and Military Commissioned Officers on the Station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club Boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the Club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in Club races or from being entered on the list of Club yachts. All prizes sailed for by Club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

No higher stakes than six-penny points are allowed in connection with the playing of any games in the Rooms and politics and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the Club.

The Club House stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The Annual Regatta is held on the Queen's Birthday, and other regattas are held at various times, there generally being a large and successful one given in honour of H. M. Fleet on its annual visit to this station. Hospitality is also shown to foreign Ships of War and Yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the Committee may appoint.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMODORE.—His Excellency Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.

VICE-COM.—Commodore H. W. Downing, R.N. REAR-COM.—J. H. DePass, Esq.

Commr. Thomas, R.N., Naval Member. Capt. Salmon, A.S.C., Military Member.

A. C. Mais A. W. Hitchins Geo. Orrett J. H. B. Mais

W. T. Eden J. C. Ford G. McCutchin F. A. Steel, Esqs.

HON. SECRETARY—George Orrett, Esq. HON. TREASURER—R. Johnstone, Esq.

Representative Member to the Y.R.A. of Great Britain—CAPTAIN ROOME.

Hon. Measurers—R. JOHNSTONE and A. W. HITCHINS, Esqs.

The following is a list of the Club Yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Rating.	Rig.	Distinguishing Flag.
Bostonia	Capt. L. D. Baker	16.0	Cutter	White, red St. George's Cross
Alpha	Commodore Dowding, R.N.	10.5	Cutter	...
Gilda	J. H. DePass	8.9	Cutter	Blue and white chequers
Olive	Commodore Dowding, R.N.	5	Cutter	White with red Maltese cross.
Maggie	Hon. Geo. Stiebel, C.M.G.	4.0	Cutter	Blue with white star.
Atlas	Geo. Orrett and others	3.8	Cutter	Crimson and gold diagonal.
Phryne	T. Mould and others	...	Cutter	White with blue diamond.
Iris	A. Paine, et al	2.0	Cutter	...

#### THE KINGSTON YACHT CLUB.

THIS Club was formed in 1889 for the purpose of encouraging yachting, boating and aquatic sports. From a very small beginning the Club has progressed in a most remarkable way, necessitating the removal to more commodious premises which were obtained at 26 Harbour Street, east. The move resulted in a very large accession of members which number at the present moment 160. The Club rooms are completely furnished in every particular, and in point of comfort and convenience are not much behind those of the senior Club. A billiard table was erected in the early part of the last year, and this proves a source of attraction to the members.

The following is a copy of the Yacht Register :—

Nos.	Names,	Owners.	Rating.
1	Dione	E. F. H. Cox et al.	
2	Dauntless	B. V. Hall	
3	Iris	R. L. Paine	
4	Pearl	J. Hutton	
5	Dart	J. A. B. Clarke et al.	
6	Viking	S. L. Joseph	
7	Heather Bell	W. Kirkpatrick	
8	Sneak	E. Clarke	
9	Thistle	A. W. D. Heron	
10	Daisy	S. L. Joseph	

Besides a numerous fleet of rowing boats, outriggers and whalers.

Jos. Hutton, Commodore W. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Secretary

C. M. S. Sherlock, Vice-Commodore E. F. Cox, Hon. Treasurer

S. L. Joseph, Rear-Commodore W. Bewley, Asst. Hon. Treasurer.

Managing Committee—Messrs. Parkinson, Boy, Edwards, Papps, Kennedy and Dr. Whitney.

#### ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

THIS Society was established in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow : 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony, and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the Society is vested in a Council chosen from the general body of members in the month of June in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the Council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. There were 194 members on the roll on 1st June, 1896, and 28 new members have since been elected.

On the 1st of February, 1886, with a view of supplying the long-felt need in Kingston of a Chamber of Commerce worthy of a city of its extent and commercial importance, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," situated at the south-west corner of Duke and Harbour Streets, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature



of cargo, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed in each of the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange shipping and trade reports. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Postal Telegraphs Department reports are received of vessels passing Morant Bay.

The Council had also the honour to receive during the year 1895-96, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for the Society to add the prefix "Royal" to its former title, which accordingly appeared for the first time in its Twelfth Annual Report.

Another important step taken by the Council, has been that of obtaining Membership of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the Society, which is now incorporated therewith.

The Society has now entered on the twelfth year of its existence and in view of the several advantageous measures which it has initiated and, by the aid of the Government, successfully effected, it is entitled to be classed among the most useful and valuable institutions of the island.

The Merchants' Exchange has proved a very useful institution to the mercantile community in the amount of valuable information which it is enabled to afford on all subjects of interest.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departure therefrom by steamers, etc. These statistics form a very valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

Subjects likewise, which vitally affect the agricultural and general interests of the island are constantly occupying the consideration of the Council of the Society, by whom important suggestions in reference thereto are duly submitted to the government.

Desirous of affording all possible aid to the agricultural interests and thereby securing for the peasant Proprietary of the island hitherto much needed facilities for disposing of their products, the Council of the Society has established a Sample Room at their Rooms, south-east corner of Harbour and Duke Streets, where samples of all kind of produce are invited to be sent, stating the quantity for disposal, name and residence of the party forwarding, also the name of the property on and the parish in which the particular produce was manufactured or grown.

In further connection with the Exchange arrangements have been made by which the rooms are supplied with the latest European, American and Inter-Colonial newspapers and magazines, likely to interest men of commerce and agriculture; in addition to these there are to be found on the table a supply of the reports of the British Consuls resident in foreign countries supplied by the Colonial Secretariat.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange has been fixed at two guineas, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce.

It may be mentioned that the Directors of the Society will be glad to answer any question concerning agricultural and commercial matters connected with the island. Correspondence is also invited by them from other Chambers of Commerce throughout the world and they would be glad to receive copies of Trade Journals, &c., &c.

PATRONS—His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.

His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, K.C.M.G.

#### THE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ward, C.M.G.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. S. C. Burke, M.L.C.

L. P. Branday, Esq.

Hon. R. Batten

F. B. Lyons, Esq.

HONORARY

ER.—S. Soutar, Esq.

## COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Capt. L. D. Baker, Port Antonio  
J. M. Farquharson, Esq., Santa Cruz P.O.

W. N. Farquharson, Esq., Savanna-la-Mar P.O.

J. E. Kerr, Esq., Montego Bay.

## TOWN MEMBERS.

J. L. Ashenheim  
P. E. Auvray  
C. E. DeMercado, Esqs.  
Capt. W. P. Forwood  
Arthur George  
E. A. H. Haggart  
D. Henderson  
A. H. Jones  
G. C. H. Lewis

H. W. Livingston  
Archibald Munro  
F. L. Myers  
Alfred Pawsey  
Aubrey Robinson  
S. Soutar, Esqs.  
Hon. H. Stern  
J. Lockwood Wingate  
A. F. Winter, Esqs.

SECRETARY.—Geo. Levy.

## FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August, 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the operations hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee as also to take up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number of rose and ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants themselves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was speedily formed and the following rules amongst others were adopted:—

“The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches; the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being successfully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

“The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members—the honorary members being persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have given to, the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary members shall pay four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for this subscription by one payment of two guineas.

“The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of twenty-six members, together with a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the month of January.”

The Society was constituted with about 100 members and now numbers 170 members. It has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers. Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture (two) by Mr. D. Morris, late Director of the Botanic Department; on Kitchen Gardening in Jamaica by the Hon. J. T. Palache of Manchester; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. G. J. Hart, Acting Director of the Botanic Department; on the Cultivation of Plants, especially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. McGlashan of Kingston; on Ferns and their cultivation by Mr. J. H. Hart; on Strawberry cultivation in Jamaica by Mr. G. J. DeCordova; on Garden Pests and how to destroy them by Mr. J. J. Bowrey; and on the Classification of Plants by Mr. William Fawcett, B.Sc.

Meetings are held the first Wednesday in each quarter of the year, when minor shows of fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c. are exhibited. Money prizes are not given at these meetings; but the society present “Awards of Merit” for the best exhibits shewn, in connection with this show, a paper on horticulture or some subject connected therewith is read, and very pleasant meetings are thus held.

The annual Floral and Horticultural Shows in Kingston are conducted by the Committee of Management of the Horticultural Society. The Committee particularly invite “the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great



value as food plants." Prizes varying from 2/6 up to 30/ are given at the Show, the total amount of prize money being about £90 in each year.

During the period of the Exhibition in 1891 two excellent shows were held in the Exhibition Building.

The first was for the special benefit of the Canadian visitors, presented by Adam Brown and C. Dupuis, Esq., Commissioners for Canada. The display of flowers and vegetables was very fine.

The second show was held in connection with the Exhibition, this is now considered to be the best ever held. The display of flowers, foliage plants has never been exceeded in Jamaica.

The Shows were originated by the Jamaica Institute and were for some years managed by a Committee of Gentlemen of which the late Hon. H. J. Kemble (Colon) was Chairman and the late Dr. J. C. Philippo, Vice-Chairman. The late Mrs. Gamble, the wife of Major-General Gamble, was the Patronsess of the Shows that took place during the government of Sir Anthony Musgrave; Mrs. Gamble, the wife of Major-General Gamble, was the Patronsess of the Show of 1883; and Lady Norman, the wife of his Excellency Lord Norman, was the Patronsess of those of 1884, and the four following. Lady Blake was the Patronsess of the Shows which took place in November 1885, January and June, 1892, June, 1893, June, 1894, June, 1895, and June, 1896.

Meetings are held in September, December, March and June of the year on subjects connected with Horticultural are read; and at each of these there is a minor show held, for instance, vegetables, Caladiums, Chrysanthemums, Roses in pots, cut blooms. These meetings are held at the rooms of the Institute, and members with their friends are admitted free.

The Shows are supported by voluntary subscriptions. A subscriber receives four tickets, each of which entitles the holder to the privilege of admission to the grounds one hour before the general public. Single tickets of admission are 1/ each at the gate. The Shows have proved an institution of a most popular character.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—J. J. Bowrey, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—F. Cundall, Esq.

P. E. Anvray	Rev. W. Griffith	Alfred Pawsey	J. Gall
E. A. W. Holwell	William Harris	C. A. Smith	P. E.
O. Delgado, jnr.	W. H. Lewis	G. A. H. Mould	Rev. W.
Henry Ford, Esq.	John Murray	W. J. Thompson	R. C. C.
	C. L. Campbell, Esq.		

TREASURER.—Joshua D'Cordova, Esq.

SECRETARY.—W. Craighero, Esq.

SECRETARY TO FLOWER SHOW.—Percival O. Cunha, Esq.

OFFICIAL REFEREE.—W. Fawcett, Esq. B.Sc.

#### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In 1882 and in succeeding years a score or more of Teachers associations were formed in different parts of the Island, generally following a plan published by Mr. Geo. Hicks, School Inspector. Associations of Teachers with similar aims, were also formed in several parishes in connection with the Parochial Councils of the Church of England.

In 1890 the Manchester Educational Association was formed with view to subsequently consolidated the Parochial Teachers' Association, and the Teachers' Associations in the parish became affiliated. One special feature of the Manchester Educational Association is the holding of competitive school exhibits, and the giving of prizes. The second competition of the schools of Manchester took part, was held in November, 1895. The officers of this Association are: President, Rev. C. A. Wookey; Vice-President, Rt. Rev. Bishop Douet; Secretary, T. F. Atkinson, New Green; Librarian, M. F. Johns, Mandeville High School.

In 1891, under the auspices of the Mico Institution, a Teachers' Association was held in Kingston, for the period of ten days, and was attended by the Teachers in Jamaica. The Teachers present resolved to form a Teachers' Association for the Island, but this purpose was not carried into effect until the year of 1894, when the "Jamaica Union Teachers' Association" was formed.

It is intended that through the Jamaica Union of Teachers the united voice of the Teachers of Jamaica may be heard in advocacy of such measures as they judge will best advance the cause of education and promote and protect the rightful interests of the teaching profession; while local Associations, affiliated with the Union, will serve those purposes of mutual improvement for which Teachers' Associations are usually organized.

The Officers of the Jamaica Union of Teachers for the year 1895, are as follows :—

L. G. Gruchy, Esq., President, Mico, Kingston.  
 Rev. J. Balfour, Vice-President, Calabar, Kingston.  
 Mr. R. Lindsay, Treasurer, Mico, Kingston.  
 Mr. A. J. Smith, Secretary, Moravian School, Kingston.

Several local Associations have recently been formed and have connected themselves with the Union.

#### JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization was originated in the year 1893. It has for its objects "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour movement."

This "movement" was commenced in 1881, in America, where the first "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour" was formed in connection with the Wiliston Congregational Church, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark. It has spread with unexampled rapidity into all parts of the world, and for last year reported the existence of 46,000 societies, with 2,500,000 members. The motto under which this movement is conducted is "For Christ and the Church." The aim of the Christian Endeavour Society is the mutual improvement of its members, and the putting forth of united endeavours to do good.

The movement in Jamaica is on the increase. At the Convention held November 15th to 19th, 1896, the Secretary's report showed 62 Societies registered, with an estimated membership of 4,178.

The officers for the present year are—

President—Rev. W. Pratt, M.A. Vice-President—Rev. G. H. Baron Hay.  
 Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. J. E. Randall.  
 Superintendent Junior Department, Miss Golding.

The Dépôt for C. E. supplies is at the Wesleyan Book Room, Church Street, Kingston.

#### CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years, and received a great impetus by the visit of the English Cricketers in 1895, referred to below. The best known Clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, St. George and Melburne Clubs in Kingston, Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Jago Club in St. Catherine, the Blake Club in St. James, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Manchester Club, the St. Ann's Club, the Middlesex Club in St. Mary, and the Surrey Club in Portland. There are in Kingston, besides those mentioned above, several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community.

Jamaica contributed seven men to the team of West Indian Cricketers which played a series of matches in the United States and Canada in 1886. Thirteen matches were played, of which the West Indian Cricketers won 6 and lost 5, and 2 were drawn.

In January 1888, a team of Cricketers from the United States visited Jamaica, as a part of a tour through the West Indies. They played matches against the Kingston C. C., the St. Elizabeth C. C., the Portland C. C. and the Officers of the Garrison. They were successful in all these matches except in that against the Kingston C. C. in which they were defeated.

During 1891 a team from the Garrison Club, Barbados, visited the island and played five matches against the Kingston and Garrison Clubs and against a team selected from all Jamaica. The visitors, who had amongst them several well-known



Cricketers, won two and lost two matches against the Clubs and were beaten by the island team.

In 1895 a team of English Cricketers. Captained by Mr. R. S. Lucas visited the West Indies, and played 5 matches in Jamaica of which they won four. The visitors received a most hearty welcome and were entertained while in the Island at the expense of a fund raised by public subscription.

In September, 1896, Jamaica first took part in Intercolonial Cricket, sending a team of Cricketers to play at Demerara and Barbados. Of the four matches played three were lost, and one resulted in victory.

A Challenge Cup Competition has recently been established in Island Cricket, and promises to tend to the further improvement of the game.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading Club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and playing members £1 16s a year with an entrance fee of 21s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situated a short distance out of town, at Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite Park Lodge, to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Three Tennis Courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week day except Saturday. Colours, royal blue and white.

#### PATRONS OF THE KINGSTON C. C.

Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B.  
Sir Edward Newton, C.M.G.

Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.  
C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.

#### COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. L. Pearce, Captain.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Mr. P. C. Cunha.

Mr. T. L. Roxburgh

" F. G. M. Lynch

" J. M. Gibb

" M. DeMercado

Mr. O'C. DeCordova

Dr. J. H. Allwood

Mr. S. McCutcheon

" L. Gray

Mr. E. V. Acton.

#### MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the Branch number 66.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 13 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.
C. Gayleard*, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	

COUNCIL 1896.

H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin, President.	
G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd., Vice President.	
Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.,	A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.	H. Strachan, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	
G. V. Lockett, M.B., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.	

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island.
- c. The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any University, or by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the Candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a Certificate entitling him to be registered under the Medical Laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited beforehand with the Secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 205, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners].

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., President.	
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S.,	J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.
Eng. (exam.)	G. Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lon.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S.	
M. Grabham, M.A., M.B., Cantab., M.R.C.S., Eng., Secretary.	
H. L. Clare, M.B., B.Ch., Dub., acting Secretary.	

\* C. Gayleard has been President on two occasions.



## PART XVII.

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

## TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly the main road passes through Yallahs, Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Hope Bay and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay, where the main road, called the Annotto Bay Junction Road, connects the northside with Kingston.

There is also a main road running through the interior of the parish of St. Thomas. It commences at 11 miles on the Windward Road passes over Cambridge Hill, thence via Ramble Bridge and Cedar Valley to Johnstone River Bridge, Serge Island, thence on via White Hall, Sunning Hill to Bath. This is one of the most beautiful mountain drives in the island.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios, where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno and Duncans to Falmouth.

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences and passing through Clarendon, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the Great Interior Road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay, whence a branch line goes by Adelphi to the line of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shuttleworth, whence one branch passing by Chester Castle and New Market terminates at Black River on the southside, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucea and Green Island. From Lucea the road crosses the island to Savanna-la-Mar and a branch connects with Green Island.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence, striking inland, goes to Lacovia, whence there are two branch roads; one passing over Bogue Hill and through Mile Gully unites at Williamsfield with the other passing over Spur Tree Hill and through Mandeville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road just described at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon. There is another from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, thence a new road extends to Cave Valley on the borders of St. Ann; one from Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Bog Walk through Pear Tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence a bridle road, in the main road schedule, to New-

castle, and branch road from Halfway-Tree to Hope Old Toll Gate and to King's House. There is also another bridle road in the main road schedule, extending from Hector's River to Coxheath in the parish of Trelawny.

#### I.—LIVERY STABLES.

Livery Stables are kept in Kingston by Messrs. H. Bolton & Son in Duke Street and in Barry Street, by Mr. A. Clough in West Street, and by Messrs. McKenzie & Son, 2 Parade. The general practice is for long distances, and where the hirer has the use of the buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the Livery Stable Keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.\*

The following are the charges for Double and Single Buggies:—

	Messrs. Bolton & Son.		Mr. A. Clough.		Messrs. McKenzie & Son.	
	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.
FROM KINGSTON TO—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Gordon Town and back .	0 16	—	0 16	0 14	0 16	0 14
Mona “ .	0 12	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
King's House “ .	0 12	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Hope Gardens “ .	0 12	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Rockfort “ .	0 10	—	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 10
Constant Spring “ .	0 12	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Stony Hill “ .	1 0	—	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16
Castleton “ .	2 0	—	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10
Bog Walk “ .	2 0	—	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10
Caymanas “ .	0 16	—	0 16	0 12	0 16	0 12
Spanish Town “ .	1 0	—	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16
Annotto Bay “ .	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	—
Port Antonio “ .	6 0	—	6 0	—	6 0	—
Morant Bay “ .	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	—
Port Morant “ .	4 0	—	4 0	—	—	—
Port Maria “ .	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	—
Bath “ .	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	—
Cave River Falls “ .	0 14	—	0 14	—	0 14	—
Port Henderson “ .	1 10	—	1 10	—	1 10	—

Double Buggies for shopping, etc., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6s. per hour; Single Buggies 4s. Saddle Ponies for morning and evening rides 8s.

The names of the Livery Stable Keepers in the other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the Compilers of the Handbook, are as follows:—

#### ST. ANDREW.

B. Bolton & Co., & Henry Duval, Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	£0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 8 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 6 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 8 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 10 0
	Ditto to Cinchona only	0 10 0
	Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
	Corn, per quart	0 0 3
	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	
Buggies travelling, 20/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.		

\* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses, page 531.



## PORTLAND.

The Boston Fruit Company and J. J. McConney, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rates.

## SAINT MARY.

F. N. Prendergast at Highgate, Port Maria P.O., supplies buggies and horses from Bog Walk to Port Maria and *vice versa* at £2 the journey for double or single buggy and pair—short journeys about 6d. per mile.

ST. ANN—*St. Ann's Bay.*

L. L. Fraser—		M s. L. J. Hamilton— (H. Hamilton, Manager.)	
Single buggy to carry 1 person		Single buggy to	
to Ocho Rios .	£0 10 0	Ocho Rios .	£0 10 0
To Claremont .	0 15 0	Claremont .	0 15 0
“ Moneague .	1 0 0	Moneague .	1 0 0
“ Ewarton .	1 5 0	Ewarton .	1 5 0
Double buggy to		Double-seated buggy to	
Ocho Rios, 2 persons	0 15 0	Ocho Rios, 2 persons	0 15 0
Claremont 2 “	1 0 0	Claremont, 2 persons	1 0 0
Moneague 2 “	1 5 0	Moneague, 2 persons	1 5 0
Ewarton 2 “	1 10 0	Ewarton, 2 persons	1 10 0
Brown's Town, 1 person	1 0 0	Brown's Town, 1 person	1 0 0
“ 2 persons	1 10 0	“ 2 persons	1 10 0
Rio Bueno 1 person	1 0 0	Rio Bueno 1 person	1 0 0
“ 2 persons	1 10 0	“ 2 persons	1 10 0
Duncans 1 person	1 5 0	Duncans 1 person	1 5 0
“ 2 persons	1 15 0	“ 2 persons	1 15 0
Falmouth 1 person	2 0 0	Falmouth 1 person	2 0 0
“ 2 persons	2 10 0	“ 2 persons	2 10 0

*Brown's Town.*

J. A. Thomson & Co.—		Conveyance of two passengers,	
Conveyance of one passenger,		per mile .	£0 1 4
per mile .	£0 1 0	Conveyance of three passengers,	
		per mile .	0 1 8

*Moneague.*

C. E. Llewellyn—		Ewarton to Falmouth, for 1 pas-	
Ewarton to Moneague, per seat £0 5 0		senger .	£2 10 0
“ Brown's Town, for 1		for two or more pas-	
passenger	1 10 0	sengers .	4 0 0
for 2 passengers	2 0 0	Travelling per day for not less than 4	
for 3 “	2 10 0	days, 20s.	
		A. N. Sutherland—	
		Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-	
		senger	£0 5 0
“ St. Ann's Bay, for		“ St. Ann's Bay for	
1 passenger	1 0 0	1 passenger	1 0 0
for 2 passengers	1 10 0	for 2 passengers	1 10 0
for 3 “	2 0 0	for 3 “	1 15 0
“ Ocho Rios, for 1 pas-		“ Brown's Town, for	
senger .	0 16 0	1 passenger	1 10 0
for 2 passengers	1 10 0	for 2 passengers	2 0 0
for 3 “	2 10 0	for 3 “	2 5 0

*Moneague, continued.*

Ewarton to Ocho Rios, for 1 passenger .	£0 19 0	Ewarton to Ocho Rios.	£0 16 0
for 2 passengers	1 8 0	Travelling per day for not less than 4 days	1 0 0
for 3 passengers	1 12 0	Mrs. A. C. Green, Moneague—	
“ Claremont, for 1 passenger	0 10 0	Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0 5 0
for 2 passengers	0 15 0	“ B. Town	1 5 0
for 3 “	1 0 0	2 passengers	2 0 0
(To other places in like proportion. Special arrangements for large parties.)		“ St. Ann's Bay, 1 passenger	1 0 0
Lofthouse, Moneague—		“ Ocho Rios, 1 passenger	0 14 0
Single Seat in Omnibus from Ewarton to Moneague, 5s.		2 passengers	1 0 0
Private for one	£0 10 0	3 “	1 5 0
Ewarton to Brown's Town	1 10 0	“ Falmouth, 1 passenger	3 0 0
“ St. Ann's Bay	1 0 0	In all cases special arrangements can be made greatly to the advantage of travellers	

*Claremont.*

George Helwig—		From Claremont to St. Ann's Bay 1 passenger	£0 10 0
Double Seated Buggy from Claremont to Ewarton (one passenger)	£0 10 0	2 “	0 12 6
From Claremont to Brown's Town, 1 passenger	0 15 0	From Claremont to Falmouth	1 10 0
2 “	1 4 0	“ 2 passengers	2 10 0
Elizabeth L. Brisco, price 3/ per night for bed only.			

*Ocho Rios.*

Alfred Mesquitta—			
Double conveyance per day			£1 0 0

*TRELAWNY.—Falmouth.*

S. Delisser—		Eustace Harris—	
Falmouth to Kingston	£6 0 0	Falmouth to Kingston	£6 10 0
“ “ Spanish Town	5 0 0	“ “ Spanish Town	5 0 0
“ “ Ewarton	3 10 0	“ “ Ewarton	3 16 0
“ “ St. Ann's Bay	1 16 0	“ “ St. Ann's Bay	2 0 0
“ “ Duncans	0 10 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1 4 0
“ “ Montego Bay	1 0 0	“ “ Duncans	0 12 0
Rupert H. Lindo—			
Falmouth to Kingston	7 0 0	Falmouth to St. Ann's Bay	1 16 0
“ “ Spanish Town	6 0 0	“ “ Duncans	0 12 0
“ “ Ewarton	4 0 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1 4 0

*Duncans.*

E. Ferraira—		Wm. Johnson—	
Duncans to Kingston	£6 0 0	Duncans to Kingston	£4 5 0
“ “ Spanish Town	5 0 0	“ “ Spanish Town	3 12 0
“ “ Ewarton	4 0 0	“ “ Ewarton	3 2 0
“ “ St. Ann's Bay	1 10 0	“ “ St. Ann's Bay	1 6 0
“ “ Falmouth	0 10 0	“ “ Falmouth	0 10 0
“ “ Montego Bay	1 12 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1 12 0



ST. JAMES.—*Montego Bay.*

G. L. P. Corinaldi—			Montego Bay to Black River			£5	0	0	
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	8	0	"	"	Lucea	2	0	0
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0	"	"	Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0
" " Ewarton	7	0	0	"	"	Black River	5	0	0
" " Lucea	2	0	0	C. B. Wilson—					
" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0	Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4	0		
" " Black River	5	0	0	"	"	St. Ann's Bay	4	10	0
Including feeding of horses and servant.				"	"	Ewarton	6	10	0
Alexander Patterson—				"	"	Lucea	1	10	0
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	8	0	"	"	Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0	"	"	Black River	5	0	0
" " Ewarton	7	0	0	Jacobs—					
" " Lucea	2	0	0	Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4	0		
" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0	"	"	St. Ann's Bay	4	0	0
" " Black River	5	0	0	"	"	Ewarton	6	0	0
R. D. G. Howard—				"	"	Lucea	1	8	0
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4	0	"	"	Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0	"	"	Black River	4	0	0
" " Ewarton	7	0	0	"	"	Adelphi and Mount			
" " Lucea	1	10	0	Pelier 15s. each.					
" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0						

## WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Joseph McCreath, Sav.-la-Mar, no fixed charges.

Mr. A. J. Munroe ditto £2 to Lucea.

Mr. John Spence ditto £8 to Mandeville and £10 to Porus.

Mr. Robert Nathan ditto no fixed charges.

Messrs. Evans & Co., Sav.-la-Mar, no fixed charges for livery, but 8s. to or from Mount Pelier in daily coach.

Mr. G. H. Pearson, livery and extra horses, no fixed charges.

## ST. ELIZABETH.

A. G. Levy, Black River  
James Saams, Santa Cruz  
Oscar Saams, Buyberry  
John Lewis, Mountain Side  
James Blake, Mountain Side  
J. F. Strachan, Black River

G. F. Alberga, Black River  
Joseph Lodge, Leeds  
Richard Crawford, Malvern  
J. S. Owden, Lacovia  
W. J. Tomlinson, Lacovia  
Charles J. Nation, Malvern.

The charges are from 20s. to 24s. a day.

Caleb Mullings, Santa Cruz } Charges same as above.  
O. R. Gregory, Santa Cruz }

Balaclava. No regular Livery Stable, but buggies may be had from A. Henriques or J. R. Gooden.

Newmarket. No regular Livery Stable, but buggies may be had from H. A. Forde and S. Daley.

## MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are G. H. Munton, F. A. Hall, F. Delapenha, and George Finlay, Mandeville; T. S. Manley, Porus. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 3 hours after 3rd hour 2s. per hour. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 6/ either way.

## SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, Busses meet at each train. The charge for fares in the town 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement, about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Rio Cobre Hotel by people staying in the Hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Mrs. Gibson for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two—at Linstead and Ewarton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

## OTHER PARISHES.

There are no Livery Stable Keepers in St. Thomas, Hanover, or Clarendon. As regards the latter parish, however, busses run regularly every day between Chapelton and May Pen. The average price is for short journey 6d. a mile; for a day 30s. to 35s.

Mr. C. Lopez and Mr. R. Coke, Chapelton, may, with convenience, be communicated with by telegram, or letter, to secure seats in a buggy running daily between May Pen and Chapelton.

Mr. Alfred Chevannes of May Pen, also owns buggies and horses which he hires out.

At Luca a buggy may be hired on application to Messrs. D. W. Talbot, C. P. Grant or P. Miller.

## II.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration :—



## MONTEGO BAY LINE.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	Distance from Kingston.
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Miles.
Kingston	8.00 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	...	—
Gregory Park	8.16 "	1.56 "	4.31 "	...	6½
Grange Lane	8.23 "	2.03 "	4.39 "	...	9
Spanish Town	8.31 "	2.13 "	4.48 "	...	11½
Hartlands	8.39 "	2.22 "	4.56 "	...	15
Bushy Park	8.51 "	2.35 "	5.07 "	...	20
Old Harbour	8.59 "	2.44 "	5.17 "	...	22½
May Pen	9.24 "	3.13 "	5.42 "	...	32½
Four Paths	9.35 "	3.28 "	5.53 "	...	37
Clarendon Park	9.49 "	3.42 "	6.06 "	...	42
Porus	10.04 "	3.58 "	*6.20 "	...	46½
Williamsfield	10.29 "	4.23 "	...	...	53
Kendal	10.36 "	4.32 "	...	...	54½
Greenvale	10.58 "	*4.55 "	...	...	61
Balaclava	11.40 "	...	...	...	70½
Appleton	12.01 p.m.	...	...	...	77½
Ipswich	12.38 "	...	...	...	86½
Catadupa	1.12 "	...	...	...	94½
Cambridge	1.30 "	...	...	6.59 a.m.	98
Montpelier	1.52 "	...	...	7.22 "	103
Anchovy	2.01 "	...	...	7.31 "	106
Montego Bay	*2.30 "	...	...	*8.00 "	113
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.					
Montego Bay	...	...	10.35 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
Anchovy	...	...	11.06 "	4.31 "	
Montpelier	...	...	11.15 "	4.41 "	
Cambridge	...	...	11.37 "	*5.01 "	
Catadupa	...	...	11.55 "	...	
Ipswich	...	...	12.36 p.m.	...	
Appleton	...	...	1.07 "	...	
Balaclava	...	...	1.29 "	...	
Greenvale	...	7.45 a.m.	2.07 "	...	
Kendal	...	8.07 "	2.28 "	...	
Williamsfield	...	8.16 "	2.35 "	...	
Porus	6.35 a.m.	8.43 "	3.02 "	...	
Clarendon Park	6.51 "	8.59 "	3.17 "	...	
Four Paths	7.04 "	9.12 "	3.29 "	...	
May Pen	7.16 "	9.26 "	3.41 "	...	
Old Harbour	7.42 "	9.52 "	4.06 "	...	
Bushy Park	7.50 "	9.59 "	4.12 "	...	
Hartlands	8.03 "	10.12 "	4.24 "	...	
Spanish Town	8.13 "	10.24 "	4.33 "	...	
Grange Lane	8.22 "	10.32 "	4.40 "	...	
Gregory Park	8.30 "	10.39 "	4.47 "	...	
Kingston	*8.45 "	*10.54 "	*5.02 "	...	

\* Time of arrival.

## PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	Distance from Kingston.
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Miles.
Kingston	8.00 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	...	...
Gregory Park	8.16 "	1.56 "	4.31 "	...	6½
Grange Lane	8.23 "	2.03 "	4.39 "	...	9
Spanish Town	8.33 "	2.15 "	4.50 "	...	11½
Bog Walk	*8.55 "	*2.39 "	*5.12 "	...	20½
Riversdale	...	3.01 "	...	...	26½
Troja	...	3.17 "	...	...	30½
Richmond	...	3.36 "	...	...	35½
Albany	...	4.04 "	...	...	42
Annotto Bay	...	4.32 "	...	7.15 a.m.	49½
Buff Bay	...	4.58 "	...	7.43 "	58½
Orange Bay	...	5.08 "	...	7.53 "	61½
Hope Bay	...	5.23 "	...	8.08 "	66
St. Margaret's Bay	...	5.34 "	...	8.20 "	69½
Port Antonio	...	5.52 Arr.	...	8.36 Arr.	74½
Bog Walk	*8.55 a.m.	*2.39 p.m.	*5.12 p.m.	...	20½
Linstead	9.06 "	2.50 "	5.23 "	...	23½
Ewarton	9.20 Arr.	3.04 Arr.	5.37 Arr.	...	29
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.					
Ewarton	7.24 a.m.	9.32 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	...	
Linstead	7.39 "	9.48 "	4.01 "	...	
Bog Walk	†7.50 "	†10.02 "	†4.12 "	...	
Port Antonio	...	6.45 a.m.	...	4.00 p.m.	
St. Margaret's Bay	...	7.04 "	...	4.20 "	
Hope Bay	...	7.16 "	...	4.31 "	
Orange Bay	...	7.29 "	...	4.46 "	
Buff Bay	...	7.39 "	...	4.57 "	
Annotto Bay	...	8.07 "	...	5.21 Arr.	
Albany	...	8.37 "	...	...	
Richmond	...	9.08 "	...	...	
Troja	...	9.26 "	...	...	
Riversdale	...	9.41 "	...	...	
Bog Walk	†7.50 a.m.	†10.02 "	†4.12 p.m.	...	
Spanish Town	8.13 "	10.24 "	4.33 "	...	
Grange Lane	8.22 "	10.32 "	4.40 "	...	
Gregory Park	8.30 "	10.39 "	4.47 "	...	
Kingston	8.45 Arr.	10.54 Arr.	5.02 Arr.	...	

Trains marked \* continue to Ewarton.

Trains marked † continue to Kingston.



**PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.**

The train leaving Kingston at 8 a.m. goes through to Montego Bay.  
The train leaving Kingston at 1.40 p.m. does not go further than Greenvale.  
The train leaving Kingston at 4.15 p.m. does not go further than Porus.

**PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.**

The train leaving Kingston at 1.40 p.m. goes through to Port Antonio.

**PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO EWARTON BRANCH.**

The trains leaving Kingston at 8 a.m., 1.40 p.m., and 4.15 p.m. go through to Ewarton.

**PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.**

The train leaving Porus at 6.35 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.10 a.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch. Passengers for Ewarton Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.33 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.15 p.m. The train leaving Greenvale at 7.45 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 10.22 a.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch. Passengers for either must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.15 p.m. The train leaving Montego Bay at 10.35 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 4.33 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers for Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 4.50 p.m.

**PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.**

Train leaving Ewarton at 7.24 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.11 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.31 a.m. The trains leaving Port Antonio at 6.45 a.m. and Ewarton at 9.32 a.m. arrive at Spanish Town at 10.24 a.m. do not connect with train for Montego Bay Line. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Greenvale must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.13 p.m. The train leaving Ewarton at 3.45 p.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 4.33 p.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line as far as Porus must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 4.48 p.m.

**PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO LINSTAD OR EWARTON.**

The train leaving Port Antonio at 6.45 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 10.02 a.m. does not connect with train for Ewarton Branch. Passengers must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 2.39 p.m. or 5.12 p.m.

**PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON OR LINSTAD TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.**

The trains leaving Ewarton at 7.24 a.m. and 9.32 a.m. do not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 2.39 p.m. The train leaving Ewarton at 3.45 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line.

Station.	Class.	Kingsdon.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Porus.	Williamsheld.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Apleton.	Ipswich.	Catnapa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchovy.	Montego Bay.	Hog Walk.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st 3rd	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane	1st 3rd	1/ 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st 3rd	2/ 1	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartlands	1st 3rd	2/ 1	1/ 9d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bushy Park	1st 3rd	3/ 1	2/ 1	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Harbour	1st 3rd	4/ 2	3/ 1	2/ 1	2/ 1	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May Pen	1st 3rd	5/ 2	4/ 2	3/ 2	3/ 2	1/ 6	2/ 3	1/ 10d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Paths	1st 3rd	5/ 3	4/ 2	3/ 2	4/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	2/ 3	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon Park	1st 3rd	6/ 3	5/ 3	4/ 2	5/ 3	4/ 2	3/ 2	3/ 2	1/ 10d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porus	1st 3rd	7/ 4	6/ 3	5/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	4/ 3	4/ 3	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Williamsheld	1st 3rd	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kendal	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balaclava	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apleton	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catnapa	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montpelier	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovy	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montego Bay	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hog Walk	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linstead	1st 3rd	8/ 4	8/ 4	7/ 3	7/ 3	6/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 6	1/ 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





PASSENGERS TRAFFIC—PORT ANTONIO LINE.

[illegible]



Children under three years of age *FREE*—over *three* and under *twelve* half the ordinary fares.

Passengers are requested to examine their Tickets and Change before leaving the Booking Office, as mistakes cannot be afterwards rectified.

All Luggage must be distinctly labelled to the Station to which the Passenger is Booked and bear the Name and Address of the Owner. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or delay that may occur in consequence of this not being strictly observed.

**Personal Luggage.**—Only wearing apparel shall be deemed to be personal luggage and will be carried free of charge to the following extent:—First Class, 112 lbs.; Third Class, 56 lbs.; Half First Class, 56 lbs. Half Third Class 28 lbs. No other articles whatsoever will be carried free. Any Passenger having Luggage in excess of the quantity corresponding to his ticket shall pay for such excess according to the rate in force for Parcels, and such charge shall in every case be prepaid, but in the event of its being overlooked at the starting Station the Passenger shall pay for it at the end of the journey. No Personal Luggage will be carried free by the Railway unless it is marked with the Name and Address of the Passenger to whom it belongs, and must be checked.

Dogs must be secured by a chain, and, if necessary, must be muzzled before being handed over to the Company, and will be charged for at 3rd Class Passenger Rates.

**Lost Luggage.**—Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway will be kept at the different Stations for one clear day, and if not claimed within that time will be placed in the "Lost Property Office" at Kingston Station.

**Left Luggage.**—Passengers desirous of leaving their Luggage in charge of the Servants of the Company at the different Stations of the Railway can do so on the payment of one penny per day for each package. A receipt will be given when the articles are deposited and they will only be delivered to the person presenting the Receipt.

#### RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR PARCELS BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

**1st. Parcels.**—To ensure their being forwarded must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the train by which they are required to be sent; if when later they are not sent on, the Company will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch, nor does it undertake to forward them unless received within that time.

**2nd. Packed Parcels.**—Parcels tied together, packed in a hamper, in sacks or otherwise packed, will be charged double the ordinary parcel rates.

**3rd.** All parcels up to 112lbs. will be sent by passenger trains unless "per Goods Train" be distinctly marked upon them. Parcels under 28lbs. will not be forwarded by goods train but by passenger train.

**4th.** Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened to the parcel. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

**5th.** Newspaper parcels must be opened at each end and must only contain newspapers published at intervals not exceeding seven days, and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding one month, or full parcel rates will be charged.

**6th. Meat and Fish.**—The Company will not be responsible for any detention or loss from delay to trains or other circumstances and will receive meat and fish on these conditions only.

**7th.** Parcels containing watches, jewellery, glass, and such like articles will be charged the ordinary parcel rates, provided the value does not exceed £10. When such parcels are declared to exceed £10 in value, their total value must be stated, and insurance, in addition to the ordinary parcel rates, will then be charged upon the amount of the declared value. If the payment of the insurance be refused, the parcel will not be received unless a special consignment note relieving the Company from all responsibility from loss, damage, or delay be signed.

**8th. Money Parcels.**—The Company will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, *unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words*

"money parcel" written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 the insurance will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

9th. Live Poultry.—Notice.—The Company is not and will not be common carriers of live poultry, and will not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to, such poultry in the receiving, forwarding or delivery thereof arising from any cause whatever, except from the wilful neglect or default of the Company or its servants. Neither in any case will it be responsible to any greater amount of damages for the loss of or injury to such poultry than the sums hereafter mentioned: fowls, 2s. 6d.; ducks, 4s.; turkeys or geese, 12s.; pigeons or any other birds, 2s. each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the Company, and a percentage of 5 per cent. paid upon the excess value so declared.

10th. Fragile parcels are conveyed at owner's risk only, unless upon payment of an additional charge of half the ordinary rate for parcels.

11th. Combustible goods, such as paraffine, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gun-powder, gun-cotton, or fire-works, lucifer-matches, are not conveyed by passenger trains.

12th. Jars and bottles not protected by wickerwork will not be received for conveyance.

13th. Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize, or other articles not being personal luggage, in the train by which they travel will be charged half-parcel rates.

14th. Rate for parcels:—

Distances not exceeding 56 miles 7lbs. 6d., and 3d. for every additional 7lbs. or fraction thereof.

For distances over 56 miles and not exceeding 113 miles, for every 7lbs. or fractional part of 7lbs. 9d.

15th. Milk Traffic.—Rate for the conveyance from station to station at owner's risk and to be loaded and unloaded by owner:—

Miles.			Rate.		
Not exceeding	25 miles	¼d. per gallon.	Minimum charge	6d.	
"	"	50 "	"	"	9d.
"	"	60 "	"	"	1s.
"	"	80 "	"	"	1s. 6d.
"	"	100 "	"	"	2s.
"	"	113 "	"	"	2s. 6d.

Conditions.—The cans or casks must be legibly stamped or branded with the number of the gallons they will hold when full, which measurement the Company will verify, if necessary.

All cans or casks will be charged for as full, i.e., the charge for conveyance will be made on the number of gallons the cans or casks will contain and not the number of gallons they do contain.

The consignment of the filled cans must be distinctly marked with the address of the consignee (it is recommended that the tablets or addressed labels be of wood or metal), and to ensure the return of empty cans they must be stamped or branded with the name of the station from which they were forwarded full. The Company will not be responsible for any detention arising from accidental delay to their trains.

#### SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.						Third Class.					
	1 Month.			3 Months.			1 Month.			3 Months.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	1	10	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
12	2	10	0	5	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
24	4	10	0	9	0	0	2	10	0	5	0	0
36	6	0	0	11	10	0	4	0	0	7	0	0
47	7	0	0	12	10	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
60	8	0	0	13	10	0	6	0	0	9	0	0
80	9	0	0	14	10	0	7	0	0	10	0	0
100	10	0	0	15	10	0	8	0	0	11	0	0
113	11	0	0	16	10	0	9	0	0	12	0	0



## SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

- 1st. Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel subject to the regulations of this Company between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.
- 2nd. Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their tickets is available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey; otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.
- 3rd. In the event of the loss of a season ticket the person to whom it was issued shall not be entitled to receive another in lieu thereof without duly paying for the same, nor to make any claim upon the Company to be repaid any portion of the original price of the ticket lost, nor of any fares paid by him in consequence of such loss.
- 4th. Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being from illness or from any other cause unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.
- 5th. The holder of every season ticket is required to abide by and conform to the present and future by-laws of the Company, as well as all rules and regulations as regards improper use of tickets and all other matters. No season ticket to be transferred or parted with, and in the event of its being transferred or parted with, or used by any one other than the person to whom it was issued, or in the event of the holder not abiding by or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Company, such ticket is thereupon to be null and void and all rights of the holder thereunder to cease and determine, and he must from such date pay the usual fare of travelling over the line as if such ticket had never been granted.
- 6th. The Company reserves the right to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets, nor will it be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, nor for any stoppage, hindrance or delay whether arising from negligence, accident or any other cause.
- 7th. Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Company, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Company; should the ticket not be so produced the holder to pay the ordinary fare.
- 8th. Every season ticket to be delivered to the Manager or to the Collectors on the day of its expiry or on demand if the same should have become forfeited as above, or be required for the purpose of exchange, renewal or otherwise.
- 9th. It is understood that the contract for conveyance does not include luggage of any description for which the Company reserves the right to make an additional charge.

## JUVENILE PLEASURE PARTIES.

Parties of scholars under 16 years of age numbering not less than fifty are conveyed in third class carriages at the following fares:—

Not exceeding 10 miles		6d. each.
" " 20 "	"	1s. "
" " 30 "	"	1s. 3d. "
" " 40 "	"	1s. 6d. "
" " 50 "	"	2s. "
" " 60 "	"	2s. 6d. "
" " 80 "	"	3s. "
" " 100 "	"	3s. 6d. "
" " 113 "	"	4s. "

The fares must be collected and paid in one sum by the master who takes charge and to whom a ticket is given stating the number of scholars and the amount paid

and entitling the party to return free. A teacher in charge of every twenty-five pupils is carried free.

IV.—MAIL COACHES.  
EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Ewarton (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	10	11.15	9.30	Montego Bay	11	4.35	3.0
Moneague	8	12.15	11.20	Little River	11	4.35	4.40
		p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	
Claremont	6	1.14	1.19	Falmouth	11	6.15	5.0
Lime Hall	4	1.55	2.10			a.m.	
St. Ann's Bay	4	2.40	2.45	Duncans	10	6.25	6.30
Laughlands	6	3.30	3.35	Rio Bueno	6	7.25	7.30
Runaway Bay	4	4.05	4.10	Dry Harbour	5	8.30	8.35
Dry Harbour	5	5.10	5.15	Runaway Bay	4	9.05	9.10
Rio Bueno	6	6.15	6.20	Laughlands	6	9.55	10.0
Duncans	10	7.35	6.05	St. Ann's Bay	4	10.30	10.35
		a.m.		Lime Hall	4	11.17	11.22
Falmouth	11	7.40	7.45	Claremont	6	12.25	12.30
Little River	11	9.20	.	Moneague	8	1.25	1.30
Montego Bay	85			Ewarton (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	3.10	.
					85		

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.							
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	a.m.
Montego Bay	12	11.45	9.30	Lucea	13	12.10	10.30
Flint River	13	1.30	11.50	Flint River	12	2.30	12.15
Lucea	25			Montego Bay	25		
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.							
Montego Bay	.	.	p.m. 3.0	Lucea	.	.	a.m. 6.0
Flint River	12	5.15	5.20	Flint River	13	7.40	7.45
Lucea	13	7.0	.	Montego Bay	12	10.0	.
	25				25		



## LUCEA AND GREEN ISLAND.

DOWN COACH.				UP-COACH.			
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.							
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Lucea	mls.	p.m.	p.m.	Green Island		a.m.	a.m.
Green Island	...	...	1.35	Lucea	...	...	6.30
	12	5.5	...		12	10.0	...

## Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Lucea	...	p.m.	p.m.	Green Island	...	a.m.	a.m.
	...	...	7.5		...	...	3.30
Green Island	12	9.5	...	Lucea	12	5.30	...

## WILLIAMSFIELD AND MANDEVILLE. (Daily.)

Williamsfield	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Mandeville	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Mandeville	...	...	10.40	Williamsfield	...	...	1.40
	5	11.40	...		5	2.30	...

## SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. (Daily.)

Santa Cruz	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Balacava	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
	...	...	8.30		...	...	1.40
Balacava	16	11.30	...	Santa Cruz	16	4.20	...

## BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. (Daily.)

Black River	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Ipswich	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Middle Quarters	...	...	8.30	Middle Quarters	...	...	1.0
	9	9.50	10.00		9	2.30	2.40
Ipswich	9	12	...	Black River	9	4.0	...
	18				18		

## SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER (Daily).

Sav.-la-Mar	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Montpelier	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Petersfield	...	...	6.15	Chester Castle	...	...	2.10
Ramble	6	7.15	7.20		4	2.50	2.55
Chester Castle	10	9.0	9.5	Ramble	4	3.35	3.40
Montpelier	4	9.45	9.50	Petersfield	10	5.20	5.25
	4	10.30	.	Sav.-la-Mar	6	6.25	.
	24				24		

## PORT MARIA AND RICHMOND (Daily).

Port Maria	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Richmond	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Highgate	...	...	6.30	Highgate	...	...	4.0
Richmond	8	8.15	8.20	Port Maria	2	4.20	4.25
	2	8.40	.		8	5.55	.
	10				10		

## KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO (VIA BATH).

DOWN COACH.				UP-COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	p.m.	p.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	.	4.0	Port Antonio (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	.	.	4.0
Bull Bay	10	5.40	5.45	Priestman's River	12	6.70	6.5
Yallahs	9	7.15	7.20	Manchioneal	9	7.35	7.45
Morant Bay	12	9.20	9.25	Plantain Garden River.	10	9.25	9.35
Port Morant	7	10.35	10.40	Bath	7	10.45	10.50
Bath	7	11.50	11.55				
		a.m.	a.m.				
Plantain Garden River	7	1.05	1.15	Port Morant	7	12.00	12.5
Manchioneal	10	2.55	3.05			a.m.	
Priestman's River	9	4.35	4.40	Morant Bay	7	1.15	1.20
Port Antonio (Wed., Fri., Sun.)	12	6.40	.	Yallahs	12	3.20	3.25
	83			Bull Bay	9	4.55	5.0
				Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	6.40	.
					83		

## KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

	mls.	p.m.	p.m.		mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	.	4.0	Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	.	3.5
Halfway-Tree	3	4.30	4.35	Castleton	11	5.5	5.10
Stony Hill	6	5.47	5.52	Stony Hill	10	7.23	7.28
Castleton	10	7.52	7.57	Halfway-Tree	6	8.40	8.45
Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	11	10.10	.	Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	3	9.15	
	30				30		

The following Table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several Stations :  
 EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

From	To												
	Ewarton.	Mon- eague.	Clare- mont.	Lime Hall.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laugh- lands.	Runaway Bay.	Dry Har- bour.	Rio Bueno.	Duncans.	Fal- mouth.	Little River.	Montego Bay.
Ewarton	.	5/	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	20/	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/	45/
Moneague	5/	.	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Claremont	10/	5/	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Lime Hall	12/6	7/6	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6	32/6
St. Ann's Bay	15/	10/	5/	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/
Laughlands.	17/6	12/6	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6
Runaway Bay	20/	15/	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	7/6	10/	15/	20/	25/
Dry Harbour	22/6	17/6	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Rio Bueno	25/	20/	15/	12/6	10/	7/6	7/6	2/6	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Duncans	30/	25/	20/	17/6	15/	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Falmouth	35/	30/	25/	22/6	20/	17/6	15/	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/	8/
Little River.	40/	35/	30/	27/6	25/	22/6	20/	17/6	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Montego Bay	45/	40/	35/	32/6	30/	27/6	25/	22/6	20/	15/	8/	5/	.



## MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To	
	Montego Bay.	Flint River
Montego Bay . . . . .	-	4/
Flint River . . . . .	4/	-
Lucea . . . . .	8/	4/

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at the General Post Office, Kingston, and at the Montego Bay and Lucea Post Offices.

## KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

From	To						
	Kingston.	Bull Bay.	Yallahs.	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	Bath.	P.O. River.
Kingston . . . . .	-	5/	10/	15/	20/	20/	25/
Bull Bay . . . . .	5/	-	5/	10/	15/	15/	20/
Yallahs . . . . .	10/	5/	-	5/	10/	10/	15/
Morant Bay . . . . .	15/	10/	5/	-	5/	5/	10/
Port Morant . . . . .	20/	15/	10/	5/	-	5/	5/
Bath . . . . .	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	-	5/
Plantain Garden River . . . . .	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	-
Manchioneal . . . . .	30/	25/	20/	15/	10/	10/	5/
Priestman's River . . . . .	35/	30/	25/	20/	15/	15/	10/
Port Antonio . . . . .	40/	35/	30/	25/	20/	20/	15/

Down passengers allowed half an hour at Morant Bay for refreshment for Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy to take letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston, as follows: Port Antonio, 64/; Priestman's River, 56/; Manchioneal, 48/; River, 40/; Port Morant, 32/; Morant Bay, 24/.

## KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

From	To		
	Kingston.	Stony Hill.	Castleton.
Kingston . . . . .	-	5/	10/
Stony Hill . . . . .	5/	-	5/
Castleton . . . . .	10/	5/	-
Annotto Bay . . . . .	15/	10/	5/

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston to and from Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy to take letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert.

The following regulations exist with regard to the Mail Coach. Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at any of the Terminal Stations at any time on payment of the full amount of the fare. Intermediate Stations the proper fare as per table of charges must (in the case of a vacant seat) be paid to the Local Postmaster at the time of engagement. A passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches in luggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess is charged at 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Parcels will be carried not exceeding 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, and of the weight thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which

is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

## LUCEA TO GREEN ISLAND.

From	To	
	Lucea.	Green Island.
Lucea	.	1/6
Green Island	1/6	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Lucea and Green Island.

## SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA.

From	To	
	Santa Cruz.	Balacava.
Santa Cruz	.	7/
Balacava	7/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Santa Cruz and Balacava.

## BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH.

From	To		
	Black River.	Middle Quarters.	Ipswich.
Black River	.	3/	6/
Middle Quarters	3/	.	4/
Ipswich	6/	4/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Black River and Ipswich.

## SAV.-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	To				
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Chester Castle.	Montpelier.
Sav.-la-Mar	.	2/6	7/	8/	8/
Petersfield	2/6	.	6/	7/	8/
Ramble	7/	6/	.	2/6	3/
Chester Castle	8/	7/	2/6	.	2/6
Montpelier	8/	8/	3/	2/6	.



Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Sav.-la-Mar and Montpelier.  
PORT MARIA AND RICHMOND.

From	To		
	Port Maria.	Highgate.	Richmond.
Port Maria	.	4/	5/
Highgate	4/	.	1/
Richmond	5/	1/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Port Maria and Richmond.

The following regulations exist with regard to the five last-named mail coaches :—

1. Lucea and Green Island
2. Santa Cruz and Balaclava
3. Black River and Ipswich
4. Sav.-la-Mar and Montpelier
5. Port Maria and Richmond.

The personal luggage of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

N. B.—The passenger service by coach between Williamsfield and Mandeville is not under the control of the Department, but the fare is 2/6 each way.

#### V.—TRAM CARS.

The Car Company afford the means of travelling in the parish of Kingston and as far as Constant Spring in St. Andrew. The Lines are from the Company's Office in Lower King Street through the Parade and along Orange Street to the Cross Roads and from thence to Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring; from the Parade, south of the Jubilee Market along the Spanish Town Road to the May Pen Cemetery; along Harbour and East Streets and round the east of the Race Course to the Marescaux Road; from the Railway through Harbour Street to Elletson Road (Rae Town); from the Parade along East Queen Street (passing Park Lodge) to Paradise Street. The fare to Halfway-Tree is 6d. by tickets or 9d. in money; to Constant Spring 1/ in tickets or 1/6 in money. Return tickets to and from Constant Spring are issued at 1/6 each. The fare on each of the other Lines is 2d. by tickets or 3d. in

money. Tickets are to be had at the Company's Office, Lower King Street; at the Stations at Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring, and at several shops along the Lines of Tramway.

VI.—OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Linstead and Ewarton. The fare is 6d. within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibuses can be hired in Kingston at 3/ per hour.

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are :—

In the Day—King Street, near Harbour Street; Harbour Street, near East Street; Duke Street, near Harbour and Port Royal Streets; Duke Street, near Beeston Street; and East Street, near North Street.

At Night—King Street, near Tower Street; Harbour Street, near East Street; Church Street, near Tower Street; North Street, near East Street.

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A LIST of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, shewing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. :—

No.	Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
				Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night		
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	
No.	KINGSTON—												
	Marble Hall, Race Town	Lodging House	Mrs. W. B. Hannan	20	20	16	30	40	3	3	0	6	
7	East Street	"	Miss Jane Smith	25	20	16	40	30-40	4	2	—		
2	East Queen Street	"	Mrs. M. Thompson	40	26	20	40	40-60	3	3	—		
38	Parade	"	Robert Smiley	20	20	16	30	40	6	6	—		
52	King Street	"	Mrs. Margaret Loche	25	20	16	26	30	—	—	—		
41	Duke Street	"	Miss Amy Baquie	30	20	10	26	40	—	—	—		
58	Duke Street	"	Miss M. Shaw	25	10	10	16	21	—	—	—		
30	Duke Street	"	Madame Denuse	20	10	16	20	25	—	—	—		
77	Barry Street	"	Miss Jane Strachan	26	16	10	20	25	—	—	—		
8	Heywood Street, Queen's Hotel	Hotel	Jamaica Hotels Co., Ltd.	10	10	06	10	21	3	3	0	6	
	Myrtle Bank	"	Isidore DePass	40	26	26	40	70-80	—	—	—		
83	Harbour Street	Lodging House	Charles DePass	26	16	16	20	30	3	3	—		
84	Harbour Street	Tavern	H. C. Cobbald	40	16	16	20	60	3	3	—		
101	Harbour Street	"	Joseph DaCosta	26	16	10	26	35	3	3	—		
7	Port Royal Street	"	Henry J. DePass	20	10	10	20	28	3	3	—		
138	Harbour Street	"	Egbert DePass	20	10	10	16	25	6	3	—		
119½	Princess Street	"	Edward Francis	10	10	06	16	21	3	3	—		
13A	West Queen Street	"	Mrs. Adeline Dennison	10	09	09	10	31	3	3	—		
13½	Parade	"	A. E. Lunan	10	10	10	16	25	—	—	—		
16	Parade	"	H. H. Quallo	16	10	10	10	30	2	3	—		
10	Parade	"	William Birbeck	30	10	10	10	30	—	—	—		
118	Tower Street	"	Francisco Borey	16	06	10	10	40	3	3	—		
166	Tower Street	"	Edward McKenzie	10	10	10	16	42	4	4	—		
79	Barry Street	"	R. A. Alexander	20	10	10	16	26	3	3	—		
26	Regent Street, Race Course	"	Alfred Gulley	30	10	16	20	60	4	4	—		
77	Water Lane	"	E. A. Martelli	16	20	10	25	35	3	4½	—		
113	Harbour Street	"	Henry J. DePass	40	26	16	30	60	—	—	—		
147	Harbour Street	"	Henry J. DePass	20	10	10	20	28	3	3	—		
167	Harbour Street	"	H. Duval	—	16	10	10	—	—	—	—		
96	Harbour Street	"	R. A. Alexander	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	PORT ROYAL—												
19	High Street	"	David DeLeon	20	16	10	20	38	6	—	—		
58	Cannon Street	"	Edward Coote	20	10	10	20	38	6	—	—		
	St. Andrew—												
	Halfway-Tree	"	Emanuel Seixas	26	16	20	20	30	3	3	0	6	
	The Ferry	"	Nancy Grant*	—	—	—	—	†	—	—	—		
	St. Thomas—												
	Bath	Inn	Lucretia Duffy	30	26	20	36	50	4½	6	0	6	

\* No fixed charges.

† No sleeping accommodation.



## LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &amp;C., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, continued.

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
			Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.		
PORTLAND—												
Port Antonio	Lodging House	J. J. McConney	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Do.	"	George Chevannes	20	30	26	30	50	3	3	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Jones	26	16	10	16	30	—	3	3	10	—
Buff Bay	"	Mrs. Sampson	30	26	20	30	30	—	3	3	10	—
St. Mary—			26	26	16	30	30	—	3	1	10	—
Annotto Bay	Lodging House	C. S. Depass	30	26	30	50	—	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. H. Feurtado	26	20	16	30	—	3	3	10	—	—
Port Maria	Tavern	H. P. Jones	30	26	16	30	—	3	3	—	—	—
St. Ann—												
St. Ann's Bay	Lodging House	Mary J. Watson	30	26	26	30	40	6	6	6	6	—
Moneague	"	Mary A. Hutchinson	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	6	—
Moneague Hotel	Hotel	Moneague Hotels Co.	30	30	26	40	60	6	6	6	10	—
Ocho Rios	Lodging House	Mrs. Mesquitta	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	6	—
Brown's Town	"	Mrs. Delisser	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	6	—
TRELAWNY—												
Falmouth	"	Mrs. Robey	26	30	16	40	50	4½	3	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. E. C. McDonald	30	20	20	30	40	6	3	—	—	—
Do.	"	Miss DeSouza	30	30	26	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Jacobs	30	26	20	30	50	6	3	—	—	—
ST. JAMES—												
Montego Bay	"	Miss E. Payne	30	26	20	30	30	4	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt	30	26	16	30	24	6	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Jervia	30	26	16	30	20-30	4	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	John Reid	26	26	16	30	20	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Miss Manson	26	26	16	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	"	Miss Harrison	26	26	16	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montpelier	Hotel	Miss Stone	46	36	30	46	80-84	—	—	—	—	—
HANOVER—												
Lucea	Private Lodgings	Margaret Grant	30	20	10	30	20	3	6	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Vosper	30	26	16	30	21	6	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Rogers	30	26	16	30	21	6	3	10	—	—
WESTMORELAND—												
Savanna-la-Mar	Lodging House	Miss A. Vaz	20	26	20	30	30	3	3	9	—	—
Do.	"	Helen Sheare	30	26	16	30	40	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Ada Vaz	30	26	16	30	40	3	3	10	—	—
ST. ELIZABETH—												
Black River	"	Mrs. Cath. Allen	30	26	20	30	30-40	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mr. Thomas Gooden	36	26	20	30	—	—	—	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Eustace Franklin	30	30	20	36	50	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	J. F. Strachan	26	16	16	20	50	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. F. G. Myers	30	26	20	30	60	3	3	10	—	—
Santa Cruz	"	Mrs. E. M. Bowra	30	26	26	30	—	3	2	10	—	—
Malvern, Santa Cruz Mts.	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Lawrence*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Cruz	Lodging House	Mrs. M. Temple	30	26	16	30	30	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	Private Lodgings	Miss Saams*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport	Lodging House	H. A. Forde	40	26	20	30	60	3	3	6	—	—
Siloah	"	E. S. Falden	30	26	16	30	80	3	3	6	—	—
Balaclava	"	Mrs. O'Sullivan	20	20	16	20	—	3	3	10	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Gooden	20	20	16	20	—	3	3	10	—	—
MANCHESTER—												
Newleigh	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Halliday*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandeville	"Waverly" Hotel	A. S. Lindo	40	30	20	40	—	3	3	10	—	—
Nashville	—	—	10/	per day	or	50/	per week.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Renfrew Cottage	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Mary Senior*	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Roy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forus, Compass Hall	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary McPherson	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	6	—	—
Forus	"	Mrs. Maria Eastwood	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	6	—	—
ST. CATHERINE—												
Spanish Town	Hotel Rio Cobre	St. Catherine Hotels Co.	40	30	26	46	60-80	6	6	6	6	—
Do.	Tavern	James O. Bryant	30	16	16	20	30	3	3	6	6	—
Do.	"	James Allwood	20	10	10	16	30	3	3	6	6	—
Do.	"	David P. Mendes	20	16	10	20	40	3	3	6	6	—
Do.	"	Eugene R. Andrade	10	10	10	16	20	3	3	6	6	—
Linstead	Lodging House	Rosa A. Minot	26	16	16	26	21	3	3	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mary Ann Spyers	26	16	16	26	21	3	3	6	6	—
Bog Walk	Hotel	Mrs. M. Gibson	30	26	20	30	42	6	6	6	6	—
Ewarton	Lodging House	Mary Somerville	30	26	16	30	52	3	3	10	—	—
Old Harbour	Tavern	Melbado Bros. & Co.	20	20	16	30	66	3	3	6	6	—
Do.	"	C. M. Silvera	20	16	16	20	30	3	3	6	6	—
Do.	"	Charles Liado	20	20	16	30	66	3	3	6	6	—

\* No fixed charges.

## PART XVIII.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL.

STRENGTH of Military stationed in Jamaica during last ten years : —

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
General Staff (Officers)	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Regimental Field Officers	8	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	8	8
Regimental Captains	6	8	9	7	6	10	10	9	7	7
Regimental Subalterns	19	22	26	15	22	23	26	20	23	23
Regimental Staff Officers	1	2	1	3	3	6	7	4	3	3
Royal Engineer Officers	4	4	3	7	5	7	8	6	6	6
Army Service Corps (Officers)	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Army Medical Staff (Officers)	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	5	7
Army Pay Department (Officers)	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ordnance Store Department Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Warrant Officers	5	5	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	5
Staff and other Sergeants	68	67	80	86	84	95	105	110	109	105
Trumpeters and Drummers	19	20	24	14	17	18	16	22	22	20
Rank and File	868	984	1,107	859	955	1249	1441	1,371	1,581	1373
Total	1,014	1,133	1,276	1,017	1,120	1434	1638	1,570	1,779	1567

## STAFF.

Major-General H. J. Hallowes, Commanding Troops.

Lt.-Col. C. Kitchener, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Chief Staff Officer.

Captain R. H. L. Warner, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. B. Morley, Garrison Adjutant.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

*District Establishment.*

Lieut. A. R. Callocote, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

*14th Company Western Division.*

Major E. A. Smith

Lieut. J. W. Kempson

Captain H. B. Brownlow

Lieut. G. F. Slator

2nd Lieut. C. St. L. G. Hawkes.

*Jamaica Company.*

Lieut. A. Benwell (Commanding.)

Lieut. J. Redfern.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

*Supernumerary Staff.*

Lt.-Col. L. F. Brown, Commanding Royal Engineers

Major Slater

*West India Sub-marine Mining Company.*

Capt. Owen, Commanding

Lieut. Mildred

Lt. &amp; Quartermaster Blanchflower.

*West India Fortress Company, Head Quarters and Half Company.*

Captain A. L. Sankey, Commanding

Lieut. Lee.

*Civil Staff, R.E.*

Asst. Surveyor W. C. Humphrey.

## DETACHMENT 1ST BATTALION KINGS (LIVERPOOL) REGIMENT.

Major L. S. Mellor, commanding

Lieut. E. F. Knight

Major Evans (at Staff College)

Lieut. F. C. Ommanney

Captain G. Campbell

Lieut. W. R. Rawlinson

Captain C. S. Edridge

2nd Lieut. J. DePiro D'Amico.

Lieut. W. S. Bannatyne



## 1ST BATTALION WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieut. Colonel A. Bosworth, Commanding	Lieut. F. E. W. Butt
Major A. R. Loscombe	Lieut. N. C. F. Safford
Major H. C. Buck	2nd Lieut. S. H. Hingley
Capt. L. S. Blackden	2nd Lieut. R. R. Healing
Capt. M. C. Smith	2nd Lieut. C. W. McLean
Lieut. P. C. E. MacDonald (Adjutant)	2nd Lieut. Hutchinson
Lieut. F. B. Morley	2nd Lieut. Craig Brown
Lieut. G. A. Duffey, (actg. A.S.C. Offr., Port Royal)	2nd Lieut. Eckersley
Lieut. J. H. Stewart	2nd Lieut. Ricketts

Quartermaster &amp; Captain, H. Christie.

## DEPÔT WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Colonel C. F. Moir, Commanding	Lieut. B. F. Stevens
Major A. Bor	Lieut. Street
Captain H. A. Hill (Adjutant)	Lieut. Henderson
Lieut. B. Morley (Gar. Adjt.)	Lieut. Lawrenson
Lieut. P. Langlands	Lieut. Poole

Lieut. G. F. Colley, Quartermaster.

## ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Jamaica, Captain F. L. Duncan  
 " " " Newcastle, Lieut. J. A. T. Tredgold  
 " " " Port Royal, Lieut. G. A. Duffey, W. I. R. (Actg.)

## ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, Chief Ordnance Officer—Major  
 Crawford  
 2nd Class Inspector of Warlike Stores—Captain H. C. Marshall, R. A.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Colonel E. H. Joynte, Senior Medical Officer	Surgeon-Major F. J. Lambkin
Surgeon-Major P. H. Fox	" Capt. F. D. Elderton
" " J. R. Reckitt	" " Salmon
	" " Adams

## ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel Fox—District Paymaster.  
 Paymaster—Major J. J. Burnett.

## ADDRESSES OF STAFF OFFICERS AND OF HEADS OF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Major-General H. J. Hallows	Up-Park Camp Tuesdays and Fridays
Lt.-Col. C. Kitchener, D.A.A.G., Chief Staff Officer	District Office, Up-Park Camp.
Captain R. H. L. Warner, D.A.A.G.	D.A.A.G. Qtrs., and District Office, Up-Park Camp
The Gar. Adjutant	District Office, Up-Park Camp
Officer Comdg. Royal Artillery	"C" Pavilion Up-Park Camp
" 14th Co. Wn. Div., R. A.	Port Royal
" Jamaica Coy., R. A.	"
" Royal Engineer	C.R.E.'s Qtrs., Up-Park Camp
" W. Indies Sub-Marine Mining Coy., R. E.	Port Royal
" W. I. Fortress Coy., R. E.	Apostle's Battery
" Ditchmt. 1st Liverpool Regt.	Newcastle
" 1st Bn. W. India Regt.	Up-Park Camp
" Depôt West India Regiment	"
" Army Service Corps	"
Senior Ordnance Store Officer	Ordnance Depôt, Kingston
Senior Medical Officer	D. Pavillion, Up-Park Camp
District Paymaster	A. Pavillion Up-Park Camp.

The offices of the above Departments are in Up-Park Camp, except the Ordnance Store Department, which is corner of Princess and Port Royal Streets, Kingston.

## THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingston .	Ordnance Yard .	Occupied by War Department.
" .	Head Quarter Offices, Hanover Street .	Occupied by Col. Government.
Up-Park Camp .	The Barracks .	Occupied by War Department.
Gordon Town .	Picquet House .	ditto ditto
Newcastle .	The Cantonment .	ditto ditto
Port Royal .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Rocky Point .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Apostles' Battery .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	In charge of War Department.
Fort Augusta .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	and Colonial Government.
Rock Fort .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	Occupied by Col. Government.
Fort Nugent .	Fortifications (dismantled) .	In charge of War Department.
Hope Road .	Camp of Isolation .	Rented by War Department.

## ROYAL NAVY.

## LIST OF H.M.S. SHIPS.

## SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

CRESCENT—13, Twin Screw Cruiser, 1st Class, 7,700 Tons, I.H.P. 10,000 N.D.  
(12,000 F.D.)

## FLAG SHIP.

Vice-Admiral .	.	.	J. F. Erskine
Flag-Lieutenant .	.	.	L. Halsley
Secretary .	.	.	F. G. Krabbe
Clerk to Secretary .	.	.	Frederick G. Motton
" .	.	.	E. M. White
Captain .	.	.	F. Powell, C.B.
Commander .	.	.	T. B. S. Adair
Lieutenant .	.	.	Arthur L. Hughes-Hughes
" .	.	.	W. L. Grant
" .	.	.	C. D. Granville
" .	.	.	G. W. Vivian
" .	.	.	Hon. H. G. Brand
" .	.	.	L. L. Dundas
" .	.	.	C. H. F. Hayhurst
Lieutenant R.N.R. .	.	.	R. H. Greaves, acting
Major Mar. .	.	.	Gray Skipwith
Lieutenant Mar. Art. .	.	.	J. D. N. Wyley
Chaplain .	.	.	Rev. R. B. Wilson, B.A.
Fleet Surgeon .	.	.	R. Grant, M.A., M.B.
Fleet Paymaster .	.	.	Richard Williams
Staff Engineer .	.	.	William Cook
Naval Instructor .	.	.	G. P. Edwards, B.A.
Surgeon .	.	.	H. H. Vizard
" .	.	.	R. D. Jameson
Sub-Lieutenant .	.	.	C. R. Payne
Asst. Paymaster .	.	.	G. E. Coleridge
" .	.	.	W. K. Stephens
Engineer .	.	.	H. J. Turner
Assistant Engineer .	.	.	W. W. Bills
" .	.	.	A. M. Underhill
" .	.	.	P. C. Minhinick
Gunner .	.	.	J. H. Allen
" .	.	.	J. H. Roebuck
Boatswain .	.	.	J. Anderson
" .	.	.	A. G. Collis



Carpenter	.	.	.	H. K. Denyer
Midshipman	.	.	.	E. E. A. Betts
"	.	.	.	L. R. Oliphant
"	.	.	.	W. Tomkinson
"	.	.	.	H. G. Sherbrooke
"	.	.	.	A. D. Barrow
"	.	.	.	B. E. Domville
"	.	.	.	H. A. B. Wollaston
"	.	.	.	F. E. Seymour
"	.	.	.	H. M. Fraser
"	.	.	.	J. L. Pearson
"	.	.	.	Mannel Dasent
"	.	.	.	E. Hanning-Lee
"	.	.	.	S. J. Meyrick
"	.	.	.	R. S. R. Cowron
"	.	.	.	F. H. C. Kitchener
"	.	.	.	H. E. Denison
"	.	.	.	A. G. Cranford
"	.	.	.	G. A. Wells
"	.	.	.	J. H. Waterlow
Asst. Clerk	.	.	.	R. B. Young

The following Officers are borne as additional for various services :—  
(For Surveying Service.)

Staff Commander	.	.	.	William Tooker
				(For Halifax Yard.)
Engineer	.	.	.	Henry Humphreys
Ch. Boatswain	.	.	.	William Marchant
Ch. Carpenter	.	.	.	R. Higham

Commissioned at Portsmouth, 12th March, 1895.

**BUZZARD—8. Twin Screw Sloop. 1140 Tons. I.H.P. 1400 N.D. (2000 F.D.)**

Commander	.	.	.	G. L. B. Bennett
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Clement C. Horne
"	.	.	.	(N) W. H. D. Margesson
"	.	.	.	P. C. Pearson
Lieutenant R.N.R.	.	.	.	A. H. Thacker
Paymaster	.	.	.	Arthur Wilson
Engineer	.	.	.	E. F. Sparks
Surgeon	.	.	.	C. Strickland
Gunner	.	.	.	F. Hubbard

Recommissioned at Halifax, 4th November, 1894.

**CORDELIA—10. Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2380 Tons. I.H.P. 2000 N.D.**

Captain	.	.	.	Hon. M. A. Bourke (Com- modore 2nd Class during Newfoundland fishing sea- son from May to October).
Secretary	.	.	.	Leonard F. Vizard
Lieutenant	.	.	.	J. M. deRcbek
"	.	.	.	H. C. Lockyer
"	.	.	.	A. G. Allgood
"	.	.	.	R. G. Corbett
Lieutenant Mar.	.	.	.	R. H. Morgan
Chaplain & Naval Instr.	.	.	.	Rev. W. B. K. Francis, M.A.
Staff Surg.	.	.	.	H. W. Macnamara
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	G. B. Townshend
Ch. Engineer	.	.	.	R. W. Green
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	L. G. Preston
"	.	.	.	V. L. A. Campbell
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	H. D. J. Spriggs
Engineer	.	.	.	H. B. Moorshand
Gunner	.	.	.	B. G. Carroll
Boatswain	.	.	.	W. R. J. Harris
Carpenter	.	.	.	A. E. Hopkins
Midshipman	.	.	.	W. H. Gordon
"	.	.	.	G. C. W. Crispin
"	.	.	.	M. Barne
"	.	.	.	A. C. Strutt

Midshipman	.	.	.	L. W. Patch
"	.	.	.	A. L. Snagge
"	.	.	.	J. C. C. Hamilton
"	.	.	.	H. G. H. Adams
"	.	.	.	J. W. McCornin
"	.	.	.	R. H. D. Townshend

INDEFATIGABLE—8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 3600 Tons. I.H.P. 7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	G. A. Primron
Lieutenant	.	.	.	A. J. H. Hughan
"	.	.	.	(N) E. H. Edwards
"	.	.	.	J. B. Mann
"	.	.	.	A. K. Macrorie
" R. N. R.	.	.	.	E. A. C. Roberts
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	I. M. Rogers
Paymaster	.	.	.	G. H. Sturgess
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	T. C. E. Hughes
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	D. F. Murray
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	C. F. Withell
Engineer	.	.	.	G. E. A. Crichton
Asst. Engineer	.	.	.	J. D. Cranley
Carpenter	.	.	.	J. McKenzie

INTREPID—8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 3600 Tons. I.H.P. 7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	A. W. E. Prothero
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) E. W. E. Wemyss
"	.	.	.	(N) G. R. Mansell
"	.	.	.	Sholts G. Douglas
"	.	.	.	F. M. R. Carter
" R. N. R.	.	.	.	J. S. Laing
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	G. F. Dean
Paymaster	.	.	.	C. H. Jones
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	E. J. Austen
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	H. M. Edwards
Asst.-Paymaster	.	.	.	P. B. Stevens
Engineer	.	.	.	R. W. Martell
Asst. Engineer	.	.	.	G. H. Scullard
Gunner	.	.	.	F. H. Tull
Boatswain	.	.	.	C. Gill
Carpenter	.	.	.	B. J. Barter

PALLAS—8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class, 2475 Tons, I.H.P. 4500 N.D. (7500 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	R. P. Humphage.
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Charles A. Christian
"	.	.	.	(N) Noel Grant
"	.	.	.	P. A. B. Champain
" R. N. R.	.	.	.	W. H. Allford
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	George F. Wales
Paymaster	.	.	.	C. R. Smith
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	A. B. Blake
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	A. H. Nelson
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	T. A. B. Cox
Engineer	.	.	.	D. L. Sagar
Asst. Engineer	.	.	.	E. P. Topper
Gunner	.	.	.	(T) J. T. LeFebrell
Carpenter	.	.	.	N. L. Andrews

PARTRIDGE—6. Screw Gun-Boat, 1st Class, 755 Tons, I.H.P. 720 N.D. 1200 F.D

Lieutenant & Commander	.	.	.	W. C. Van Ingen
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) J. A. Webster
"	.	.	.	P. Spencer
Surgeon	.	.	.	Alexander G. W. Bowen
Assistant Paymaster in Charge	.	.	.	J. E. Dathan
Engineer	.	.	.	W. A. Dathan
Gunner	.	.	.	J. B. Brannan

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 5th April, 1895.



**PELICAN—8.** Screw Sloop. 1130 Tons. I.H.P. 800 N.D.

Commander	.	.	.	A. J. Horsley
Lieutenant	.	.	.	J. Luse
"	.	.	.	(N) F. E. Massy Dawson
"	.	.	.	P. H. Warleigh
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	H. P. Biewicz
Paymaster	.	.	.	O. F. Tuck
Engineer	.	.	.	R. B. Ayers
Gunner	.	.	.	T. Osborn
Boatswain	.	.	.	T. Enarks
Carpenter	.	.	.	William A. Alcott
Asst. Clerk	.	.	.	A. Mudge

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 4th January, 1896.

**TALBOT—11.** Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 5600 Tons. I.H.P. 8000 N.D.  
(9600 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	E. H. Gamble
Commander	.	.	.	Lewis Baillie
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) J. D. Daintree
"	.	.	.	C. E. Hunter
"	.	.	.	B. S. Evans
"	.	.	.	W. H. Leadbeater
"	.	.	.	W. D. Paton
" R.N.R.	.	.	.	A. C. Selfe
Mar.	.	.	.	G. Drage
Chaplain and Naval Instructor	.	.	.	Rev. W. Highmoor
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	J. L. Aherne
Paymaster	.	.	.	F. G. W. Taylor
Staff-Engineer	.	.	.	G. B. Elton
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	R. Jeffreys
Surgeon	.	.	.	R. C. Munday
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	B. H. Woodland
Engineer	.	.	.	D. C. Nicolson
Asst. Engineer	.	.	.	H. F. Bell
"	.	.	.	T. S. Soper
Gunner	.	.	.	John R. W. Thompson
"	.	.	.	(T) A. H. Goatley
Carpenter	.	.	.	F. D. Hartland
Midshipman	.	.	.	P. S. Rickcord
"	.	.	.	E. L. B. Lochyer
"	.	.	.	H. P. Smith-Osborne
"	.	.	.	J. A. Fellows
"	.	.	.	H. R. Tickell
"	.	.	.	C. L. Long
"	.	.	.	Q. B. Preston-Thomas
"	.	.	.	A. B. S. H. Master
"	.	.	.	R. E. Gore
"	.	.	.	G. B. Harrison
Naval Cadet	.	.	.	J. P. Yule
"	.	.	.	R. L. Hancock
Asst. Clerk	.	.	.	H. N. Jolliffe

**TARTAR—6.** Twin-Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 1770 Tons. I.H.P. 2200 N.D.  
(3500 F.D.)

Commander	.	.	.	Frederick G. Stopford
Lieutenant	.	.	.	E. C. Villiers
"	.	.	.	(N) Henry W. Grant
"	.	.	.	Philip J. Stopford
" R.N.R.	.	.	.	C. Elliott
Paymaster	.	.	.	M. G. F. B. Fenwick
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	John L. Michell
Surgeon	.	.	.	Edward B. Townsend
Assist. Engineer	.	.	.	James P. Leahy
Clerk	.	.	.	C. B. Roberts

Recommissioned at Bermuda, October, 1894.

**TERROR—8.** Iron. Floating Battery. Armour-plated. 1844 Tons.  
(Late Screw; Machinery removed.)  
Receiving Ship, Bermuda.

Captain	.	.	.	C. P. G. Hicks
Lieutenant	.	.	.	J. H. Goldfinch

Staff Commander	.	.	A. R. B. Bowden
Staff Surgeon	.	.	J. O. B. Williams, M.D.
	(and for service in Bermuda Dockyard).		
Paymaster	.	.	S. W. Wrigh.
Assist. Paymaster	.	.	G. E. A. Wyllys
Gunner	.	.	G. J. Long
Boatswain	.	.	F. Minto
	Officers borne for various services.		
Fleet Engineer	.	.	G. H. Weeks
Boatswain	.	.	W. Lyndon
	(For Bermuda Yard)		
Captain Mar.	.	.	William S. Cumming
Lieut. Mar.	.	.	A. R. H. Hutchison
"	.	.	
	(For service at Bermuda.)		
Engineer	.	.	Charles E. Eldred
	(For Service with Reserve Vessels and Torpedo Boats.)		
Gunner	.	.	(T) T. C. Jones
Boatswain	.	.	G. Rogers
Recommissioned at Bermuda, 1st January, 1896.			

## URGENT—3. Depôt Ship. Jamaica. 2801 Tons.

Captain	.	.	Herbert W. Dowding
	(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)		
Secretary	.	.	Duncan S. O. Grant
Commander	.	.	N. Macalister
Lieutenant	.	.	H. O. Roger
Staff Commander	.	.	Wm. J. Thompson
Chaplain	.	.	Rev. Henry C. F. Hunter, M.A.
	(And for Service at Jamaica Hospital.)		
Surgeon	.	.	W. Bowden, D. S. O.
Asst. Paym. in Charge	.	.	G. B. Hinshelwood
Gunner	.	.	Mark J. Delancy
Boatswain	.	.	F. Cole
"	.	.	Frederick J. Rogers.

## ROYAL NAVAL YARD, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge	.	.	Commodore H. W. Dowding
Secretary	.	.	Assistant Paymaster D. S. O. Grant
Master Attendant	}	.	Staff-Commander W. J. Thompson, R.N.
Naval and Victualling	}	.	
Storekeeper and Accountant	}	.	George Coles, Esq.
Assistant Naval Store-keeper	}	.	M. M. Waller, Esq.
Engineer	.	.	R. K. Herbert, Esq., R. N.
Carpenter	.	.	Mr. John G. W. Chitson, R.N.
Boatswain	.	.	Mr. Edward Davis

## ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge	.	.	Commodore H. W. Dowding.
Deputy Inspector General	}	.	James W. Fisher.
Surgeons	}	.	Octavius S. Fisher.
	.	.	Wm. Hackett, M.D.



## JAMAICA MILITIA.

THE Force was formed in the latter part of the year 1885, and its strength (including Chaplains and Surgeons) on 31st December, 1896, was as follows:—

Parish.	Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers and Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Kingston	20	374	394	There are also in the Reserve of Officers unattached Officer on the War List not in these figures.
Trelawny	1	...	1	
St. Elizabeth	4	49	53	
St. Catherine	4	50	54	
	29	473	502	

## OFFICERS.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor  
*Aide-de-Camp.*  
Captain Colley.

*Honorary Militia Aides-de-Camp.*

Lt. Col. A. H. Pinnock, Kingston Infantry  
Captain L. C. Shirley, Trelawny Mounted Infantry.  
*Adjutant of the Jamaica Militia.*  
Captain E. S. C. Kennedy, The West India Regiment.

## KINGSTON CORPS.

*Infantry.*

Lt.-Col. Commanding—A. H. Pinnock  
Major—L. G. Gruchy  
Captain—T. L. Roxburgh.  
Captain—F. O. Abraham.  
Captain—C. McD. Ogilvie.  
Captain—H. M. Burke  
Lieutenant—G. J. Neish.  
(Supernumerary.)

Lieutenant—J. B. B. Chadwick  
2nd Lieutenant—W. Mackinnon  
2nd Lieutenant—E. G. Orrett  
2nd Lieutenant—C. H. G. Shaw  
2nd Lieutenant—D. J. Parsor  
2nd Lieutenant—A. F. Strachan  
2nd Lieutenant—H. Berger.  
Paymaster and Quartermaster  
Lyons (Hon. Captain).

*Garrison Artillery.*

Capt. Comdg.—J. B. Lucie-Smith.  
2nd Lieutenant—G. A. Douglas.  
2nd Lieutenant—W. E. M. Drummond.

Surgeon-Major (Honorary)—J. F.E.C.S., Edin.  
Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

## TRELAWNY CORPS.

*Mounted Infantry.*

Captain—L. C. Shirley

## ST. ELIZABETH CORPS.

*Infantry.*

Capt. Comdg.—F. B. Bowen.  
2nd Lieutenant—E. S. Delapenha

2nd Lieutenant—C. R. Gregg  
Surgeon—J. A. L. Calder, M.

## ST. CATHERINE CORPS.

*Garrison Artillery.*

Captain Commanding—D. H. Mendez.  
Surgeon—W. D. Neish.

Lieutenant—W. D. Byles.  
Chaplain—Rev. E. J. Wortley.

## RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G. late Kingston Corps.  
Lt.-Col. Macglashan, late Kingston Corps.  
Captain George Ffrench, late Portland Infantry.  
Captain S. P. Smeeton, late Kingston Garrison Artillery.  
Captain T. Gayleard, late St. Catherine Artillery.

## UNATTACHED.

Surgeon V. ff. Mullen.  
Lieutenant W. H. Plant.

## PART XIX.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

## NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &amp;c

## I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

## II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration.



## FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed)

C. D.

*Governor (Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony, Island or Province of*

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies ; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, find himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application.

## LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent :—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect ; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 6s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.\*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
A. P. Collenius .	14th March, 1877	For an arrangement for feeding steam boilers by a self-acting mondue, connected with heater and hanging of boiler.
William Baucroft Espeut .	15th Oct., 1877	For improvements in the mode of treating, curing and conveying megassel or cane trash in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Siddeley, Joshua & al. .	9th Sep., 1879	For an invention for improvements in the manufacture of ice and production of cold, and in apparatus and appliances therefor.
William Bancroft Espeut .	18th Oct., 1880	For improvements in drying and preserving bananas.
Henry Manly Cork .	17th Sep., 1881	For an invention for the removing of fibre by machinery from the penguin and all that order of plants known as "bromacæ," and for the manufacture of cordage.
Wilfred Levy, Alfred Delisser and Alfred Vincent Delisser, trading under the style of "The Excelsior Soap Manufacturing Company" .	18th Feb., 1882	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to dynamo electric machines.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to electric lighting apparatus and manufacture of carbonized materials to form conductors for the same and for other purposes.
Joseph V. Nichols .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in electric lamp or lighting apparatus.
Christian Wahl .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to vacuum pans.
Edward Weston .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in apparatus for generating electric currents and for producing electric light.
John Dixon .	12th May, 1882	For the manufacture of an improved gas and the apparatus and method therein employed.
Marie Jean Leon Marie .	28th Aug., 1882	For improvements in furnace for burning cane trash.
James Kennedy .	12th Feb., 1883	For extracting, preparing and manufacturing fibres and fibrous materials from plants, fruits, vegetables and other substances, and also for macerating the same and extracting juices therefrom.
Walter Thomson, James Mylne and James Bingham Alliot .	28th Feb., 1883	For improvements in apparatus for the expression of juice from the sugar cane.
Charles S. Higgins .	8th March, 1883	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Frederic Isenbart Scard .	2nd May, 1883	For the acceleration and increase of fermentation in the alcoholic fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of rum.

\* For Patents before the year 1871 see pages 318-19 of Handbook of 1899-00 and before 1877 see pages 26-27 of Handbook of 1891-92.



PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Camille Alphonse Faure	30th August, 1883	For improvements in voltaic and secondary batteries.
John Seudamore Sellon and Ernest Volekmar	30th August, 1883	For improvements in secondary batteries.
Gelston Sandford	11th Dec., 1883	For improvements in the machinery for treating the leaves and stalks of plants and other fibre-bearing materials for the purpose of obtaining fibre therefrom, and also applicable to the reduction of other materials.
Daniel Lemart Davis	28th Dec., 1883	For improvements in cane mills
William Bancroft Espeut, Carl Danl. Ekman, George Fry	31st Dec., 1883	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from vegetable substances.
William Bancroft Espeut	21st Feb., 1884	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from the sugar cane and other vegetable substances.
Edward Luck	28th March, 1884	For an improved apparatus for exposing liquids to the action of atmospheric air or other gases or vapours, more particularly applicable for the manufacture of vinegar, the maturing of spirits, the preparing of sugar, syrups and the like.
John McGregor	31st March, 1884	For an invention called the "Arvation Process" for the defecating, disinfecting and purifying of cane juice, syrups, molasses and other fluids as well as solid matters.
Valentine Groeme Bell	6th Feb., 1886	For improvements in and relating to steam engines.
Albert Sharp Warner	17th Sep., 1886	For improvements in fruit crates.
Samuel Fiske	7th Oct., '87	Improvements in cane shredders.
Herman Grote	22nd Dec., '87	A process for removing fusil oil from crude spirits or from the mash containing crude spirits.
John George Stephens	23rd May, 1888	For an improved method of, and apparatus or machinery for, cleaning and separating the pulpy matters from the fibres and leaves of plants.
Marie Charles and Alfred Ruffin	8th June, 1888	For a process and apparatus for purifying crude spirits and regenerating the purifying agent.
William Orrand and Peter Stewart Brown	6th July, 1888	For improvements in sheet metal structures in sheets employed in such structures and in means for securing or fastening them together
Percival Everitt	25th August, 1888	For improvements in weighing machines.
Homer Taylor Yaryan	3rd May, 1889	For improvement in vacuum, evaporating and distilling apparatus.
Alexander Young	20th August, 1889	For improved means of generating superheating steam.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Alfred Don .	20th August, 1889	For an improved apparatus for the prevention and consumption of smoke and more complete combustion of fuel in steam boilers and other furnaces.
Francis George Hervey .	11th Oct., 1889	For improvements relating to the evaporation or concentration of sugar and other liquids and to apparatus therefor, to be known as the "Thermo Pneumatic Evaporator."
William Hoskins Daniels .	11th Oct., 1889	Improved antiseptic compound for preserving perishable articles.
Erastus Wiman .	27th Jan., 1890	Improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor.
Enil Passburgh .	15th Feb., 1890	A method and apparatus for drying colour paste and other strongly aqueous materials.
John Ennis Searles, jr. .	17th April, 1890	A method and apparatus for extracting liquid or soluble constituents from disintegrated vegetable materials.
William Henry Williams Strachan	28th June, 1890	An invention for destroying Ixodes or Ticks (which infest cattle, horse-kind and other animals) to be called Thana-tick.
Elijah Beans Cornell .	25th Aug., 1890	For improvements relating to the generation of heat in furnaces and to apparatus therefor.
John Ennis Searles, jr. .	25th Aug., 1890	For improvements in machines for disintegrating fibrous substances.
James McKinless .	28th Jan., 1891	For improvements in maturing spirits and other liquors and apparatus connected therewith.
John Edward Richards .	"	For improvements in machines for rolling tobacco into cigars, cigarettes, tobacco plug and other such articles.
Edward Joseph Hardy .	29th April, 1891	Improvements in Ice-Making and refrigerating apparatus.
Henry Bohls .	11th May, 1891	Improvements in Cigarette Machines.
John J. Weicher .	1st June, 1891	For a machine for extracting fibres from fibrous plants.
Emile Schweich and Emile Bucher	April, 1892	A new colouring matter or dye, and the methods of extracting the same from the Heart-wood of the species "Prosopis," and of utilizing the same.
Geo. Alexr. Goubault .	June, 1893	A process for the preservation of fruit and vegetables from decay.
Jas. Timothy Grayfoot .	June, 1893	Furnace to burn megass and other damp fuel.



PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued*.

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Pa
James Albert Bonsack .	7th April, 1894	Cigarette Machines.
Thomas Sexton Crane .	12th April, 1894	Methods of copper co of Vessels and Appar
Henry Carr Goodell and Wil- liam Evarts Richards	12th April, 1894	Non-conducting coveri steam hot air, and h and the like.
Jeane Ercole Pellegrini .	13th April, 1894	Improvements in the r Sugar, and in the Appa therein.
John Armstrong Chanler .	13th April, 1894	Improvements in Pave thods of constructing
Albert Leroy Munson .	13th July, 1894	Improvements in Cig Machinery.
Samuel Benjamin Allison .	14th July, 1894	Improved Fibre Machi
Emile Bucher and Emile Schweich	17th August, 1894	Improvements in the r Dyewood Extracts.
Joseph Campton Todd .	18th August, 1894	Fibre Preparing Machi
L. E. Asser and L. A. H. Har- tough	13th October, 1894	Improved method of Banana Meal and Gl
Samuel Stricker .	1st May, 1895	Oscillating Gas Turbin
Jean Reuse .	4th May, 1895	New or Improved M Manufacture of Cigar
Henry Hungerford Boyle .	11th May, 1895	Improved process and the treatment of Rhe milar Fibres for Com
William Fulton Hutchinson .	14th June, 1895	Improvements in Railw
Andrew Delisser .	9th Oct., 1895	An extension of previo tent for improvement facture of Soap.
Raoul Pelisser .	4th Nov., 1895	Improvements in the saccharinejuises by ele ment and means emp purpose.
Aubrey Edward Streadwick .	1st Feb., 1896	The improvement in th making and manu useful saddle for w and cart harness.
Antonio Martin Rivero .	29th Feb. 1896	An invention for Cane p
Colonel Charles Halford Thompson	1st June, 1896	For the manufacture fertilized and fertili for promoting the gro
B. Machado and J. B. Macha- do	30th July, 1896	Improvements in meth chanism for making garettes.
B. Machado and J. B. Macha- do	30th July, 1896	Improvement in Cigar ries.
Emile Bucher .	18th August, 1896	An invention for new means of utilization Red Mangrove, Rhez-O and the extraction th substance useful in ta printing, and kindred

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Charles Langdon Davis	27th August, 1896	Improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines.
Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.
Charles Henry Palmer, John William Demmead and Joseph Alvirtus	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for filling boxes with matches.
Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches.
Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept. 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.
Henry Arzt	19th Sept., 1896	A new or improved construction or arrangement of Generator of Electricity.

## LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Law now in force relating to Land Surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing Statute on the subject.

The Law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupiers of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a Surveyor of Land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a Land Surveyor.

Section 4 of the Law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry has subsequently to his passing such Examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a Commissioned Surveyor of Land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

The Sections of the Law quoted below are those of most general importance:—

9—Any Apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this Law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an Order to be examined under the provisions of this Law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under Articles of Apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an Order directing the Surveyor-General and a Commissioned Surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a Commission as a Surveyor of Land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of Land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the Examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the Judges thereof, in Chambers, if the said Court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said Court or Judge shall thereupon cause an Order to be entered up in the office of the Registrar of the Court authorizing such person to take out a Commission to act as Surveyor of Land.



11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said Order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this Law, of an Order made under Section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor, which Commission shall be impressed with a Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds in lieu of all other Stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette." Provided, that if the Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds on Articles of Apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this Law shall have been already paid, then such Commission shall bear a Stamp of One Pound only.

13—Any Commissioned Surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect Survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any Land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his Commission as a Commissioned Surveyor cancelled by Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his Office as a Surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and such Surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such Survey or Plan, if it be so ordered by such Judge.

The following is the scale of fees which Surveyors are entitled to charge under the Law :—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sq. chains, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	£3 0 0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record's Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged for as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses :

Henry T. Rodgers, Kingston	William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town	Charles John Davis, Petersfield.
Ambrose Hearne, Kingston	Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town
Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio	Matthew Henry Spencer Josephs, Kingston
Henry Jas. Rudolf, Port Maria	Wilfred Ivan Harrison, Kingston.
Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay	John M. Greenough, Porus.
Louis A. Morris, Falmouth	Charles N. Heming, Davis Town.
Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston	R. J. Miller, Christiansa.
Charles Arbouin, Chapelton	E. R. Rickard, Spanish Town.
William Raglan Phillips, Sav.-la-Mar	T. R. B. Vermont, Gayle.
Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port	Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton,

## LABOUR IN JAMAICA.

THE working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town under ordinary circumstances is given below.

## DAY-WORK.

Fitters (scarce, but not in much demand)	5s. to 6s. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 4s. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 4s. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Laborers	1s. 6d. to 2s. per day
Women	9d. to 1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	4s. 6d. to 5s. per day
Ditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day.

## TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	5s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting, per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls, per coat	½d to 1d. per sup. yard
Cartage (hired) including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton per mile
Cartage when done by owner of stock	6d. to 9d. per ton per mile
Mixing Cement concrete and putting in position	2s. to 2s. 6d. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass, per 100 bundles of 28lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps, per 100	2s. to 3s.
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s per acre
Excavating and throwing out earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock, including Blasting Material	3s. to 4s. per cubic yard
Drilling, Blasting and Quarrying Rock	2d. to 4d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks including cost of Wood	22s. 6d. to 30s. per 1000

Water tanks, constructed of stone and rendered on the inside with cement, cost from 1½d to 3d. per gallon—including cost of labor and of all materials.

Shoeing horses and mules 2s. to 2s. 6d. per month each, including shoes and nails.

Day-labor rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowance for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some parts artisans are very scarce, and are getting scarcer every year, and inferior men have to be employed at town prices.

On a rough average, labor costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brickwork costs 8/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/6 for similar work in England.

Laborers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government so far have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labor required for public works; but in some districts there is great scarcity of labor for sugar estates and for banana cultivation.

Wages have an upward tendency, especially in the fruit-growing parishes.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.



**CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES  
THE PAST 5 YEARS.**

Parish.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Kingston ...	4,051	4,305	4,806	4,931
St. Catherine ...	1,302	1,159	1,139	1,141
St. Andrew ...	572	555	583	551
St. Thomas ...	495	503	509	501
Portland ...	753	776	716	811
St. Mary ...	864	896	840	1,011
St. Ann ...	1,151	1,180	1,201	1,071
Clarendon ...	343	425	501	481
Manchester ...	759	786	779	681
St. Elizabeth ...	791	829	831	821
Westmoreland ...	723	741	805	801
Hanover ...	391	403	422	431
St. James ...	545	581	620	581
Trelawny ...	495	517	550	451
Total ...	13,235	13,656	14,302	14,331

**RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.**

Bread .	3d. per lb.	Salt Beef .	6d. per
Sugar .	2d. per lb.	Salt Pork .	7½d. per
Coffee .	1/ per lb.	Fresh Pork .	9d. per
Meal .	2d. per quart	Pumpkins .	1½d. per
White Flour .	2½d. per quart	Yams .	1d. per
Butter .	2/ 1/6 and 1/3 per lb.	Shads .	4d. per
Corn .	2d. per quart	Herrings .	3d. per
Arrowroot .	6d. per quart	Mackerels .	4½d. per
English Cheese .	1/6 per lb.	Ham .	1/6 per
American Cheese .	1/ per lb.	Onions .	6d. per
White Rice .	4d. per quart	Fine Salt .	1½d. per
Brown Rice .	3d. per quart	Coarse Salt .	1½d. per
Red Peas .	6d. per quart	Oatmeal .	4d. per
Split Peas .	3d. per quart	Lard .	6d. per
English Peas .	3d. per quart	Sago .	3d. per
Quick Increase .	4½d. per quart	Sugar, White .	4d. per
Jamaica Potatoes .	3d. per lb.	Tea .	3/ and
American Potatoes .	2d. per lb.	Vermicelli .	9d. per
Cocconut Oil .	1/ per quart	Vinegar .	6d. per
Fresh Fish .	6d. per lb.	Bananas .	1/ per
Salt Fish .	2½ and 6d. per lb.	Tallow Candles .	9d. per
Salmon .	1/ per lb.	Sperm Candles .	9d. per
Fresh Beef .	1/ per lb.	Kerosene Oil .	4½d. per
Fowls .	1/ per lb.	Matches .	4d. per

## PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than  $95^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an Officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions respecting the construction of buildings intended for the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons who may desire to obtain licenses under the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871 for the wholesale storage of the oil:—

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire block of building is of fire-proof construction and the Petroleum Store be completely cut off from all communication with other parts of the block by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be of fire-proof construction throughout, if within 30 feet from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store.

A building not entirely of fire-proof construction will be licensed when it is not less than 30 feet distant from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store, and is so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and when those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally.

In order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low, and to permit as free a perfilation of air as possible, all buildings used for the storage of Petroleum must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation, constructed in such manner as to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire being communicated to the contents of the store from without.

It is to be noted that the vapour of Petroleum mixed with air in certain proportions is an explosive mixture. Such a mixture may be occasioned in a hot store with a leaky cask in it, if efficient ventilation be not provided.

Door-ways of Petroleum Stores must be made of not less than 3 feet 6 inches clear width, and the doors are to open outwards, so as to permit of the contents of the store being quickly removed if necessary.

For the information of persons building Petroleum Stores, it may be stated that to comply with the conditions as to the storage of the oil, and at the same time to avoid waste of space, Petroleum Stores should be from 8 to 10 or from 16 to 20 feet in width.

The following conditions with regard to the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons having buildings licensed for that purpose under Section 6 of Law 23 of 1871.

Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and



four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

No other goods of any kind shall be kept in any Petroleum store.

2nd—None but un inflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or any Officer of Excise or Customs, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store; one a box lock and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when Petroleum is in process of being received into, or removed out of the store.

5th—No Petroleum shall be received into, or removed from, any store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

In the event of Petroleum becoming ignited, it should be borne in mind that the application of water serves only to spread the fire more widely. The best plan is to throw earth or sand on the burning oil.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the law, includes all Kerosene oil, Rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, shalt, peat or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes.

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

#### BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

*The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which*

shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected :—

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown	Anteater
Finch or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquitto Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker.

The following are the birds specified in the 2nd Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close seasons set opposite their names; their eggs are similarly protected :—

Parrots	} 1st March to 11th August.
Parrakeets	
Baldpates	
Blue Pigeon	
Peadoves	
Whitewing or Lapwing	
Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo	
Hopping Dicks	} 1st March to 31st August.
Glasseyes	
Ringtail Pigeon	
White Belly	
Mountain Witch or Blue Dove	
Partridges	
Pitcharies	
Wild Ducks	
Teal Plover	
Snipe	

Wild Guinea Fowl or Quail, 1st March to 30th September.

The following changes in the close season have been made since the passing of Law 32 of 1885 :—

Wild Ducks, Teal Plover and Snipe have been removed from the operation of that law and have no close season.

The close season for the following birds has been changed to the period from 1st March to 25th July of each year :—

Parrots	Whitewing or Lapwing
Parrakeets	Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo
Baldpates	Hopping Dicks
Blue Pigeon	Glasseyes
Peadoves	Coots.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.



The Governor is by section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

#### THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

UNTIL a few years ago the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was a somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance, that as there was no riding road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of the late Governor, Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed and the ascent can now be made in good weather with comparative ease and comfort on horseback.

Two days are quite sufficient for the trip. Visitors might leave Kingston early on one day so as to arrive at the summit before dark and sleep at the Peak. They could then have a good chance of getting a view from the top early on the second morning, after which they could return by easy stages to Kingston. The first part of the journey from Kingston to Gordon Town, a distance of nine miles, can be performed in a carriage; the remainder must be done on horseback. At Gordon Town riding ponies can be procured from the Livery Stables of Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at a charge of 8s. a-day, but £1 is generally charged for the two days to the Peak.

There is a hut on the Peak for the accommodation of visitors, who should provide themselves with rugs and blankets as a protection against the cold, and with all necessary refreshments. Some necessary crockery, cooking utensils, glassware, etc., are in the hut for the use of visitors. The keys of the hut are kept at Duval's Gordon Town, and application should be made there for them by visitors on the way up.

The following memorandum of information and regulations for the use of the hut have been drawn up by a few gentlemen who have always been interested in the Peak, and are published here in the hope that they may be of use to those who contemplate a visit to it.

Information for Visitors and Regulations respecting the use of the hut :—

- (a) The road from Abbey Green to the Peak is in charge of the Parochial Board of St. Thomas, and is kept in order by that Board.
- (b) The up-keep of the hut on the Peak, its furniture, the clearing of spaces along the road to the Peak itself, and neighbouring Peak or Peaks, the making and up-keep of roads to these Peaks and to the water supply are wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, there being no grant or subsidy from the General Revenue for this purpose.

- (c) It is therefore necessary that those who visit the Peak, and especially those who make use of the hut and its furniture, should help towards keeping these in order.
- (d) For this purpose, when application is made at Duval's for the keys of the hut, each party of visitors will be expected to deposit a fee of not less than 4/ for the use of the hut and furniture during their stay, and are requested to enter the amounts so paid in a book kept for that purpose.
- (e) If the hut and its furniture are to be maintained in decent order it is necessary for visitors to observe the following Regulations :—
- (1) Any breakages of crockery or glassware must be reported at Abbey Green, and made good by the visitor, and visitors are requested to enter any sums so paid in a book kept for that purpose.
  - (2) Crockery and glassware after use must be replaced in the cupboard for the next visitors.
  - (3) Visitors who are favoured with bright, sunny weather are requested to put the mattress out for sun and air, but on no account to expose it to rain or mist.
  - (4) Before leaving the Peak, visitors should sweep out the hut, leaving everything tidy and clean for the next visitors,—fasten the windows, and lock the doors of cupboard and hut, and return the keys to Mr. Duval or his representative.
  - (5) Care must be taken to remove all fire from the stove of the hut before leaving.
  - (6) A supply of firewood has been placed in the hut—visitors are expected to replace that wood they use from this store,—so that the next party may find dry wood ready for them. An abundance of wood is easily procured close by the hut.
  - (7) A balance sheet shewing receipts and expenditure will be placed in the hut at the end of each year.
  - (8) Mr. Harris, of Cinchona, pays an official visit to the Peak on the last day of every month for the purpose of taking the readings of the Meteorological instruments. He will be glad to supply any further information.

#### ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in July of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an Electoral District having the right to elect a Member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Election



der Section 3 of Law 13 of 1886. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

The following shews the names of the Returning Officers for the several Electoral Districts :—

Kingston	•	L. J. Preston
St. Andrew	•	A. H. Quallo
St. Thomas	•	John L. Hill
Portland	•	W. F. Langley
St. Mary	•	D. Tucker
St. Ann	•	J. S. Thomas
Trelawny	•	A. V. Kingdon
St. James	•	J. C. Humber
Hanover	•	R. Lewis
Westmoreland	•	C. P. Huggins
St. Elizabeth	•	F. E. Cole
Manchester	•	W. G. Clough
Clarendon	•	G. B. Pilliner
St. Catherine	•	E. B. Lynch.

The following Tables show the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts :—

#### HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston	The Town Hall, Kingston
St. Andrew	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	The Court House, Lucea
Westmoreland	The Court House, Sav.-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	The Court House, Black River
Manchester	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	The Court House, Spanish Town

## DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

## Kingston—

Kingston Barrack Square  
Hanover Street  
Rae Town  
Port Royal

## St. Andrew—

Stony Hill  
Gordon Town  
Guava Ridge  
Bull Bay

## St. Thomas—

Easington  
Port Morant  
Trinity Ville (2)  
Golden Grove  
Cedar Valley  
Bath

## Portland—

Manchioneal  
Hope Bay  
Buff Bay  
Birnam Wood  
Moore Town  
Fruitful Vale  
Priestman's River

## St. Mary—

Annotto Bay  
Richmond  
Lucky Hill  
Retreat

## St. Ann—

Ocho Rios  
Dry Harbour  
Brown's Town  
Moneague  
Bethany  
Cave Valley  
Claremont.

## Trelawny—

Duncans  
Stewart Town  
Deeside  
Ulster Spring

## St. James—

Montpelier  
Adelphi  
Spring Mount

## Hanover—

Green Island  
Miles Town  
Sandy Bay

## Westmoreland—

Bluefields  
Top Hill  
Whithorn  
Trinity  
Darliston  
Bethel Town

## St. Elizabeth—

Santa Cruz  
Lacovia  
Malvern  
Siloah  
Newport  
Portsea  
Springfield  
Williamsfield

## Manchester—

Porus  
Wigton  
Cottage  
Asia

## Clarendon—

Alley  
Chapelton  
Milk River  
Rock River  
Frankfield  
Brixton Hill  
Crofts Hill

## St. Catherine—

Old Harbour  
Linstead  
Point Hill  
Almyers  
Above Rocks  
Rio Magno  
Ewarton  
Bartons  
Kensington



The following Table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1896-97, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891 :—

District.	Population.	No. of Electors.
Kingston . . .	48,504	1,248
St. Andrew . . .	37,855	1,895
St. Thomas . . .	32,176	1,485
Portland . . .	31,998	1,372
St. Mary . . .	42,915	1,694
St. Ann . . .	54,127	4,364
Trelawny . . .	30,796	1,317
St. James . . .	35,050	1,114
Hanover . . .	32,088	1,687
Westmoreland . . .	53,450	2,843
St. Elizabeth . . .	62,256	2,986
Manchester . . .	55,462	2,733
Clarendon . . .	57,105	1,768
St. Catherine . . .	65,509	3,836
	639,491	30,442

## NEWSPAPERS, &amp;c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner . . .	DeCordova & Co. . .	Daily	Kingston
Gall's News Letter . . .	James Gall . . .	"	"
The Jamaica Post . . .	J. W. Kerr & Co. . .	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner . . .	DeCordova & Co. . .	Tri-Weekly	"
Gall's Tri-Weekly News Letter . . .	James Gall . . .	"	"
The Budget . . .	C. L. Campbell . . .	"	"
The Falmouth Gazette . . .	J. W. Henry . . .	Semi-Weekly	Falmouth
The Nineteenth Century . . .	D. A. Corinaldi . . .	"	Montego Bay
Cornwall Times . . .	Brown & Brown . . .	"	"
Gall's Weekly News Letter . . .	James Gall . . .	Weekly	Kingston
The Jamaica Advocate . . .	Dr. Love . . .	"	"
The Jamaica Gazette . . .	Government . . .	"	"
The Police Gazette . . .	Government . . .	"	"
The Jamaica Prices Current . . .	DeCordova & Co. . .	Fortnightly	"
The Methodist Messenger . . .	Rev. John Duff . . .	"	"
The Jamaica Churchman . . .	A Committee . . .	Monthly	"
The Presbyterian . . .	Rev. James Luke . . .	"	"
The Baptist Reporter . . .	Rev. W. M. Webb . . .	"	Stewart Town
The Christian Helper . . .	Rev. G. E. Henderson, B.A. . .	"	Brown's Town
The Journal of Commerce . . .	Charles E. D'Mercado . . .	"	Kingston
The Gospeler . . .	Rev. G. W. Downer . . .	"	"
The St. Michael's Magazine . . .	Rev. R. G. Ambrose . . .	"	"
Catholic Opinion . . .	Bishop Gordon . . .	"	"

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## 1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

## Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½	Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4	Nails	
Yard	=	4	Quarters	
Ell	=	5	Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4	Inches	
Fathom	=	6	Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7	In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100	Links or 66 ft.	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

## 2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
40	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

## 3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

## DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

## DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

## 4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

## DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½	gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½	—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000	—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)			
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)			
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton			

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0	0	14	
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0	1	0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1	2	14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3	1	0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39	0	0	

Used in the Wool Trade.

## DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24	gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480	—
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760	—

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3¼ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

## 5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

## OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

## 6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

## WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	.....	5	3½
Half Sovereign	.....	2	13½
Double Sovereign	.....	10	6½
	Silver.		
Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....		19 7-11
Fourpence	.....		5 1-11



## OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

IN 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy; but in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Gray stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council; but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to the suggestion for an imperial subsidy; but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely, £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1, important political news from all parts of the world; 2, prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3, prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4, inter-colonial news; 5, movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; 6, official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered, the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1887. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island.

In a circular letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interest of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to shew that the revenues derived from it were insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum; a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and prices-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave informed the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it would serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of the subsidy of £3,000 or £4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £5,500, and the request to be relieved from the obligation to supply news and prices-current bulletins being withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the Colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraphic communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of



devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies; and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were, therefore, unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony "to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company."

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica,) to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother-Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint expense of England and the Colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies, via Bermuda, with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical, and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system, via Bermuda, to Halifax, instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground; and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

In April, 1886, Governor Sir Henry Norman laid a message before the Legislative Council with reference to their desire for "some improvement" in the telegraphic messages received over the Company's wires. His Excellency stated that "it seems inevitable that the messages should be compiled in New York to save the cost of transmission across the Atlantic and that it would be probably impracticable to have longer messages than at present as this would involve extra cost for payment to other lines over which the messages travel." With respect to the substance of the messages, His Excellency added "that while the messages must be adapted as far as possible to the requirements of all West Indian Colonies, whether British or otherwise, the Company was most willing to accept any practicable suggestions for improvement that might be made from Jamaica." No action was taken in the matter by the Legislative Council and the agreement of 1879 has continued.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

*Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Antigua . . . . .	4 11	French Guiana, Cayenne . . . . .	9 2
Barbados . . . . .	6 8	"    Other Stations . . . . .	9 4
Bermuda . . . . .	8 2	Grenada " . . . . .	6 7
(Govt. Messages) . . . . .	6 7½	Guadaloupe, Basse Terre . . . . .	5 3
British Guiana, Georgetown . . . . .	8 10	Pointe à Pitre . . . . .	5 4
Other Stations (add		Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas . . . . .	2 1
6d. per Message) . . . . .	8 10	Port-au-Prince and	
Colon . . . . .	3 1	Cape Haitien . . . . .	Add Rate to 3 1½
Cuba, Cienfuegos . . . . .	2 3½	Gonaïves, Jacmel, } Santiago,	
Havana . . . . .	3 1½	Miragoane, Petit } Cuba.	
Santiago* . . . . .	1 0	Goave, St. Marc . . . . .	3 9
Other Stations 2d. per Word		Holland Bay* . . . . .	0 3
more than above rates according		Martinique, St. Pierre . . . . .	5 8
to route.		Other Stations (add 5d.	
Curacao (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba) 4 6		per Message) . . . . .	5 8
Dominica . . . . .	5 6	Panama . . . . .	3 11
Dutch Guiana . . . . .	7 6	Porto Rico, San Juan . . . . .	3 6

\* The Minimum charge is 5s. ; any number of Words can be sent for this sum up to the number which at the tariff per Word, would come to 5s. ; thereafter each Word is charged at the above Word rate.



*Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c., continued.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
Porto Rico, Other Stations (add 3d. per Word)	3 6	St. Thomas	3 10
San Domingo, all Stations (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	4 2	St. Vincent	6 3
Santa Cruz	4 1	Trinidad, Port of Spain	7 1
St. Kitts	4 8	" San Fernando	7 2
St. Lucia	5 11	Venezuela (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	6 3

Rate to Florida 4s. 4½d., except Punta, Rassa and Lake City, 4s. 9½d.

*Tariffs from Jamaica to North America and Europe, viâ Havana.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
United States, Florida, Key West	3 9	Newfoundland, St. Pierre-Miquelon	5 8
" " Other Stations	4 4½	British Columbia	5 8
" East of Mississippi	4 9½	Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany	5 10
" Galveston	4 9½	Norway, Denmark	6 3
" West of Mississippi	5 2½	Italy, Holland	6 1½
Cape Breton	5 2½	Spain, Barcelona	6 4½
Vancouver Island	5 2½	" Other Stations	6 5½
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada	5 0½	Austria-Hungary	6 2½
Prince Edward's Island	5 6½		
Belgium, Switzerland	6s. 0½d.		

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, viâ England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, viâ Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

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Mr. W. E. James " "

## A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

## APPENDIX.

## DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's Cap, one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing, the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the Agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica as a dependency, was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica can pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands; and a certain class of judicial cases in these islands



must be dealt with by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, to which Court appeals also lie. Grand Turk is the capital of the group of Islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where almost anything can be bought, a good market place, and a Public Library and Reading Room. There are also an Episcopal Church, a fairly commodious Court House, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who performs all the duties of Revenue Officer and Stipendiary Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men, carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only 5½ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed at 3½d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which



titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of Grand Turk comprised 272 whites, 686 coloured persons and 925 blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 21 whites, 164 coloured and 300 blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos and Providence, there were 76 white persons, 516 coloured and 1,784 blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These Loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small Islands or Cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on under the direction of a Greek who has an establishment on Fort Cay, North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the Cay and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a very profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" hundreds of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Of late, attention has been given to the cultivation of the Pita or Sisal Plant, and Companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos and Breezy Point. There are also private plantations at Grand Caicos and at North Caicos, and in 1890 the first shipment of Sisal Hemp from the islands was made. The quantity shipped in 1895 was 95,788 lbs. valued at £620 6s. 10d.

There are places of worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour; Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist Chapels at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular ministers of each denomination stationed only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of the Government Schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement and good. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk capable of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock



from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but is expensive. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. A hurricane passed over the island on the 21st of August, 1891, but did little damage to property.

Clyde's Steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk twice a month on trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Company, which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at each way.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour E. J. Cameron, £500 and Residence	Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Dept.) and Clerk to the Legation, Edmund C. Harriott, £120.
Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour J. Bayldon Walker, B.L., £500.	Harbour Master and W. Harriott, £120.
Government Medical Officer, L. O. Croswell, M.B., C.M., £250 and private practice.	Grand Turk, E. R. Spencer, £120.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Alexis W. Harriott, £250.	Assistant Commissioner at San Domingo, Thomas O'Connor, £120.
Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office (Revenue Dept.), John C. Crisson, £225 and £90 personal.	Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harriott, £120, and boat all

#### LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour E. J. Cameron, President.	
His Honour J. Bayldon Walker, B. L.	Hon. C. R. Hinson
Hon. J. C. Crisson	Hon. T. L. Smith.
Hon. Alfred Stubbs.	
Clerk—E. C. Harriott, Esq.	

#### FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	W. S. Jones, Vice and Dep Consul
Sweden and Norway	C. R. Hinson
San Domingo	C. R. Hinson
Hayti	J. W. Darrell
France	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent
Spain	G. J. Gibbs
Denmark	D. J. Murphy.

#### THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and including Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 81° 44' and 81° 26' W., and the parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo) in 1492, and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which they were swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman," the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the sea. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; they were discovered by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the Royal Privy Council shew that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's Government for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, and in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some places low and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of various size and depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and shallow to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, is 6 miles over 6 miles across. The only anchorage for large vessels at present is under the west-end, about 1½ miles northward of the south-west

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm that grows in abundance, and the natives use the opened leaves, as coverings for their cottages, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its wild animals and birds. There is good pasturage principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

Latterly phosphate deposits of considerable value have been discovered and cargoes have been shipped to America and elsewhere, to form manure for impoverished lands.

Fish of all kinds abound around the coast, and is taken in large quantities during the summer months, and usually sold at 1½ per lb. Among its natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers or Sea-pirates, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. Many of these guns still lie imbedded in the sand at Gun Bay on the eastern coast. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in the island are on record at Spanish Town:—

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, bounded on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The present inhabitants are undoubtedly descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there was in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs. The population, according to the census of 1891, numbers 4,322 of whom about 300 were absent from the island at the time. Of those actually registered 1,904 were males and 2,418 females. Governor Sir Henry Norman (who visited the islands in March, 1884) states that "the people are temperate, strong, tall and healthy looking, and most of them white or colored." From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners varying from 20 to 90 tons burthen, in which latter they fish for turtle about the Cays and banks of Central America, and carry on trade between the islands about Honduras and the United States. "The islanders," writes Sir Henry Norman, "send cocoanuts and turtle to Jamaica in their schooners and bring back flour and other necessaries. They grow their own ground provisions and sugar-cane, and rear cattle. Very little money is in the island, but there is no actual poverty, and most of the people have all that they want." There is no pauper roll.

Some idea of the character and habits of the people may be gathered from the fact that at the time of taking the census of 1891 there were 633 houses on the island, of which 503 were floored buildings; and of this latter number 208 have



shingled roofs. Of the population stated above, 1,418 were able to read and write, and a further number of 1,074 were able to read only.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, a School-house, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town. There are Chapels and School-houses belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Bodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also Court Houses and Gaols in the other Districts.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into four districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town, Prospect and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts; and the Grand Court (with three Justices at least presiding) is held semi-annually at George Town. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica. Mr. A. L. Vendryes, Resident Magistrate of St. Andrew, has been appointed Judge of the Cayman Islands and visits Grand Cayman in January and August each year, touching at Cayman Brae when practicable.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, an export duty on phosphate rock or other fertilising deposits, and a tax on cattle and horses.

Latterly irregular postal communication has been established between George Town in Grand Cayman and Kingston in this Island. The people are learning to appreciate this privilege, and are now seeking to have it extended to other ports and towns, as well as to issue their own postage stamps, and thus derive revenue therefrom.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm, but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthy than this spot." Dr. Fraser, of Ontario, Canada, is the only medical man on the Islands. He obtains a grant of £100 from the Government and is allowed to take private practice.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

At the time of Sir Henry Norman's visit to Little Cayman in 1884, the inhabitants were only thirty-five in number, all white, and belonging to two families, Boddens and Scotts, very old and common names in the Caymanas. As there were at least three generations of each family there were several houses, those of each family being in a group together. Here there is no ship-building as in the Grand Cayman, and the people lead a very lonely life, but are strong and healthy. When Sir Henry Norman again visited Little Cayman in May, 1888, the population had increased to 41, of whom 25 were Boddens, 16 were Scotts and 2 were Hunters. The first attempt at ship-building was being made at the time of that visit; a fine schooner, 56 feet long by 18 feet wide, of 57 tons, being then on the stocks and almost completed. The Baptist Missionary now stationed at Cayman Brac visits Little Cayman once in every six weeks and remains there for about eight days.

Cayman Brac is about seven miles distant from Little Cayman. Sir Henry Norman wrote as follows after his visit in 1884: "The people are as strong, tall and healthy looking as in the other islands." Schooners are built here but the anchorage is dangerous and vessels do not remain at anchor, but, if detained for any purpose, run across to Little Cayman and anchor under a coral reef at the east end of the island." Sir Henry Norman found "that practically there is but little communication between Cayman Brac and the Grand Cayman, and that although the law looks on them as one settlement they are almost entirely independent of each other; and the very small revenue of Cayman Brac is spent on the roads of Cayman Brac itself. There were no Schools or Places of Worship in the island when Sir Henry Norman visited it in 1884, but "he saw Bibles and Prayer Books in the houses; and a little in the way of education was done in families." When, however, he returned in

May, 1888, he found that a neat Chapel and School-house had been erected by the people and that a Baptist Missionary, in the person of the Rev. J. Ratty, had settled in Cayman Brac.

The Census of 1891 showed a population of 69 persons in Little Cayman and 528 in Cayman Brac. There were 12 houses in the former and 94 in the latter island, and the proportion of those able to read and write was about 50 per cent.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected Vestrymen. The enactments of this Body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects are defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

CUSTOS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The Honourable E. Parsons.

TREASURER.—Mr. James Bodden.

CLERK OF THE PEACE.—Mr. J. C. Panton,

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

William Eden, senior  
John Hennings  
Henry Hitchens Eden  
James C. Panton  
E. W. McLaughlin  
William Ryan  
Edward Henry Foster  
Waide Taylor Foster  
James Robert Scott

J. B. Webster  
John Simeon Wood  
William Mearns Coe  
Robert Coe Wood  
James Edridge Hunter, Esqs.  
James Bodden  
W. C. Watler  
W. J. Bodden.

Grand Cayman occupied a Court at the Jamaica Exhibition and showed some interesting exhibits, which obtained diplomas and medals. Mr. W. T. Eden of the firm of Henderson & Eden was the Commissioner.

#### THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these Cays to any Colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or Cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these Cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these Cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these Cays and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.



## JAMAICA CARTOGRAPHY.

*Chronological List of the Maps of Jamaica in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica, both on separate sheets and in books: with some notes on the History of the Parishes of the Island.*

## MAPS OF JAMAICA.

In the following list, a few titles of Jamaica Maps which are known to have been published have been added to those which are already in the Library of the Institute. These additional maps are marked with an \*. Notes in *italics* have been inserted of events in Jamaica History which have had an effect on its cartography. The notes between square brackets are not on the maps themselves.

1494. *Jamaica discovered by Columbus.*

1587. 1. Cuba Insula et Iamaica. [n.d. ? 1587. No scale: island  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long.]

2. Insula Iamaica [On same sheet with Cuba insula, Hispaniola insula &c. ? 1587. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 15 miliaria germanica.]

3. Cuba Insula et Jamaica. [Spanish. n. d.]

1655. *British Occupation.*

1661. 4. Map of Jamaica. Scale 7 in. = 12 Leagues. [In *Hickeringill's "Jamaica view'd, with all the Ports, Harbours, etc.," 1661.*]

1664. *Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent to England.*

1671. *Survey made by order of Modyford.*

" 5. A New and Exact Mapp of ye Isle of Jamaica as it was lately surveyed by order of Sr. Thomas Mediford, Bart.: late Gover.: divided into Precincts, or Parishes, with its Ports, Bayes, etc. Printed for Richard Blome, London, 1671. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 20 miles. [In "*A Description of the Island of Jamaica, &c.*" By R. Blome, 1678.]

1671-73. 6. Isle de la Jamaïque divisée par Paroisses ou sont exactement remarques les Ports et les Bayes Par le Sieur Modiford. B. Michault scrip. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 20 miles. [n. d. Copied from Blome's map.]

" 7. Nova Designatio Insulæ Jamaicae ex Antillanis Americæ Septentrion. non postremæ secundum Gubernationes suas accuratas æri incisa et publici juris facta à Matthæo Seuttero, Sac. Cæs. et Reg. Cathol. Maj. Geogr. Augustæ Vindel. [n. d. Scale  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 10 Miles. Copied from Blome's Map.]

8. A Map of Jamaica. Sold by Thomas Basset in Fleet Street, and Richard Chiswell in St. Paul's Churchyard. [On one sheet with Barbados. Description on back.] [n. d. Scale  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 30 miles. Copied from Blome.]

9. Jamaica, Americæ Septentrionalis ampla insula, a Christophoro Columbo detecta, in suas Gubernationes peraccuratè Distincta. per Nicolaum Visser, Amst: Bat: cum Privilo. ordinm. Generalm. Belgii Fæderati. L. v. Anse schulp. [Dutch. n. d. Scale 2 in. = 5 miles. Copied from Blome.]

10. L'Isle de la Jamaïque, divisée par Paroisses. Dressée sur des Memoires Anglois par le Sr de Fer Geographe de sa Mté. Catolie. à Paris. n. d. Scale  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 50 miles. [Copied from Blome.]

1673 *Parish of Vere formed.*

1675 *Parishes of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and St. Dorothy formed.*

1677 *Act passed naming the fifteen parishes.*

1681 *Act passed confirming the names of fifteen parishes.*

- 1675-1693 11. A new Map of the Island of Jamaica. Most humbly inscribed to the Right Honble. Thomas Earl of Stamford, &c. [With inset map of the Harbour of Port Royal. *Part of A new map of the English Empire in the ocean of America or West Indies. Revis'd by I Senex. I Harris Sculp. n. d. bet. 1675 and 1693.*] Scale 3in = 20 miles.
- 1684 12. A new and exact Mapp of the Island of Jamaica with ye true and just Scituation of ye severall Townes and Churches and alsoe the Plantations with their names and ye names of ye Proprietors, with amendments of great part of ye sea coast, but more especially ye Harbour of Port Royall, by actual survey to satisfy such as desire to know ye true Longitude and Latitude of any places mentioned in this map, the latitude of Port Royall was accurately taken by a gnomon of more than 23 foot high and found to bee 17° 32' and its Longitude from London 76° westward or 5 hours and 4 minutes. The characters exprest in ye mapp are for Townes, Churches, Sugar Workes, Indico Workes, Cotton Workes and Provision Plantations, Cacao Walkes, and Craules for Hoggs and Pens for Cattel. Dedicated to Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor, by Charles Bochart and Humphrey Knollis. London n. d. Scale 5½ in = 15 miles. [In "*The Laws of Jamaica* \* \* \* to which is added *The state of Jamaica, as it is now under the Government of Sir Thomas Lynch,*" London 1684.]
1693. *Parish of Kingston formed.*
- 1693-1703. 13. The Island of Jamaica divided into its principal parishes with the roads, &c. By H. Moll, Geographer. [n. d. Scale 3½ in. = 60 miles. *Photographic copy.*]
- " 14. Insula Jamaica in suas Parochias divisa, et secundum Exemplar primitivum Londinense excusa. [Part of Die Englische Colonie-Laender auf den Insuln von America, und zwar die Insuln S. Christophori, Antego, Jamaica, Barbados. n. d. Scale 3½ in. = 70 miles. *Copied from Moll.*]
- " 15. A new and accurate map of the island of Jamaica. Divided into its principal parishes. Drawn from surveys and regulated by astronl. observatns. By Eman. Bowen. [With inset maps of Harbours of Port Antonio and Kingston. n. d.] Scale 2½ in. = 30 miles.
1703. *Parish of Westmoreland formed,*
1723. *Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed.*
1725. 16. A New Map of the Island of Jamaica. With Characters exprest for towns, churches, sugar-works, indico works, cotton and provisions, cacao walks, Crawles for hoggs and pens for cattle. With the Harbour of Port Royall. Scale 3in. = 25 miles. [In Sloane's "*Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbados, Nevis, St. Christopher's and Jamaica.*" 1725.]
1740. 17. A New Map of the Island of Jamaica. [With Characters expressed in the Map for Towns, Churches, Sugar Works, Indico Works, Cotton, Provision and Cacao Walks, Crawles for Hogs and Pens for Cattle]. With the Harbour of Port Royal. 1740. Scale 3 in. = 25 miles. [In Leslie's "*A New History of Jamaica*" 2nd ed. 1740. *Copied from Sloane's map.*]
1746. \*18. La Jamaïque aux Anglois dans le golfe du Mexique. [and] Bermude. à Paris chez le Sr Le Rouge, 1746.
1750. \*18a. Isle de la Jamaïque. [1750].



1753. 19. A map of the island of Jamaica with exact plans of the Towns of Port Royal and Kingston. By Archibald Bontein, His Majesty's chief Engineer in ye said Island during the late war. Dedicated to H. R. H. William, Duke of Cumberland. Published 1st March, 1753. No scale.
- " 20. Carte reduite de l'isle de la Jamaïque pour servir aux vaisseaux du Roy, dressé au Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine en 1753. Par ordre de M. Rouillé, Chr. Comte de Jouy & Co Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat ayant le Departemt. de la Marine. Par le Sr. Bellin, Ingenieur de la Marine et du Depost des Plans, Censeur Royal, de l'Academie de Marine et de la Société Royale de Londres. J'ay fait une Carte particulière de la Jamaïque en plus grand Point et plus détaillée que celle cy. Scale 4in. = 11 nautical miles.
1758. \*20a. Carte particulière de la Jamaïque dressée au dépôt de la Marine par Bellin, 1758.
- " *Counties formed.*
1759. 21. Carte de l'Isle de la Jamaïque. Par le Sr. Bellin. Ingr. de la Marine. 1759 Scale 2 in. = 8 French marine Lieues. [In "Description Géographique des Isles Antilles possédées par les Anglois." By Bellin. 1758.]
1762. \*21a. Carte de l'isle de la Jamaïque—par le Sr. Bellin, Paris. 1762.
- 1723-1770. 22. Carta rappresentante l'Isola della Giammaica. D. Ver Rossi, M. V. sc. n. d. Scale 1½ in. = 8 French marine leagues.
- 1758-1770. 23. A Chart of the Island of Jamaica with its Bays, Harbours, Rocks, Sounding, &c. n. d. Scale 2½ in. = 20 miles.
- " 24. Carte de l'Isle de la Jamaïque. Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur—Hydrographe de la Marine. n. d. Scale 2½ in. = 32 miles.
- " 25. Carte des Isles de la Jamaïque et de St. Domingue, [n. d.] Scale 3½ in. = 139 statute miles.
1767. 26. La Jamaïque aux Anglois dans le Golfe du Mexique. à Paris chez Crepy, 1767. [On same sheet with "La Bermude."] Scale 1½ in. = 40 miles.
1770. *Parish of Trelawny formed.*
- " \*26a. Carta rappresentante l'isola della Giammaica, 1770.
- 1770-1814. 27. A New Map of Jamaica exhibiting the boundaries of each parish and the different Post Roads throughout the island, laid down from the latest surveys. Scale 2½ in. = 30 miles. [With inset map of "A general plan of Port Royal in which the different states of the town are accurately laid down." n. d. Scale 1 in. = 800 feet.]
1771. 28. A new Map of Jamaica, in which the several Towns, Forts and Settlements are accurately laid down, as well as the situations and depths of the most noted Harbours and anchoring places, with the limits and boundaries of the different Parishes, as they have been regulated by law or settled by Custom, the greater part drawn or corrected from actual surveys made by Mr. Sheffield and others. London, 1st Jan., 1771. [With inset map of "A general plan of Port Royal, in which the different states of the Town [before and after the earthquake] are accurately laid down." Scale 3½ in. = 30 miles.
1774. 28a Map of Jamaica, according to a survey made in the year MDCCXX. No scale. T. Kitchin, sculp. [In Long's "History of Jamaica." 1774. Copied from Blome.]

1774. 29. Island of Jamaica. Divided into Counties and Parishes, according to the best Authorities. By Thos. Kitchin, Geogr. Hydrographer to His Majesty. 1774. Scale 4in. = 25 miles. [In Long's "History of Jamaica," 1774, and in Browne's "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica," 1789.]
- " \*29a. Kaart van het eiland Jamaïka. Bachiene, 1774.
1775. 30. Jamaica, from the latest surveys; improved and enlarged by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King. London, 20th Feb., 1775. Scale 3in. = 25 miles. [With inset Maps of the Harbours of (i) Kingston and Port Royal, and (ii) Bluefields. In Jefferys's "West Indian Atlas," 1775.]
1778. 31. A new and correct Chart of the Island of Jamaica. With its Bays, Harbours, Rocks, Soundings, &c., 1778. Scale 3in. = 16 miles. [In "The English Pilot," 1778.]
- " 32. La Jamaïque. Dressée sur les derniers Plans. Par Jefferys, traduite de l'Anglais à Paris. [With inset Maps of the harbours of Bluefields, and Kingston and Port Royal.] 1778. Scale 1½in. = 10 miles.
1779. 33. L'isle de la Jamaïque. par M. T. J. [? Monsieur Thomas Jefferys], Ingénieur Anglois, à Paris, 1779. C. P. R. [With inset maps of the Harbours of Bluefields, and Kingston and Port Royal.]
1780. 34. A Chart of the Island of Jamaica with the Bays, Harbours, Rocks, Soundings, &c. London 31st Aug., 1780, Jno. Lodge, sculp. Scale 2½in. = miles.
1794. 35. A Map of the Island of Jamaica, divided into Counties and Parishes for the History of the British West Indies by Bryan Edwards, Esq., 1794. With explanations of Plantations and Settlements, Churches and Chapels, Ports and Barracks, Rivers, Roads, Anchorage for Large and Small Vessels, Parish Boundaries, Centre of the Island, and Bryan Castle. 1794. Scale 4in. = 25 miles. [In Bryan Edwards's "History of the West Indies," 2nd ed. 1794.]
- " 36. Jamaica, from the latest surveys, improved and engraved by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King. Published 12th May, 1794. Scale 3½in. = 30 miles. [With two inset maps: (1) The harbours of Kingston and Port Royal and (ii) The harbour of Bluefields.]
1799. \*36a. Carte de l'Île de la Jamaïque, extraite des cartes angloises de Craskell et Simpson, corrigée et augmentée en 1799 et publiée au dépôt de la Marine.
1803. 37. Jamaica. Exhibiting the Boundaries of each Parish and the different Post Roads throughout the Island, laid down from the latest surveys with the Maroon Towns, and seat of the Maroon War. 1803. Scale 1½in. = 20 miles. [In Dallas's "History of the Maroon War," 1803.]
1804. 38. To His Royal Highness the Duke of York, this Map of the County of Middlesex in the Island of Jamaica, constructed from actual surveys under the authority of the Hon. House of Assembly, by whom it hath been examined and unanimously approved, is, with permission, most humbly inscribed by His Royal Highness's faithful and most devoted servant, James Robertson, A.M. 1804. London, published November 1st, 1804. by James Robertson, A.M., late of Jamaica. Scale 1in. = 1 mile.



1804. 39. To His Royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence, this County of Surrey, in the Island of Jamaica, constructed from actual surveys, under the authority of the Hon. House of Assembly, by whom it has been examined and unanimously approved, is, with permission, most humbly inscribed by His Royal Highness's faithful and most devoted servant, James Robertson, A.M. 1804. London, published November 1st 1804 by James Robertson, A.M., late of Jamaica. Scale 1 in. = 1 mile.
- " 40. To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, this County of Cornwall in the Island of Jamaica, constructed from actual surveys, under the authority of the Hon. House of Assembly; by whom it hath been examined and unanimously approved, is, with permission, most humbly inscribed by His Royal Highness's faithful and most devoted servant, James Robertson A.M., London, published November 1st 1804 by James Robertson A.M., late of Jamaica. Scale 1 in. = 1 mile.
- " 41. To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, this Map of Jamaica, constructed from actual survey under the authority of the Hon. House of Assembly; by whom it has been examined and unanimously approved, is, with His Majesty's permission, most humbly inscribed by His Majesty's faithful and loyal subject and servant, James Robertson, A.M. London. Published Nov. 1st 1804 by James Robertson, A.M., late of Jamaica. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 1 mile.  
[For these four maps (38-41) a sum of £7,500 was granted by the House of Assembly. (Votes 1799-1804)]
1807. 42. Jamaica, with Plan of the Town of Kingston. 1807. Scale = 25 miles. [In Renny's "History of Jamaica."]
1810. \*42a. Jamaica from the latest surveys improved and engraved by Jeffery. London, 1810.
1814. *Parish of Manchester formed.*
- " 43. Jamaica [With inset maps of the Harbours of Port of Spain, Kingston and Port Royal]. 1814. Drawn and engraved by John Thomson & Co's. New General Atlas, 12. Scale  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 30 miles.
1822. \*43a. Geographical, statistical and historical map of Jamaica and Lea. Philadelphia, 1822.
1823. 44. Geological Map of Eastern half of Jamaica. By Thomas de la Beche. 1823. [In "Remarks on the Geology of Jamaica, Read before the Royal Geological Society at London, 1827."]
1825. \*44a. Carte géographique, statistique et historique de la Jamaïque. Par Buchon, 1825.
- " \*44b. Geographische, statistische und historische Charte von Jamaika. Weimar, 1825.
1836. 45. Jamaica with illustrations. The Map Drawn and engraved by J. Rapkin. [n.d.] Scale 2 in. = 25 miles. [In *Map of the British Possessions in the West Indies.*]
1839. \*45a. Map of Jamaica compiled chiefly from manuscripts deposited in the Colonial Office and Admiralty, by John Arrowsmith, 1839.
1841. *Parish of Metcalfe formed.*

1847. 45b. Map of the Province of Surrey in the Island of Jamaica, constructed from the Maps of the Counties as subdivided into Parishes under Mr. Barclay's Act for the subdivision of the Parishes of the Island, 1st Vic. cap. 34 and 9 Vic. cap. 44, with numerous additions of Roads, Rivers, Settlements, Mountains, &c. &c., carefully collected from the large surveys, and this Map drawn by the orders and under the inspection of the Honourable House of Assembly in 1846 and 1847, by Edward McGeachy, Crown Surveyor for the Province of Surrey. M.S. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch.
- “ 45c. Map of the Province of Middlesex in the Island of Jamaica. Is compiled according to the Acts of the Legislature for the subdivision of the Parishes; Passed the 1 and 9 Vic. caps 34 and 44, and entitled An Act to appoint Commissioners to make a new arrangement of Parishes for their better Civil and Ecclesiastical Government. Drawn by the Order of the Honourable House of Assembly in the years, 1846-47 and 48, by John M. Smith, Crown Surveyor, Middlesex. M.S. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch.  
[The set was completed by a third map, of the Province of Cornwall, prepared by John M. Smith in 1846-48; but this has been unfortunately destroyed].
1848. 46. Island of Jamaica. Lithographed and printed by W. J. Kidd for P. C. Labatt's "Catechism of the History of Jamaica." 1848, [No Scale. Island  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in long.]
1851. 47. Jamaica. 1851. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 40 miles. [In Anderson's *Description and History of the island of Jamaica*, 1851.]
1854. 48. Jamaica [with Moravian Church-stations, with the year of their foundation.] Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 20 miles. [In Buchner's *History of the Mission of the United Brethren's Church to the negroes in the island of Jamaica*, 1854.]
1858. 49. Ford and Gall's New Map of Jamaica, showing the Roads, Post Offices, and Shipping Ports, &c. 1858. Scale 4 in. = 50 miles. [In Hill's *Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History*, 1859.]
- 1860-67. 50. Geological Maps of the Parishes of Jamaica, made in 1860-1866, by the officers of the Geological Survey of the Island. [Scale of all: 1 in. = 1 mile.]
- (a.) Parish of Portland. 1860. W. Metcalfe, litho. Cambridge
  - (b.) Parish of Portland. [Duplicate of (a)]
  - (c.) Sections of the Parish of Portland. M.S. n.d.
  - (d.) Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, 1861, lith.
  - (e.) Parish of St. David and part of St. Thomas-in-the-East. By J. G. Sawkins, F.G.S., W.I. Geological Survey, 1861. M.S.
  - (f.) Parish of St. David. 1861, lith.
  - (g.) Sections of St. David and western part of St. Thomas-in-the-East. West India Geological Survey, 1861. M.S.
  - (h.) Parish of Port Royal [With vertical sections]. By J. G. Sawkins, F.G.S. West India Geological Survey, 1862. M.S.
  - (i.) Parish of St. Andrew [With vertical sections]. 1863. M.S.
  - (j.) Western Division of the Parish of Metcalfe, 1863. M.S.
  - (k.) Parish of St. George and part of the Parish of Metcalfe, lith. 1861.
  - (l.) Parish of St. George and part of the Parish of Metcalfe, [With vertical sections.] 1867. M.S.
  - (m.) Parish of St. Mary, 1863. M.S.



- (n.) Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, 1863. M.S.  
 (o.) Parish of St. Dorothy [With vertical sections].  
 (p.) Sections illustrating the Geological structures of the Parishes of Metcalfe, St. Mary and St. Thomas, 1863. M.S.  
 (q.) Parish of St. Catherine, 1864. M.S.  
 (r.) Parish of St. John, [With vertical sections].  
 (s.) Parish of Vere, [With vertical sections] 1864.  
 (t.) Parish of Manchester, 1865. M.S.  
 (u.) Parish of Clarendon, [With vertical sections].  
 (v.) Parish of St. Ann, [With vertical sections]. 1865.  
 (w.) Parish of St. Elizabeth, 1865. M.S.  
 (x.) Sections illustrating the Geology of the Parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth, n.d. M.S.  
 (y.) Parish of Trelawny [With vertical sections].  
 (z.) Parish of Westmoreland [With vertical sections].  
 (aa.) Parish of St. James [With vertical sections].  
 (bb.) Parish of Hanover [With vertical sections].
1865. 51. Geological Map of Jamaica. By James G. Sawkins Brown. 1865. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 1 mile. [In Sawkins's *the Geology of Jamaica*. 1869.]
- " 51a. Map of the County of Surrey in the Island of Jamaica, showing its topographical features—the line of march of the Maroons, and the situation of the several villages, especially so during the disturbances in October and November, 1865. Prepared for the information of the Commissioners by John Parry, Esq., Engineer for the Colony. M.S. Scale 1 in. = 1 mile.
1867. *Parishes reduced from 22 to 15.*
- " 52. Jamaica. 1867. [No scale: Island  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. In Brewin's *"Jamaica in 1866."*]
1873. 52a. Map of Jamaica prepared, from the best authorities, by the direction of Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., Director and Surveyor General, by Thomas Harrison, Government Surveyor, Kingston, Ja. 1873. Scale  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 10 miles.
1873. 53. Jamaica. 1873. [No scale. Island  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. In *"History of Jamaica."* 1873.]
- 1876-1891. \*53a. Cadastral Maps of the different Parishes of the Island, from numerous surveys made at different times by the Surveyors, being the best authorities possible, by Thomas Harrison, Government Surveyor. [These maps represent every acre and parcel of land in the Island from 10 acres and upwards, shew the extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the owners; also the Roads, Rivers and the topographical features. In the Surveyor-General's office, Kingston. Scale 1 chain or a quarter of a mile = 1 inch.
- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a.) Kingston, 1887.   | (h.) St. James, 1889.     |
| (b.) St. Andrew, 1877. | (i.) Hanover, 1891.       |
| (c.) St. Thomas, 1881. | (j.) Westmoreland, 1891.  |
| (d.) Portland, 1876.   | (k.) St. Elizabeth, 1891. |
| (e.) St. Mary, 1880.   | (l.) Manchester, 1891.    |
| (f.) St. Ann, 1879.    | (m.) Clarendon, 1891.     |
| (g.) Trelawny, 1888.   | (n.) St. Catherine, 1891. |

1877. 54. Jamaica. The north and west Coasts compiled chiefly from a running survey by Commander R. Owen, R.N., 1831. The South Coast from the surveys of Staff Commander G. Stanley, R.N., 1873-75; and Lieutenant T. F. Pullen, R.N., 1876. Published at the Admiralty 31st March, 1866; under the superintendence of Captain G. H. Richards, R.N., Hydrographer, Corrections Nov. 1877.
1879. \*54a. The Island of Jamaica. James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, London, 1879. Lithograph. Scale 5 miles = 1 inch.
1880. 55. Jamaica. Surveyed by Staff Commander G. Stanley, R.N., 1873-5 and Lieut. T. F. Pullen, R.N., 1876-9. Morant Cays by Lieut. A. Carpenter and the Officers of H.M.S. "Sparrowhawk," 1880. London. Published at the Admiralty 27th October, 1880; under the superintendence of Captain F. J. Evans, R.N., C.B., F.R.S.
1884. 56. United Presbyterian Missionary Map of Jamaica, 1882. Scale 1 in. = 20 miles. [*In Carlile's "Thirty-eight years Mission Life in Jamaica," 1884.*]
1885. 57. The Map of the Island of Jamaica prepared for the Jamaica Handbook under the direction of Thomas Harrison, Govt. Surveyor, by Colin Liddell. 1885. [*This Map first appeared in "The Handbook of Jamaica" for 1886, and amended editions have appeared in subsequent editions of the book.*]
1886. 58. Map of Jamaica. By C. Washington Eves. 1886. Scale 1 in. = 10 miles. [*In Eves's "Jamaica at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition,"*]
1888. 59. Map of Jamaica prepared from the best authorities by order of His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, 1888. Prepared in the Public Works Department by Colin Liddell, Acting Government Surveyor, Kingston, Jamaica, 26th January. 1888. Scale 5 in. = 15 miles.
1890. 60. Sugar Map of Jamaica, Showing Sugar Estates in 1790 and in 1890. Prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell. 1890. M.S. Scale 1 in. = 4 miles.
- " 61. Hydrographic Map of Jamaica, shewing the River Basins and the Rainfall. Prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell. 1890. M.S. Scale 1 in. = 4 miles.
- " 62. Geological Map of Jamaica, enlarged from the Map of Sawkins and Brown for the Institute of Jamaica, by Colin Liddell. 1890. M.S. Scale 1 in. = 4 miles.
- " 63. Map, showing the Mountain and River Systems of Jamaica, prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell. 1890. M.S. Scale 1 in. = 4 miles.
- " 64. Map, shewing the Extent and Distribution of Land occupied in small holdings, i.e. those of 200 acres and under throughout the Island of Jamaica, prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell. 1890. M.S. Scale 1 in. = 4 miles.
1891. 65. Map of the Island of Jamaica. Compiled for Aston W. Gardner & Co., Kingston, Ja. n.d. [c. 1891.] Scale 4 in. = 28 miles.
1894. 66. Mission Map of Jamaica [Showing the Mission Stations of The United Presbyterian Church in the Island.] 1894. Scale 1 in. = 5 miles. [*In Robson's "The Story of our Jamaica Mission," 1894.*]
1895. 67. A Map of the Island of Jamaica prepared for "Jamaica in 1895." Scale 1 in. = 25 miles. [*In "Jamaica in 1895." A revised edition appeared in 1896.*]



## PLANS OF TOWNS.

## KINGSTON AND PORT ROYAL

1683. 68. Port Royal. Photographic copy of part of a Manuscript Map in the British Museum by G. Hack, 1683.
1733. 68. Port Royal. Facsimile of the map which accompanies Sir Hans Sloane's Account of the Port Royal Earthquake in the "Transactions of the Royal Society." [*In the Journal of the Institute of Jamaica.* 1893.]
- " 70. Kingston Harbour in Jamaica. [*In Popple's "Map of the British Empire in America."* 1733.]
1740. \*70a. Kingston, capitale de la Jamaïque, bâtie par les Anglois en 1692. [and] Port Royal de Jamaïque. [1740].
1758. 71. Plan de la Ville de Kingston, suivant le projet donné par le Colonel Christian Lilly. [*In "Description Géographiques des Isles Antilles possédées par les Anglois."* Paris. 1758.]
- " 72. Carte des Harves de Kingstown, et de Port Royal. [*In "Description Géographiques des Isles Antilles possédées par les Anglois."* Paris. 1758.]
1762. \*72a. Plan de la ville de Port Royal, Jamaïque. Bellin, Paris, 1762.
- " \*72b. Plan de la ville de Kingston, suivant le projet donné par le Colonel Christian Lilly, par le Sr. Bellin, Paris, 1762.
- " \*72c. Carte des havres de Kingstown et de Port Royal. Bellin, Paris 1762.
1774. 73. A Draught of the Harbours of Port Royal and Kingston. 1774. [*In Long's "History of Jamaica."*]
1782. 74. A Draught of the Harbours of Port Royal and Kingston, in Jamaica, with the Fortifications correctly laid down; also all the Keys and Shoals adjacent. Jno. Lodge, sculp. London 28th of Feby. 1782. Scale 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 5 miles.
1799. 75. Port Royal in Jamaica. Engraved for Luffman's "Select Plan of the principal cities, ports, harbours and forts in the world's" Published July 1, 1799 London. Scale 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 4 miles.
1803. 76. Plan des Rades et Villes de Kingston et Port Royal, dans l'Isle de la Jamaïque, dessiné d'après celui de Don Lopez, par George de Bois St. Iys, Anc. Offr. Français 1803. [M.S.] Scale 2in = 400 Toises.
1823. \*76a. A Plan of the City of Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. Extracted from the Original Surveys of Lilly, Sheriff and Munro and P. H. Keiffe. 1823. [By David Smith]. No scale.
1843. 77. A Plan of the City of Kingston, shewing the dreadful conflagration on the 26-27 of August, 1843. Description. Kingston as laid down by C. Lilly in 1693, extending from West Street to Fleet Street but only to Rum Lane above it. Lithographed by G. Muguet. Scale 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 1,000 feet.
1848. 78. Kidd's New Plan of the City of Kingston. Lithographed for and published by A. de Cordova and Nephew. [n.d.ab. 1848.]
1872. \*78a. Plan of the city of Kingston in sheets. Scale 88 feet = 1 inch. [Prepared about 1872.] [MS. in Public Works Office.]
1889. 79. Plan of the City of Kingston and its suburbs prepared for Aston W. Gardner & Co. London 1889. Scale 1in. = 600 ft.

892-97. \*79a. Map of the City of Kingston in sheets. Scale 10ft.=1 inch. Prepared 1892-1897 for the Kingston Improvement Commissioners. [MS. in Commissioners Office.]

1896. \*79b. Plan of the Town of Port Royal, Jamaica, made by an order of the Magistrates and Vestry, dated 16th November, 1896. By Archibald Turnbull, Surveyor. M.S. 100ft. = 1in.

[See also Nos. 11, 15-18, 27-30, 32, 33, 36, 43.]

## PORT ANTONIO.

80. Plan des Havres de Port Antonio et de Saint François, situés à la côte du Nord Est de l'Isle de la Jamaïque. n.d. Scale lin. = 300 Toises.

81. Puerto Antonio, Jamayca. n.d.

1733. 82. A plan of the Harbour of Port Antonio in Jamaica. [In *Popple's "Map of the British Empire in Jamaica."* 1733]

1762. \*82a. Plan des havres de Port Antonio et de Saint François situés à la côte du N.E. de la Jamaïque. Bellin. Paris 1762.

1774. 83. Plan of the Harbours of Port Antonio in the Island of Jamaica, survey'd A.D. 1771. Engraved by T. Kitchin. 1774. [In *Long's "History of Jamaica."*]

1788. 84. The Harbours of Port Antonio in Jamaica. London. Printed for Robert Sayer, June 1. 1788.

85. The Harbours of Port Antonio in Jamaica. London. Jany. 1st 1788.

1795. \*85a. A Plan of the Town of Titchfield [now Port Antonio]. Performed by order of the Vestry, June, 1795, by David Cowan. [MS. in the Surveyor General's Office]. Scale 200 feet = 1 inch.

[See also No. 16.]

## LUCIA AND MONTEGO BAY.

1788. \*85b. Plan of Lucia Harbour and Montega Bay in Jamaica. London, Sayer. 1788.

1825. \*85a. Plan of the Town of Montego Bay. No date: supposed to be by Morris and Cunningham, Surveyors, some time in 1825. Scale 100 feet = 1 inch. [MS. in Public Works Office.]

## SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

1889. \*86. Plan of the Town of Savanna-la-Mar and suburbs. Surveyed in 1889 by Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General. Scale 5 chains = 1 in. M.S. [In Surveyor General's Office.]

## BLUEFIELDS.

[See Nos. 30, 32, 36, 43.]

## SOUTHERN JAMAICA.

1682. 87. Southern Jamaica. Photographic copy of Part of a Map in the British Museum by Gulielmus Hack. 1682.

## ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA.

88. Plan of the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, David Soares, Town warden. A. Duperly, lith. (n.d.) Scale lin. = five chains.



## COCK PITS.

1803. 89. Map of the Interior Part of Jamaica called the Cock Pits, which was the seat of the Maroon War in 1795 and 1796. Drawn by J. Robertson, Esq., A. M., whose new maps of that Island are now engraving, Jan. 1st. 1803. [*In Dallas's "History of the Maroons."*]

## TURKS ISLANDS.

1775. 90. Turks Islands, from a survey made in 1753, by the sloops l'Aigle and l'Emerande, by order of the French Governor of Hispaniola, with improvements from observations made in 1770, in the Sr. Edward Hawke, King's Schooner. London 20 Feb. 1775. Scale 1½ in. = 1 mile.

## THE HISTORY OF THE PARISHES.

As many of the maps in the list given above are without dates, it became necessary to trace the formation and alteration of the various parishes of the island in order to give to them an approximate date, and the notes which were made for that purpose are now appended.

In HICKERINGILL'S "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English map of the Island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega; only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 (cf. Bridges' "Annals" I. 427) the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—the Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bower Savanna and thereabouts; In the Angles Quarters; In the Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca; In the Quarters Quanaobaa and Quardalena; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October, 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" ([Spanish Town] 1811), says "There is in the said island but seven established parishes; *videlicet*, the town and parish of St. Katherine's St. John's, the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's, and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's." Roby, in his "History of the Parish of St. James," observes—"It is true that Long says, that about the time when Colonel Edward D'Oyley received his commission as Governor from Charles II., in 1661, or soon afterwards, the island was divided into twelve districts which he enumerates, adding to the seven parishes already mentioned St. George, St. Mary, St. Anne, St. James, and St. Elizabeth; and states, it was afterwards surveyed and divided under Sir Thomas Modyford's government [in 1664], but no new parishes or districts added by name [cf. Long I. 164]." As I have found no mention of any of the five last-named parishes until after 1664, and Sir Thomas mentions only seven existing, I am of opinion that our parish [St. James] and the other four did not receive their respective appellations before the very end of 1664, or more probably until 1665<sup>17</sup>.

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

Attached to Modyford's "Answers to the enquiries of his Majesty's commissioners" ("Journals of the House of Assembly" I. appendix) is the following Table:—

*Survey of the Island, September, 1670.*

An Abstract of the whole Parishes.	Acres Patented.	Families.	Number of Persons.
St. Thomas's parish . . . . .	14,825½	59	590
St. David's parish . . . . .	11,946¼	80	960
St. Andrew's parish . . . . .	29,199¾	194	1,552
St. Catherine's parish . . . . .	68,590	158	2,370
St. John's parish . . . . .	25,197¾	83	996
Clarendon parish . . . . .	39,260¾	143	1,430
<i>Note.</i> —Privateers, hunters, sloop and boat men as at*	...	...	2,500
The four parishes on the northside, viz.  St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Ann's, and St. James's, and the leewardmost parish, St. Eliza- beth's, hath not been yet collected, as not worth it by reason of its distance and new settlements, where we find about twenty thousand acres patented, and calculate there cannot be less than one thousand five hundred people . . .	20,000	...	1,500
	209,020½	717	11,898
More, we calculate of persons in the towns of Port Royal and St. Jago, to be no less than men, women and children . . . . .	...	...	3,300
	...	...	15,198

\* We likewise calculate the privateers, hunters, sloop and boat men, which ply about this island, and are not reckoned in any of the above parishes, to be at least 2,500 able lusty men."

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "serjeant-major John Man, Surveyor-General for his Majesty," who calculated that the island comprised seven million of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in Blome's, "Description of the island of Jamaica" in 1671. In addition to the parishes mentioned in the table given above, there are included on this map two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; making in all fourteen divisions.



In 1673, Sir Thomas Lynch had the following Table prepared :—

Parishes.	Christians.			Negro Slaves.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
St. George . . .	60	17	21	20
St. James . . .	89	20	16	22
St. Mary . . .	78	15	13	79
St. Anne . . .	86	24	25	28
St. John . . .	246	82	100	745
St. Thomas . . .	475	166	171	1,570
St. David . . .	173	84	105	735
Clarendon . . .	460	169	234	1,123
St. Elizabeth . . .	270	57	61	783
St. Andrew . . .	565	274	430	1,408
St. Catherine . . .	834	569	110	2,679
Port Royal . . .	714	529	426	312
	4,050	2,006	1,712	9,504
Men . . .	4,050			
Women . . .	2,006			
Children . . .	1,712			
In all . . .	7,768			

N.B. There were 800 seamen belonging to ships and privateers that then offered their service for the defence of the island, then expected to be attacked by the Spaniards and Dutch, &c.

The above is a true and exact account of the inhabitants then in the island, taken by order of colonel Sir Thomas Lynch, commander-in-chief."

In the same year (1673), Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675, St. Thomas-in-the Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, his Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes, and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

In the somewhat lengthy "Journal kept by Col. Wm. Beeston from his first coming to Jamaica [1660-1680]" ("Interesting Tracts"—St. Jago de la Vega 1800), no mention is made of the parishes.

The first Act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1681 (33 Car. 2) "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers, and the Poor, and erecting and Repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "And whereas this Island, in the twenty-ninth year of his Majesties reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished, and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. Davids, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katharines, St. Dorothy's*

*St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore Enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said several Parishes, rest, remain, and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the aforesaid respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."!

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.\*

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters' Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15,) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar, that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had, but four parishes, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James. The next change was in 1770, when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James. In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth: thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and Parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land, this time at the expense of Surrey. The Parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston Harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy, were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Anne and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

The table at the end of this article may help to make the story of the various divisions of the parishes plainer.

\* See "An Act for making Kingston a Parish" in Hanson's "Laws of Jamaica."



The following account of the origin of the names of the various parishes, taken in great part from Roby's "History of the Parish of St. James," may prove of interest.

St. Catherine was named after Catherine of Portugal, the wife of Charles II, who was King of England when the parish was formed. In the first act in which it is mentioned the correct spelling of the name is used, Katharine.

The parish of Clarendon was named in honour of the celebrated chancellor, Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon. St. James was named after the Duke of York, subsequently James II; and St. Ann after his wife, the eldest daughter of Lord Clarendon. If Roby is right in this; the correct spelling of the name of the parish would be St. Anne, as indeed Long and others spell it.

The parishes of St. George, St. Andrew and St. David, are derived from the patron saints of England, Scotland and Wales, but Roby thinks that the name of St. George might have received additional appropriateness from the fact that George was the Christian name of the Duke of Albermarle, Sir Thomas Modyford's relative and patron, as also of Colonel Nedham, his son-in-law.

Roby points out also that although St. Thomas was so called before the arrival of Sir Thomas Modyford, D'Oyley's immediate successor in the Government was Thomas Hickman, Lord Windsor, after whom it may have been called.

The parish of Port Royal obtained its appellation from its port, the name of which was changed from Cagua about three years after the Restoration.

The parish of St. Mary was probably so called from the port (Puerto Santa Maria) thus named by the Spaniards, but Roby points out that Modyford's daughter's name was Mary, and it was immediately next to the parish of St. George, the name of her husband being George Nedham.

St. Elizabeth was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, Lady Modyford, the daughter of William Palmer, whose tombstone is in the Cathedral.

Vere was named after Vere, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney General to Charles I., and first wife of Sir Thomas Lynch, who, with her two sons, died or was lost on her passage from England to this island in 1683.

St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was probably named after Sir Thomas Lynch. St. Dorothy, Roby conjectures, received its name in compliment to Dorothy Wale, who had probably a large estate there.

Kingston is the common form of King's Town.

Westmoreland obtained its name from being the western-most parish of the island; while Hanover was named after the reigning English family, albeit the Assembly wished to confer on the new parish the name of St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-riden by the Council.

The four remaining parishes received their names from Governors in the Island at the date of their formation; Portland, Trelawny, Manchester and Metcalfe.

When in 1758 the island was divided into three counties, the middle one was appropriately called Middlesex, the westernmost was named after the most western county in England, Cornwall; and the eastern division was called Surrey, probably because, like Surrey in England, its chief town was Kingston.

	1770.	1814.	1841.	1867.	167
...	Port Royal	Port Royal	Port Royal	KINGSTON	rt Roy
...	Kingston	Kingston	Kingston		
...	S. Andrew	S. Andrew	S. Andrew	ST. ANDREW	Andrew
...	S. David	S. David	S. David	S. THOMAS	David
...	S. Thomas	S. Thomas	S. Thomas		Thomas
...	Portland	Portland	Portland	PORTLAND	
...	S. George	S. George	S. George		George
...	S. Mary	S. Mary	METCALFE S. MARY	S. MARY	Mary
...	S. Ann	S. Ann	S. Ann	S. Ann	Ann
ie ...	S. Catherine	S. Catherine	S. Catherine	S. CATHERINE	Catheri
-in-the	S. Thomas-in-the Vale	S. Thomas-in-the Vale	S. Thomas-in the Vale		
...	S. John	S. John	S. John		John
...	S. Dorothy	S. Dorothy	S. Dorothy		
...	Clarendon	CLARENDON	Clarendon	CLARENDON	LAREND
...	Vere	VERE	Vere		ERE
...	...	MANCHESTER	Manchester	Manchester	
h ...	S. Elizabeth	S. ELIZABETH	S. Elizabeth	S. Elizabeth	Elizabe
and ..	Westmoreland	Westmoreland	Westmoreland	Westmoreland	
...	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	
...	S. JAMES	S. James	S. James	S. James	James
...	TRELAWNY	Trelawny	Trelawny	Trelawny	

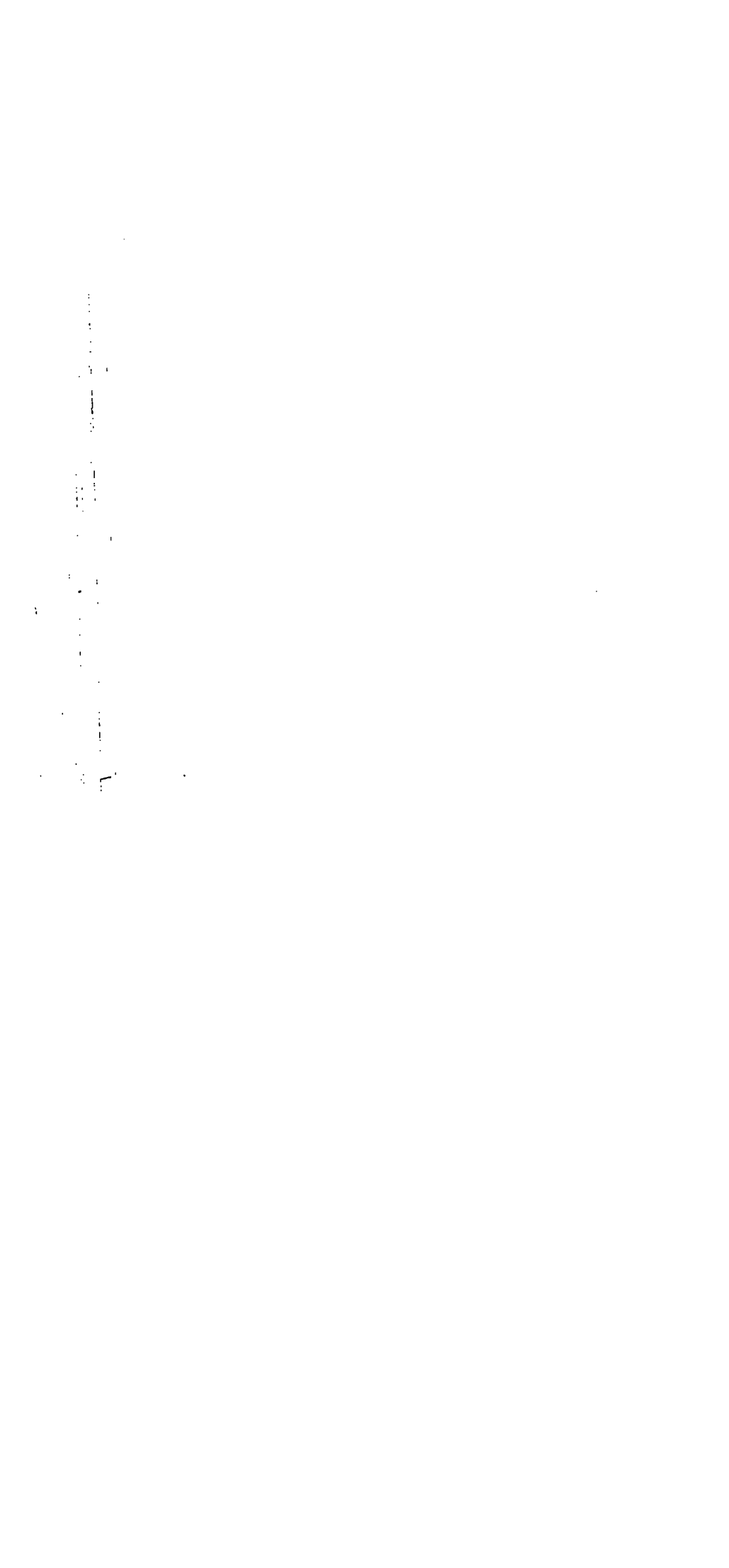


THE HISTORY OF THE PARISHES.

1675.	1693.	1703.	1723.	Counties formed.	
.. Port Royal ...	Port Royal ...	Port Royal ...	Port Royal ...	SURREY	Port Royal ...
.. S. Andrew ...	KINGSTON ...	Kingston ...	Kingston ...		Kingston ...
.. S. David ...	S. ANDREW ...	S. Andrew ...	S. Andrew ...		S. Andrew ...
.. S. Thomas ...	S. David ...	S. David ...	S. David ...		S. David ...
.. S. George ...	S. Thomas ...	S. Thomas ...	S. THOMAS ...		S. Thomas ...
.. S. Mary ...	S. George ...	S. George ...	PORTLAND ...		Portland ...
.. S. Ann ...	S. Mary ...	S. Mary ...	S. GEORGE ...	MIDDLESEX	S. George ...
.. S. CATHERINE ...	S. Ann ...	S. Ann ...	S. Mary ...		S. Mary ...
.. S. THOMAS-IN-THE VALE ...	S. Catherine ...	St. Ann ...	S. Ann ...		S. Ann ...
.. S. John ...	S. Thomas-in-the Vale ...	S. Catherine ...	S. Catherine ...		S. Catherine ...
.. S. DOROTHY ...	S. John ...	S. Thomas-in-the Vale ...	S. Thomas-in-the Vale ...		S. Thomas-in-the Vale ...
.. CLARENDON ...	S. Dorothy ...	S. John ...	S. John ...		S. John ...
.. Vere ...	S. Clarendon ...	S. Dorothy ...	S. Dorothy ...	CORNWALL	S. Dorothy ...
.. S. Elizabeth ...	S. Vere ...	S. Clarendon ...	S. Clarendon ...		S. Clarendon ...
.. S. James ...	...	S. Vere ...	S. Vere ...		S. Vere ...
.. S. Elizabeth ...	...	...	...		...
.. S. James ...	S. Elizabeth ...	ST. ELIZABETH ...	S. Elizabeth ...	WESTMORELAND	S. Elizabeth ...
.. S. James ...	...	WESTMORELAND ...	WESTMORELAND ...		Westmoreland ...
.. S. James ...	...	...	HANOVER ...	HANOVER	Hanover ...
.. S. James ...	S. James ...	S. James ...	S. James ...		S. James ...

1662. — Census.		1664. Modyford's "View."		1670. Modyford's "Survey."	
Point Caugway	...	Port Royal	...	Port Royal	...
Precinct of Legene	...	S. Andrew	...	S. Andrew	...
Precinct of Yealoth	...	S. David	...	S. David	...
Precinct of Port Moranto	}	S. THOMAS-IN- THE-EAST		S. Thomas	..
Precinct of Morant				S. George	...
				S. Mary	...
				S. Ann	...
Town of St. Angelo del Vega	}	S. CATHERINE	...	S. Catherine	...
The Angels ( <i>sic</i> ) Quarters					
Quarters of Quanaboa and Quardelena	...	S. John	...	S. John	...
The Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca	}	CLARENDON*	...	Clarendon	}
				Unnamed precinct	
Between the Black River, Bower Savanna and thereabouts				S. Elizabeth	...
				Unnamed precinct S. James	...





## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

(Continued from page 83.)

Oct. 8.—Publication in the Gazette of an Order made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council, prohibiting, in consequence of Professor Williams' report on the Cattle Disease in the Island, the importation of cattle and animals from the United States of America, Central America, South America, the Leeward Islands, South Africa and Australia.

Oct. 7.—Public Meeting at the Collegiate Hall, Kingston, of the Jamaica "Union of Evangelical Churches." The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. B. Oughton and was addressed by Ministers of the various Churches belonging to the Union, on the principal topics of the day.

Oct. 9.—Arrival by the Royal Mail Steamer from England, of two stallions purchased by the Governor for the Jamaica Agricultural Society. One of the horses was of the Yorkshire strain, the other a Welsh pony stallion.

Oct. 16.—Return from leave of absence of His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, their son, Mr. Arthur Blake, and His Excellency's Private Secretary, Lord George Fitzgerald. Their Excellencies received a hearty welcome in Kingston. Several arches were erected across the principal streets, and large crowds enthusiastically greeted their Excellencies as they drove to the Town Hall, where the Mayor, in presence of a large party of invited guests, read an Address to the Governor. The Official Gazette, published later in the day, announcing that His Excellency had resumed the administration of the Government of the Colony, contained also the acknowledgment by the Governor of the welcome extended to himself and to Lady Blake.

Oct. 21.—Inter-Colonial Rifle Match between Teams from Jamaica, Demerara and Trinidad. The several teams fired in their respective Colonies, the scores being telegraphed from one to the other. The result was a gratifying victory for Jamaica, with a score of 867 points. The Demerara score was 835, and that of Trinidad, 665. The teams consisted of 10 men each, seven shots being fired at each of the three ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

November 10. The Governor left the Island for Barbados on official business, Major-General Hallows was appointed Deputy-Governor. His Excellency returned to Jamaica on the 20th instant. The nature of the business on which His Excellency visited the sister Colony was not made public, but it formed the subject of a conference between Sir Henry Blake, Sir James S. Hay, Governor of Barbados, and Sir Augustus Heming, Governor of British Guiana.

Nov. 26.—Return of Mr. Herman Stern as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine, in succession to Mr. Dugald Campbell, who had resigned his seat. Mr. Stern was opposed by Mr. Thomas Hicks Sharp. The votes polled were, for Mr. Stern, 538; for Mr. Sharp, 81; majority for Mr. Stern, 457.

Nov. 30.—Celebration of St. Andrew's Day by a dinner at Constant Spring Hotel of the Caledonian Society.

Dec. 10.—Return of Dr. James Johnston as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann in the room of Mr. A. N. Dixon who had resigned his seat. Dr. Johnston's principal opponent was Mr. J. A. Allwood, a Solicitor, who obtained 343 notes against 691 polled for Dr. Johnston who thus secured a majority of 348. Dr. W. H. Miller also offered himself for election but obtained three votes only.

Dec. 15-17.—The Kingston Races were held on the 15th and two following days as usual. Fears had been expressed that owing to certain untoward circumstances the meeting would fall through but arrangements were ultimately made.

Dec. 16.—Brigade Parade at Up-Park Camp in which the West India Regiment and the Kingston Infantry Militia took part, and at which the Governor presented Medals to Lieut. Poole and two soldiers of the Regiment for services on the occasion of the Ashantee campaign against King Prempeh. After the presentation His Excellency addressed the troops, the proceedings being brought to a close by a March Past and an advance of the line in Review Order.

age.

330

341

465

466

301

131

552

35

205

554

309

190

221

308

192

192

02-3

389

429

151

399

421

116

120

474

475

476

478

478

477

477

475

476

421

452

531

560

531

563

16

336

3

311

428

436

530

286

511

570

387

286

421

550

418

2 25



Dec. 18.—Unveiling of a bust erected in the porch of the Scotch Kirk, Kingston, of the late Rev. John Radcliffe.

Dec. 23.—An impressive Military Memorial Service was held at the Parish Church on the morning of this day, the occasion being the unveiling of a Memorial Brass, erected by the Officers of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment in memory of their comrades who fell in active service or died from the effects of active service in recent campaigns on the West Coast of Africa.

The number of troops present, including the Kingston Artillery and Infantry Militia, was about a thousand, the portion of the Church not reserved for them being occupied by members of the general public who had obtained tickets. The scene inside the Church was both picturesque and impressive, and the ceremony of unveiling the Brass was performed by Lady Blake. The sermon was preached by the Lord Primate of the West Indies.

# INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
A.		B.	
Acreeage, Total . . .	30	Beckford and Smith's School . . .	330
"    under Cultivation . . .	406	Belmont Orphanage & Industrial School . . .	341
Admeasurer of Ships, Fees of . . .	137	Benevolent Society, Hebrew . . .	465
Administrator-General . . .	226	Benevolence, Masonic . . .	466
"    Duties of . . .	236	Bills of Exchange, Rates of . . .	301
Admiralty Court of . . .	235	"    Stamps on . . .	131
Admission to Civil Service . . .	99	Birds and Fishes Protection Laws . . .	552
Advocates . . .	226	Births, Rates of . . .	35
Agriculture . . .	404	"    Registration of . . .	205
"    and Commerce, Society of . . .	503	Blue Mountain Peak . . .	554
Agricultural Produce Buyers' Licenses . . .	137	Board of Education . . .	309
"    Society, Jamaica . . .	418	Boards of Health . . .	190
Aide-de-Camp, The Governor's . . .	97	Board of Supervision Law 15 of 1881 . . .	221
Aliens, Naturalization of . . .	541	"    Visitors, Female Training . . .	
Allowances, Travelling . . .	107	"    College . . .	308
"    to Witnesses . . .	233	"    "    Lunatic Asylum . . .	192
Alpha Cottage Industrial School . . .	201	"    "    Public Hospital . . .	192
Ambassadors, British . . .	23	"    "    Reformatories . . .	202-3
American Hotels Company . . .	484	Boards, Parochial . . .	389
Analytical Chemist . . .	223	Marine Board . . .	429
Ancient Shepherds, Society of . . .	497	Book Post . . .	151
"    Order of Foresters . . .	494	Botanical Department . . .	213, 399
Andrew, Parish of St. . . .	369	Bounties on Imported Stock . . .	421
Ann, Parish of St. . . .	375	Bridges and Roads . . .	116
Appeals . . .	233	Buildings, Public . . .	120
Appendix . . .	563	Building Society, Kingston Benefit . . .	474
Appropriated Revenues . . .	273	"    "    Jamaica Permanent . . .	475
Association, Medical . . .	508	"    "    St. Ann's Benefit . . .	476
"    Teachers' . . .	506	"    "    St. Catherine's Benefit . . .	478
"    Jamaica Civil Service Guarantee . . .	457	"    "    St. Elizabeth's Benefit . . .	478
"    Young Men's Christian . . .	499	"    "    St. James' Benefit . . .	477
Area under Cultivation . . .	405	"    "    Trelawny Benefit . . .	477
Army Service Corps . . .	534	"    "    Victoria Mutual . . .	475
"    Pay Department . . .	534	"    "    Westmoreland . . .	476
Asylum, Lunatic . . .	192	Bulls, bounty on . . .	421
Atlas S.S. Co. . . .	426	Burial Grounds, disused . . .	452
Attorney General and Assistants . . .	225	Busses . . .	531
Attorneys at Law . . .	226		
Audit Office . . .	124		
"    "    Staff of . . .	126		
B.		C.	
Banana in Cultivation in Jamaica . . .	415	Cable, Telegraph . . .	560
Bank, Colonial, Staff of . . .	301	Cabs . . .	531
"    Government Savings . . .	127	Caicos Islands . . .	563
"    Notes, Colonial . . .	300	Cabinet, British . . .	16
"    Nova Scotia, Staff of . . .	304	Calabar College . . .	336
"    "    Rates of Exchange . . .	301	Calendar for 1897 . . .	3
Bankruptcy . . .	237	Cambridge Local Examination . . .	311
"    Laws . . .	237	Canada, Steam Communication with . . .	428
"    Trustee in . . .	226	Canal, Rio Cobre . . .	436
Baptist Mission, Jamaica . . .	350	Car Coy., Jamaica Street . . .	482, 530
Barristers at Law . . .	226	Carriages, Number of . . .	286
Barbican High School for Girls . . .	334	Carriage Hire . . .	511
Barometric Pressure . . .	14	Cartography, Jamaica . . .	570
Barracks, Military . . .	535	Catherine, St., Parish of . . .	387
Bath, Botanic Garden . . .	399	Cattle, member of &c. in the Island . . .	286
"    Milk River . . .	447	"    arantine . . .	421
"    of St. Thomas the Apostle . . .	449	"    sughtered, Number of . . .	550
		"    Trusspass . . .	419
		"    used on Estates and Pens, No. of . . .	288
		Caverns of Jamaica . . .	37
		Cayman Islands . . .	56



	Page.		Page.
C.		C.	
Catholic Church, Roman . . . . .	350	Classified Statement of Number of	
" Educational Institutions . . . . .	350	Taxpayers . . . . .	282
" College, St. Georges . . . . .	337, 350	Clearance, Ports of . . . . .	135
Cays, Morant and Pedro . . . . .	569	Clergy, Church of England . . . . .	346
Cemetery, Disused . . . . .	452	Close time for Birds and Fishes . . . . .	552
" May Pen . . . . .	450	Club, Jamaica . . . . .	500
Census, General . . . . .	34	" Kingston Yacht . . . . .	502
" of Kingston . . . . .	35	" Royal Jamaica Yacht . . . . .	501
" of other Parishes . . . . .	35	" St. Andrew . . . . .	501
Central American Steamship Line . . . . .	429	Coaches, Mail . . . . .	525
" Board of Health . . . . .	190	Coasting Steamer . . . . .	427
Charity, City Dispensary . . . . .	467	Cocoa Cultivation in Jamaica . . . . .	415
" D'Espinoze's Bequest . . . . .	464	Coffee Cultivation in Jamaica . . . . .	414
" Fletcher's, Kingston . . . . .	463	Coins in Circulation . . . . .	300
" " Spanish Town . . . . .	471	" Weights of . . . . .	559
" Gray's . . . . .	472	Collector General's Department . . . . .	134
" Gregory's . . . . .	471	" " Staff . . . . .	144
" Guthrie Davidson's Bequest . . . . .	473	" of Taxes . . . . .	135, 145
" Hebrew Benevolent Society . . . . .	465	College, University . . . . .	319
" Kingston and St. Andrew's . . . . .		Collegiate School, Kingston . . . . .	338
Poor House . . . . .	471	College, Calabar . . . . .	336
" Lady Mico's . . . . .	323	" Government Training, for Fe-	
" Masonic Benevolence . . . . .	466	males . . . . .	308
" Merrick's . . . . .	328	College, St. George's . . . . .	337, 350
" Night Refuge and Dispensary . . . . .	465	" Theological . . . . .	338
" Sailor's Home, Kingston . . . . .	469	Colonial Bank, Holidays at . . . . .	107
" Sarah Morris' Trust . . . . .	464	" " Circulation of . . . . .	302
" St. George's Dorcas Society . . . . .	465	" " Staff of . . . . .	301
" St. Michael's " . . . . .	464	" Governors . . . . .	22
" Wood's Bequest . . . . .	464	" Office . . . . .	19
Chemist, Government . . . . .	223	" Possessions of Great Britain . . . . .	21
Christian Church . . . . .	360	" Secretary's Office . . . . .	115
" Endeavour Union, Jamaica . . . . .	507	" " Staff . . . . .	116
Chronological History . . . . .	76, 585	Commissaries, Ecclesiastical . . . . .	346
Church of England . . . . .	343	Commissioners of Markets . . . . .	454
" " Diocesan Board . . . . .	346	" Gas . . . . .	440
" " Grammar School . . . . .	340	" Water Works . . . . .	443
" " Statistics of . . . . .	346	Commerce, Jamaica Society of Agricul-	
" " Temperance Society . . . . .	498	ture and . . . . .	503
" " Theological College . . . . .	338	Commerce Chamber of (see above) . . . . .	503
" " Widows and Orphans' . . . . .		Competitive Examinations . . . . .	99
Fund . . . . .	462	Congregational Union . . . . .	355
" Christian . . . . .	360	Constabulary (see Police) . . . . .	195
" Congregational . . . . .	355	" Officers . . . . .	199
" Moravian . . . . .	361	" Stations, List of . . . . .	198
" Presbyterian . . . . .	352	Constitution, Political . . . . .	84
" of Rome . . . . .	350	Consuls in Jamaica . . . . .	24
" of Scotland . . . . .	349	Consumers Ice Manufacturing Co. . . . .	486
" United Methodist Free . . . . .	358	Convent of Im. Con. (Franciscan) . . . . .	338, 350
" West Indian Methodist . . . . .	356	" of Mercy . . . . .	350
" Jewish . . . . .	362	Convictions in Courts . . . . .	270
Church (Disestablished) Pension Fund . . . . .	462	Co-operative Fire Insurance Company . . . . .	487
Churchwardens, List of . . . . .	397	Coolie Immigration . . . . .	213
Circuit Courts, Dates of Holding . . . . .	233	Correspondence, Official . . . . .	106
" Officers of . . . . .	225	Council, City . . . . .	389
" Judges of . . . . .	225	" Diocesan . . . . .	345
City Council of Kingston . . . . .	389	" Legislative . . . . .	93
" Dispensary . . . . .	467	" Legislative, Order for Recon-	
Civil List . . . . .	96	stitution of . . . . .	94
" Service, Admission to . . . . .	99	" Medical . . . . .	509
" " Candidates admitted to . . . . .	104	" Privy . . . . .	97
" " Examination, Regulations . . . . .	101	Counties in Jamaica . . . . .	25
" " Guarantee Association . . . . .	457	Court, Admiralty . . . . .	235
" " Widows and Orphans' . . . . .		" " Staff of . . . . .	236
Fund . . . . .	460	" Incumbered Estates . . . . .	234
Clarendon, Parish of . . . . .	385	" of Petty Sessions . . . . .	253
Classification of Landowners . . . . .	407	" " Fees of . . . . .	253

# INDEX.

III

	Page.		Page.
C.		E.	
Court, Resident Magistrates . . . . .	239	Education, Jamaica Schools' Commis-	
"    "    "    Fees of . . . . .	239	sion . . . . .	309
"    Privy Council, Appeals . . . . .	233	"    "    Scholarship . . . . .	310
"    Supreme . . . . .	225	"    "    Theological College . . . . .	338
"    "    Fees of . . . . .	228	"    Kingston Collegiate School . . . . .	338
"    Dates of holding Circuit . . . . .	233	"    Ludford's Bequest . . . . .	332
Crews of Vessels, Number of . . . . .	298	"    Manning's Free School . . . . .	333
Cricket in Jamaica . . . . .	507	"    Merrick's Charity . . . . .	328
Criminal Statistics . . . . .	269	"    Mico's Charity . . . . .	323
Crown Agents . . . . .	19	"    Middle Grade School . . . . .	330
"    Lands Department, Staff of . . . . .	123	"    Moravian Training School . . . . .	335
"    Solicitor . . . . .	225	"    Munroe and Dickenson's	
Cultivation . . . . .	404	Free School . . . . .	326
Curates' Fund . . . . .	462	"    Rectory School, Port Maria . . . . .	337
Currency, Jamaica . . . . .	300	"    Regulations (Code) . . . . .	306
Customs . . . . .	134	"    Rusea's School . . . . .	329
"    Dues . . . . .	137	"    Dept. Staff . . . . .	204
"    Drawbacks . . . . .	140	"    Standard for Schools . . . . .	306
"    Officers . . . . .	144	"    St. George's College . . . . .	337, 350
		"    St. Mary's Orphanage, Alpha	
D.		Cottage . . . . .	340
Damage by Stock . . . . .	419	"    System of Marks . . . . .	306
Davidson's, Guthrie, Bequest . . . . .	473	"    Tax . . . . .	137
Death-Rate . . . . .	35	"    Titchfield Free School . . . . .	325
Deaths, Registration of . . . . .	205	"    Training Colleges . . . . .	308, 335
Debt of Jamaica . . . . .	271, 280	"    University College . . . . .	319
Declination, Magnetic . . . . .	10	"    Vere and Manchester Free	
D'Espinose's Bequest . . . . .	464	School . . . . .	331
Detective Service (see Police) . . . . .	195	"    Wesleyan High School . . . . .	334
Dependencies of Jamaica . . . . .	563	"    Wolmer's Free School . . . . .	321
Description of Jamaica . . . . .	25	"    York Castle High School . . . . .	334
Diocesan Council . . . . .	345	Election Information . . . . .	89, 555
"    Financial Board . . . . .	346	Electors, New Constitution . . . . .	93
Discount Company, People's . . . . .	483	"    Old . . . . .	87
Dispensary, City . . . . .	467	Elected Members, L. Council . . . . .	93
Dispensaries, Government . . . . .	186	Electric Light & Power Company . . . . .	486
Dispensary, Parochial, Kingston . . . . .	465	Elementary Education . . . . .	309
District Medical Officers . . . . .	193	Elevations . . . . .	30
Dividing Fences Law . . . . .	420	Elizabeth, St., Parish of . . . . .	382
Dockyard, Naval . . . . .	539	Empress of India . . . . .	15
Dog-Tax . . . . .	136	Endeavour Union, Christian . . . . .	507
Dorcas Society, St. Michael's . . . . .	464	England, Church of . . . . .	343
"    "    St. George's . . . . .	465	Equation of Time . . . . .	9
Drawbacks, Customs . . . . .	140	Estates, Sugar . . . . .	408
Duties, Customs . . . . .	137	"    Coffee . . . . .	414
"    Rum . . . . .	136	Examination for Admission to Civil	
"    Schedule of Customs . . . . .	137	Service . . . . .	99
"    Drawback of . . . . .	140	Excise and Internal Revenue, Customs	
"    Stamp . . . . .	131	"    "    "    Officers . . . . .	144
E.		Exemptions from Customs Duties . . . . .	138
Eclipses in 1897 . . . . .	10	Expenditure, Comparative Table of . . . . .	275
Education, Elementary . . . . .	305	"    General . . . . .	271, 276
"    Beckford's School, Spanish		"    Immigration . . . . .	276
Town . . . . .	330	"    Miscellaneous . . . . .	278
"    Board of . . . . .	309	"    Jamaica . . . . .	271
"    Calabar Institution . . . . .	336	Exchange, Rates of . . . . .	301
"    Church of England Gram-		Exports and Imports . . . . .	287
mar School . . . . .	340	"    Table of . . . . .	294
"    Convent Schools . . . . .	338, 360	F.	
"    Grants, etc. . . . .	307	Falmouth Water Company . . . . .	445
"    Hebrew National Institu-		Fees, Admeasurer's . . . . .	137
tion . . . . .	240	"    Land Surveyors . . . . .	547
"    Jamaica High School . . . . .		"    Petty Sessions . . . . .	253
		"    Pilotage . . . . .	430
		"    Postage . . . . .	228



		Page.			Page-
F.			H.		
Fees, Registration . . . . .		206, 208	Hanover, Parish of . . . . .		380
" Resident Magistrates' Courts . . . . .		239	Harbours and Harbour Masters . . . . .		432
" of Supreme Court . . . . .		228	Harbour of Kingston . . . . .		432
Female Training Colleges . . . . .		308, 335	" Masters' Fees . . . . .		432
Fences Law, Dividing . . . . .		420	Heads of Principal Nations . . . . .		20
Finances, Jamaica . . . . .		271	Health, Boards of . . . . .		190
Financial Statistics of Church of . . . . .			" Central Board of . . . . .		191
England . . . . .		345	Hebrew Synagogues . . . . .		362
Fire Insurance Companies . . . . .		486	" Benevolent Society . . . . .		465
" Rates, Kingston . . . . .		136	" National Institution . . . . .		340
Fish and Birds Protection . . . . .		552	High Schools, Wesleyan . . . . .		334
Fleet, H.M. . . . .		535	" Jamaica (See also " Edu-		
Fletcher's Charity, Spanish Town . . . . .		471	cation") . . . . .		316
" Trust, Kingston . . . . .		463	Historical Sketch of Jamaica . . . . .		38
Floral and Horticultural Society . . . . .		506	History, Chronological . . . . .		76, 585
Food, Prices of . . . . .		550	Holidays, Public . . . . .		107
Foreign Consuls . . . . .		24	Holdings, Taxes on . . . . .		136
" Moneys . . . . .		304	" Number of . . . . .		407
Foresters, Ancient Order of . . . . .		494	Home, Lepers' . . . . .		187, 192
Fort and Posts, Military . . . . .		535	" Marine Insurance Co. . . . .		488
Franchise, The . . . . .		87	" Sailors . . . . .		469
Freemasonry . . . . .		492	Honduras, Appeals to Supreme Court . . . . .		234
Free Schools . . . . .		321-333	Horses, &c., Number of . . . . .		286
G.			" Riding, Hire of . . . . .		511
Gardens, Public, and Plantations . . . . .		399	" bounty on . . . . .		421
" Staff . . . . .		213	Horticultural Society . . . . .		505
Gaols . . . . .		201	Hotel Companies in Jamaica . . . . .		484
Gas Commissioners . . . . .		440	Hotel, (Lodging Houses) . . . . .		531
" Rates, Kingston . . . . .		136	Hospital, Public, Staff of . . . . .		192
" Works . . . . .		439	" Board of Visitors . . . . .		194
General Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .		273	" Royal Navy . . . . .		539
" Purposes Rates . . . . .		136	" Public General . . . . .		186
" Internal Taxes . . . . .		136	" Victoria Jubilee Lying-in . . . . .		194
General Water Supply . . . . .		446	Hours of Attendance, Official . . . . .		105
Geological Formation . . . . .		26	House Tax . . . . .		136
Good Samaritans, Order of . . . . .		497	I.		
Good Templary . . . . .		498	Ice-manufacturing Co., Consumers . . . . .		486
Government Inspector Railway & Staff . . . . .		124	Ice-making Company, Kingston . . . . .		485
Government Medical Service . . . . .		184	Immigration (Coolie) . . . . .		213
" " Officers of . . . . .		192	" Department, Staff of . . . . .		214
" Printing Office . . . . .		215	" Revenue . . . . .		273
" Printing Office, Staff . . . . .		211	" Statistics . . . . .		214
" Savings Bank . . . . .		127	Import Duties, Schedule of . . . . .		138
Governor of Jamaica . . . . .		97	" Free List . . . . .		188
Governors, British Colonial . . . . .		22	" Drawbacks . . . . .		140
" of Jamaica, Former . . . . .		98	Imports and Exports . . . . .		287
Governor's Aide-de-Camp . . . . .		97	" Tables of . . . . .		290
Governor's Private Secretary . . . . .		97	Imported Stock, bounties on . . . . .		421
Grammar School, Church of England . . . . .		340	Improvement Commissioners, Kingston . . . . .		456
Grand Turk, Island of . . . . .		563	Incumbered Estates Courts . . . . .		234
" Cayman " . . . . .		566	Independent Line of Steamers . . . . .		429
Grants-in-aid of Education . . . . .		307	Industrial School and Orphanage, . . . . .		
Gratuities, Pensions and . . . . .		109	" Belmont . . . . .		341
Gray's Charity . . . . .		472	" " and Reformatories . . . . .		201
Great Britain, Royal Family of . . . . .		15	" " Boards of Visitors . . . . .		202-3
" Colonial Possessions of . . . . .		21	" " St. Mary's . . . . .		201, 340
" Ministers and Officers of . . . . .			" " Staff of . . . . .		204
State . . . . .		16	Inspectors of Schools . . . . .		204
Gregory's Charity . . . . .		471	Institute of Jamaica . . . . .		216
Guarantee Association, Civil Service . . . . .		457	" " Staff of . . . . .		321
Guard Ship at Port Royal . . . . .		539	Insurance Companies, Fire . . . . .		486
Guthrie-Davidson's Bequest . . . . .		473	" " Marine . . . . .		488
			" " Agents of . . . . .		486, 490
			" " Life . . . . .		490
			Internal Revenue Department . . . . .		134

INDEX.

v

	Page.		Page.
I.		J.	
Internal Revenue Depart., Officers of	144	Jewish Congregations	362
Inland Postage	154	" National Institution	340
Inland Mails (Arrival and Departure of)	155	Jubilee Market	452
" Money Orders	127	Judges, Supreme Court	225
Inventions, Letters Patent for	542	Judicature, Supreme Court of	225
Israelites, Amalgamated Congre-		Judicial Statistics	265
gation of	362	Justices of the Peace	259
Irrigation Canal	436		
Island Curates' Fund	462	K.	
Island Record Office	211	Kerosene and other Oils. (See Petro-	
" " Fees of	212	leum)	551
J.		Kingston, Benefit Building Society	474
Jamaica Agricultural Society	418	" City Council	389
" American Hotel in	484	" Collegiate School	338
" Cartography	570	" Dispensary	467
" Caverns of	33	" Fire Rate	136
" Christian Endeavour Union	507	" Gas Rate	136
" Church Theological College	338	" Gas Works	439
" Civil Service Mutual Gua-		" Harbour	432
rantee Association	457	" History of	364
" Club	500	" Horticultural Society	505
" Coastwise Service	427	" Hotels Company	484
" Coffee Cultivation in	414	" Ice-making Company	485
" Co-operative Fire Insurance		" Improvement Commis-	
Company	487	sioners	456
" Counties of	25	" Lat. and Long. of	10
" Currency of	300	" and Liguanea Water Works	440
" Dependencies of	563	" Markets	452
" Description of	25	" Night Refuge	465
" Electric Light and Power		" Parish of	363
Company	456	" Population of	35
" Female Training College	308	" Sailors' Home	469
" Finances	271	" and St. Andrew's Poor House	471
" Former Governors of	98	" Slaughter House	455
" Fruit Importing and Trading		" Streets Reconstruction Rate	136
Co., Steamers	429	" Topography of	363
" Geological Formation of	26	" Yacht Club	502
" High School	316		
" Historical Sketch of	38	L.	
" Hotels Company	484	Laboratory, Government	223
" Institute of	216	Labour, Price of	549
" Labor in	549	Lady Mico's Charity	323
" Marine Insurance Company	488	Land Surveyors	547
" Masonic Benevolence	466	" " Fees	558
" Medical Council of	509	Land Tax	136
" Militia	540	" under Cultivation	406
" Mountains of	27	Landholders, Classification of	407
" Mutual Life Assurance So-		Lands Department	121
ciety	488	" Number of Holdings	407
" Permanent Building Society	475	Latitude and Longitude of Kingston	10
" Railway Company	479	Leave of Absences, Regulations as to	107
" " Time Table	516	Legislative Council	93
" " Rates, Passengers	519	" " Office Staff	97
" Rivers of	30	Lepers' Home	187, 192
" Royal, Yacht Club	501	Letters Patents for Inventions	542
" Scholarships	310	Library and Museum, Public (see In-	
" Schools Commission	309	stitute)	216
" Society of Agriculture and		Licenses	136
Commerce	503	" Number of Trade	285
" Street Car Company	482, 530	" Number of Spirit	285
" Tides on the Coast of	9	Life Assurance Offices	490
" Tram Cars	482, 530	" " Rates	490
" Travelling in	510	Light Dues	141
James, St., Parish of	379	Light-Houses	484
Jewish Benevolence	465		



	Page.		Page.
L.		M.	
Light-Houses, Officers of . . .	435	Milk River Bath . . .	447
Linstead Water Works . . .	445	Mineral Bath, Bath . . .	449
Livery Stables . . .	511	"    Springs . . .	33, 447, 449
Lloyds Agents . . .	429	Ministers of State . . .	17
Loans of Jamaica . . .	280	Mission, Jamaica Baptist . . .	350
Local Rates . . .	398	Monengue Hotels Company . . .	485
Lodges, Masonic . . .	492	Moneys, Foreign, and their equivalent . . .	304
Lodging-Houses, etc. . .	531	Money Orders . . .	164
London University Degree, Examination for . . .	320	"    "    Inland . . .	127
Longitude and Latitude, Kingston . . .	10	"    "    United Kingdom . . .	164
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds . . .	497	"    "    United States & Canada . . .	164
Ludford's Bequest . . .	332	Moon's Phases, The . . .	9
Lunatic Asylum . . .	192	"    Eclipses of the . . .	10
"    "    Board of Visitors . . .	194	Morant Cays . . .	569
Lying-in Hospital . . .	194	Moravian Church . . .	361
M.		"    Female Training School . . .	335
Magazines (see Newspapers) . . .	558	"    Male . . .	335
"    Powder . . .	535	Morris' Trust, Sarah . . .	464
Magistrates, List of . . .	259	Mountains, Elevations of . . .	29
"    Resident . . .	239	Mountain Ranges . . .	27
Magnetic Declination . . .	10	Munro and Dickenson's School . . .	326
Mail Coaches . . .	525	Museum, Public and Library (see Institute) . . .	216
Mails, Foreign . . .	150	Myrtle Bank, Hotel . . .	484
"    Island, Arrival and Departure of . . .	155	N.	
Main Roads and Bridges . . .	116	Nations, Heads of Principal . . .	20
Manchester, Parish of . . .	384	Naturalization of Aliens . . .	541
"    Unity of Odd Fellows . . .	495	Naval . . .	535
"    and Vere Free School . . .	331	"    Dockyard . . .	539
Manning's Free School . . .	333	"    Hospital . . .	539
Marine Board . . .	429	Navy, Ships of Royal, on Station . . .	535
Marine Insurance (Underwriters' Agents) . . .	429	Newspapers . . .	558
"    Insurance Companies . . .	488	Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary . . .	465
Markets . . .	452	Notaries, Public . . .	238
"    Other . . .	454	Nova Scotia Bank . . .	304
Marriages, Modes of Contracting . . .	206	O.	
"    Registration of . . .	206	Ocean Telegraph . . .	560
Mary, St., Parish of . . .	374	Odd Fellows, Independent Order of . . .	495
Masonic Benevolence . . .	466	"    United Order of . . .	496
May Pen Cemetery . . .	450	Officers of State . . .	16
"    "    Fees . . .	451	"    Returning . . .	555
Measures, Weights and . . .	559	Official Correspondence, Mode of . . .	106
Medical Association . . .	509	"    Hours of Attendance . . .	105
"    Council . . .	508	Old Harbour Water Works . . .	444
"    Fees . . .	185	Omnibuses . . .	531
"    Officers, District . . .	193	Order in Council reconstituting Legislative Council, Despatch from Secretary of State . . .	94
"    Practitioners . . .	194	Orders, Inland Money . . .	127
"    Registration . . .	207	"    Postal . . .	164
"    Service, Government . . .	184	Ordnance Stores . . .	534
"    Staff, Government . . .	192	Orphanage and Industrial School, Alpha Cottage . . .	340
"    Staff, Military . . .	534	"    & Indstl. School, Belmont . . .	341
"    Ticket System . . .	186	"    St. Clavers, Spanish Town . . .	341
Merrick's Charity . . .	328	P.	
Meteorology . . .	11	Parcels (see Parcel Post) . . .	166
Methodist United Free Church . . .	358	Parcel Post, Foreign Rates . . .	170
"    West India Connexion . . .	356	"    General Conditions . . .	175
Mico Charity, The . . .	323	Parishes . . .	363
Middle Grade School . . .	330	"    Clarendon . . .	385
Military . . .	533	"    Hanover . . .	380
"    Posts and Ports . . .	535		
"    Staff and Establishment . . .	533		
"    Strength of . . .	533		
Militia, Jamaica . . .	540		

	Page.		Page.
P.		P.	
Parishes, Kingston . . .	363	Post Office, Letter Boxes . . .	156
" Manchester . . .	384	" Money Orders, United King- . . .	164
" Portland . . .	371	" " " " United States & . . .	164
" St. Andrew . . .	369	" " " " Canada . . .	164
" St. Ann . . .	375	" Money Order Foreign & Colo- . . .	164
" St. Catherine . . .	387	" nial . . .	164
" St. Elizabeth . . .	382	" Official hours . . .	182
" St. James . . .	379	" Parcel Post . . .	166
" St. Mary . . .	374	" Parcel Post, Table of Postage . . .	170
" St. Thomas . . .	370	" Staff of . . .	183
" Trelawny . . .	377	Post Towns, Distances of, from King- . . .	156
" Westmoreland . . .	381	ston . . .	156
Parochial Boards . . .	389	Postage, Rates of, Inland . . .	154
" " Members of . . .	390	Postal Non-Union . . .	154
" " Officers of . . .	390	" Orders . . .	165
" Dispensary . . .	465	" Telegraph . . .	180
" Rates . . .	136, 398	" Union, Rates . . .	151
" Road Tax, Return of . . .	285	Pounds . . .	420
Passports . . .	541	Presbyterian Church . . .	352
Patents for Inventions . . .	542	Prices of Food . . .	550
" List of Jamaica . . .	543	" Labour . . .	549
Peak, The Blue Mountain . . .	554	Prince Line of Steamers . . .	428
Pedro Cays . . .	569	Printing Office, Government . . .	215
Penitentiary, General . . .	199	Prisons & Reformatories . . .	199
Pension Fund, Disestablished Church . . .	462	" " Staff of . . .	203
Pensioners, List of . . .	110	Prisoners, Terms of Sentences of . . .	200
Pensions and Gratuities . . .	109	" in General Penitentiary, Re- . . .	201
People's Discount Company . . .	483	" turn of . . .	201
Permanent Benefit Building Society . . .	475	" Daily Average of, in Prison . . .	201
Petitions . . .	106	Private Secretary, Governor's . . .	97
Petroleum Regulations . . .	551	Privy Council . . .	97
Petty Sessions, Courts of . . .	253	" " Appeal to . . .	233
" Dates of Holding . . .	255	" " Senior Member of . . .	97
" Fees in . . .	253	Produce Buyers Licenses . . .	137
Phases, the Moon's . . .	9	Property Tax . . .	136
Pickford & Black's Steamship Line . . .	428	" Collected in 1895-96 . . .	278
Pilotage Fees . . .	430	Public Buildings, Maintenance of . . .	120
Pilots . . .	431	" Gardens and Plantations . . .	399
Plantations, Public Gardens and . . .	399	" " " Staff of . . .	213
" Staff of . . .	213	" General Hospitals . . .	186
Police . . .	195	" Holidays . . .	107
" Staff . . .	199	" Offices, Hours of Attendance at . . .	105
Political Constitution . . .	84	" Officers, Travelling Allowance to . . .	107
Polling Stations . . .	556	" Treasury . . .	126
Poor House, Kingston and St. Andrew . . .	471	" Works Department . . .	116
" Law, Board of Supervision . . .	221	" " Staff . . .	120
Poor Rates . . .	136, 279		
" Houses on which levied . . .	279	Q.	
Population of Jamaica . . .	34	Quarantine . . .	187
" of Parishes . . .	35	" Fees at Lazaretto . . .	188
Port Royal . . .	367	" Board . . .	190
Portland, Parish of . . .	371	" Visiting Officers . . .	190
Ports of Clearance . . .	135	Queen of England . . .	15
Possessions, Colonial . . .	21	Quit Rent . . .	136
Post Cards . . .	151, 154	R.	
Posts and Forts, Military . . .	535	Railway Company, The Jamaica . . .	479
Post Office . . .	148	" Department . . .	124
Post Office, Arrival and Departure of . . .	150	" Staff of . . .	124
" Foreign Mails . . .	150	" Fares . . .	519
" Arrival and Departure of . . .	155	" Time Table . . .	516
" Inland Mails . . .	155	Rainfall . . .	11, 12
" Departure of Return Packet . . .	160	Rates of Exchange . . .	301
" Express Mails . . .	183	" Fire Insurance Companies . . .	486
" District . . .	182	" Life . . .	488
" House Delivery, Limits of . . .	182		
" Inland Postal Orders . . .	164		



	Page.		Page.
R.		S.	
Railway, Time Table	515	Sailing and Steam Vessels, Table of	298
Rates, Local	136, 398	Sailors' Home	469
" Postage	151, 154	St. Andrew Club	501
" Telegraph, (Ocean)	560	St. Andrew, Parish of	369
" Warehouse	136	St. Ann, Parish of	375
" Water	442	" " Benefit Building Society	476
" Wharfage	141	" Catherine Benefit Building Society	478
" (see Taxes)	136	" " Parish of	387
Receivers of Wreck	433	" " Hotels Company	485
Reconstruction of Kingston Streets	136	" Claver's Orphanage, Spanish Town	341
Rate	211	" Elizabeth, Parish of	382
Record Office, Island	212	" " Benefit Building Society	478
" " Fees of	212	" George's College	337, 350
" " Staff of	461	" Dorcas Society	465
Rectors' Fund	337	" James, Parish of	379
Rectory School, Port Maria	199	" " Benefit Building Society	477
Reformatories	203	" Mary, Parish of	374
" Lady Visitors	204	" " Industrial School	201, 340
" Staff of	211	" Michael's Dorcas Society	464
Registrar General and Staff	215	" Thomas, Parish of	370
Registrar of Titles and Staff	209	" " the Apostle, Bath of	449
Registrars of Births and Deaths	210	Salisbury's Cabinet, Lord	17
" of Marriages	346	Salvage (see Receivers of Wreck)	433
" The Bishop's	205	Samaritans, Order of Good	497
Registration Department	205	Sanitary Rate	136
" of Births	205	Sarah Morris' Trust	464
" of Deaths	206, 208	Savings Bank	127
" Fees	206	" " Branches	129
" of Marriages	207	" " Officers	129
" of Medical Practitioners	214	" " Transactions of	128
" of Titles	208	Schedule of Taxes	136
" of Trade Marks	107	Scholarships, Jamaica	310
Regulations as to Leave of Absence	239	Schools Commission	309
Resident Magistrates' Courts	239	" Industrial and Reformatory	201
" " Fees	243	" " Staff	203
" " Holding of	251	" Inspectors of	204
" " Staff of	251	Scotland, Church of	349
Return of Cattle, &c., on Estates and		Secretariat, Colonial	115
Pens	286	Secretary, Governor's Private	97
Returning Officers	555	Security of Public Officers	459
Revenue, Comparative Table		Self-Help Society, Women's	468
" of	273	Service, Admission to Civil	99
" Customs and Excise	134	Sessions, Courts of Petty	253
" Officers	144	" " Fees	253
" General	271	Sheep, Bounty on	421
" Appropriated	273	Shepherds, Ancient Order of	497
Riding Horses, Hire of	511	Shipping British and Foreign	298
Rio Cobre Hotel	485	Ships, Tonnage, &c., of	298
" Irrigation Canal	436	" of War on Station	535
Rivers of Jamaica	30	Slaughter House	455
Road Tax, Parochial	136, 285	" " Commissioners	456
Roads and Bridges	116	Society, Agriculture and Commerce	503
Roman Catholic Church	350	" Church of England Temperance	498
" College	337, 350	Society, Hebrew Benevolent	465
" Convents	338, 350	" Horticultural	505
Rosebery's Cabinet, Lord	18	" Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance	488
Royal Artillery	533	" Kingston Benefit Building	474
" Engineers	533	" Permanent	475
" Family of Great Britain	15	" St. Ann Benefit	476
" Jamaica Yacht Club	501	" " Catherine Benefit Building	478
" Mail S. P. Co.	424	" " Elizabeth Benefit Building	478
" Naval Hospital	539	" " George's Dorcas	465
" Naval Yard	539	" " James Benefit Building	477
" Navy	535	" " Michael's Dorcas	464
Rum Duties	136	" Trelawny Benefit Building	477
Rural Police (see Police)	195	" Victoria Mutual	475
Russa's Free School	329		

# INDEX.

IX

S.		Page.	T.		Page.
Society, Westmoreland Building		476	Tax, Collectors of		135, 145
" Women's Self-Help		468	" Dog		136
Solicitor, Crown		225	" Education		137
Solicitors		226	" Fire-Arms		136
" Fees		228	" General Internal		136
Spanish Town Water Works		443	" " Purposes		136
Spas in Jamaica	33, 447,	449	" Gunpowder		136
Specie, Shipment of		301	Taxes, Holdings		136
Spirit Licenses, No. of, issued in 1895-96		285	" Hotel License		137
" Duty on		136	" Kingston Fire Rates		136
Springs, Mineral	33, 447,	449	" " Gas Rates		136
Stamp Department		130	" Land		136
" Staff		134	" Metal Licenses		136
" Duties		131	" Pedlars' Licenses		136
Stations, List of Police		198	" Poor Rates		136
Statistics, Criminal		269	" Property		136
" Clerical, Church of England		346	" Road	136,	285
" Immigration		213	" Rum Duties		136
" Judicial		265	" Sanitary		136
" Vital		34	" Schedule of		136
Steam Communication		423	" Spirit License		137
" " Atlas Co.		426	" Still		137
" " Independent Line		429	" Streets		136
" " Jamaica Coastwise		427	" Tavern		137
" " Jamaica Fruit Im-			" Trade		137
porting and			Taxpayers, Number of		282
Trading Co.	429		Teachers, (see Education, Elementary)		305
" " Pickford & Black's			" Association		506
" " West Indian	428		Telegraph, Inland Postal		180
" " Prince Line	428		" Ocean		560
" " Royal Mail	424		" West India and Panama		560
" " West India and Pacific	425		Templary, Good		498
Squadron, The N. American and W. I.	535		Temperance Society, Church of England		498
Staff, Military	533		Temperature		14
Steamers and Sailing Vessels Entered			Thermal Springs	33, 447,	449
and Cleared		298	Thomas, St., Parish of		370
Stock, Trespass of		419	Theological College, Jamaica Church		338
" Bounties on Imported		421	Tides on the Coasts of Jamaica		9
Street Car Company	482, 530		Time, Equation of		9
" Rate, Reconstruction of			Titchfield Free School		325
Kingston		136	Titles, Registration of		214
Sugar Estates in Cultivation		408	Tonnage, Table of		298
Sun, Eclipses of the		10	Topography of Kingston		363
Sunrise and Sunset		9	Towns, Population of Chief		36
Supervision, Board of		221	Trade Licenses, Number of		285
Supreme Court of Judicature		225	" Marks, Registration of		208
" " Appeals from		233	Training College, Government		308
" " Honduras Appeals		234	" Schools, Moravian		335
" " Fees of		228	Tramway, (see Street Car Coy.)	482, 530	
" " Judges of		225	Travellers, Information for		510
" " Staff of		225	Travelling in Jamaica		510
Survey Department		123	" Allowances to Public Officers		107
Surveyors of Land (see Lands)		547	Treasury		126
" " Fees of		548	" Officers		129
Surveyor General and Staff		123	" Parochial		127
Synod, Church of England		345	Trelawny, Parish of		377
Synagogues, Jewish		362	" Building Society		477
T.			Trespass of Cattle		419
Table of Foreign Moneys	304		Troops in Jamaica		533
" Number of days from one day			Trustee in Bankruptcy	226, 237	
in any month to same day			Turks and Caicos Islands		506
in another		562	U.		
Taverns, List of Lodging Houses and		531	Underwriters' Agents		429
Tax, Agricultural Produce Buyers		137	Union, Congregational		525
" Parochial Road	136, 285		" Jamaica Christian Endeavour		



	Page.		Page.
U.		W.	
Union Poor House, Kingston and St. Andrew	471	Water Supply, General	446
United Methodist Free Church	358	" Works, Falmouth	445
Universal Postal Union	151	" " Kingston and Liguanea	440
University of Cambridge Local Examination	311	" " Linstead	445
" College	319	" " Old Harbour	444
" of London, B.A.	320	" " Spanish Town	443
Urgent H.M.S. (see Guard Ship at Port Royal)	539	Weights and Measures	559
V.		Wesleyan High Schools	334
Vere and Manchester Free Schools	331	" Ministers. (See West Indian Methodists)	356
Vessels, Sailing and Steam, Entered and Cleared from 1885-86 to 1895-96	298	Westmoreland, Parish of	381
Victoria Mutual Building Society	475	" Building Society	476
" Jubilee Lying-in Hospital	194	West India and Pacific S. S. Co.	425
Victoria Market	452	" Indian Methodist Connexion in Jamaica	356
Vital Statistics	34	" India Depôt. (See Military)	534
Visitors, Board of, Public Hospital	194	" " and Panama Telegraph Co.	560
" Lunatic Asylum	194	Wharfage Law (29 of '69)	141
" Female Training College	308	Wharfage, Legal Rates of	141
" Reformatories	202-3	Widows & Orphans' Fund, Civil Service	460
Voters, Number of	93, 558	" " Dis. Church	462
W.		" " Island Curates	462
Wales, Prince of	15	" " Rectors	461
Warehouse Rates	136	Witnesses, Allowances to	233
" Queen's	136	Wolmer's Free School	321
Water Commissioners, Kingston	443	Women's Self-Help Society	468
" Police. (See Police)	195	Wood's Bequest	464
" Rates, Kingston	442	Works, Public	116
		Wreck, Receivers of	433
		Y.	
		Yacht Clubs	501
		York Castle High School	334
		Young Men's Christian Association	499

JAN 4 1918

